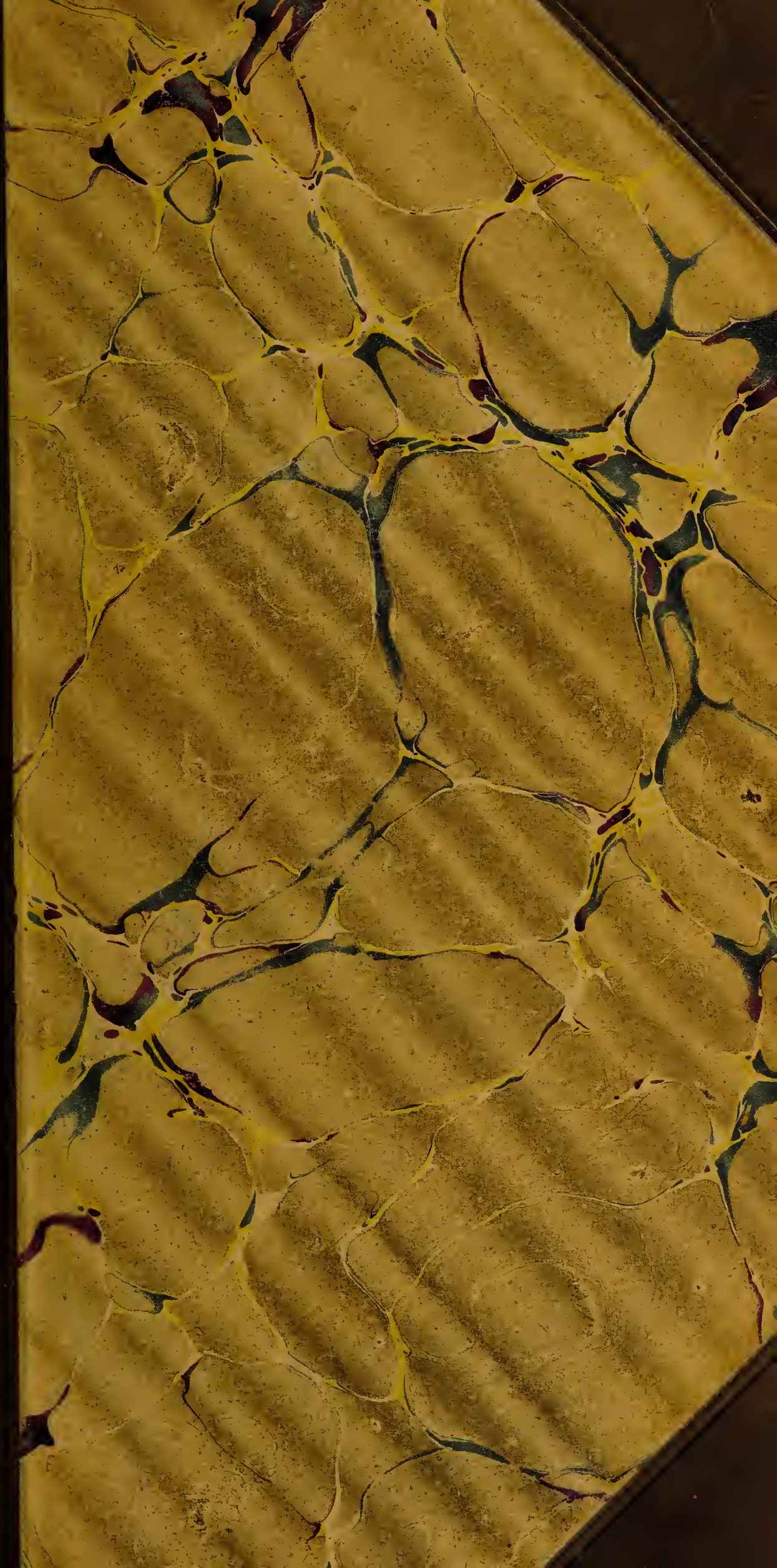

Booty Harvey Esq.r
C.B.R.N.

F. Bedford Arch.t Schnebbelie del.

St. GEORGE, CAMBERWELL, SURREY.

D. Roper Arch.t Schnebbelie del.

St. MARK, KENNINGTON, SURREY. See p. 9.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

AND

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1827.

VOLUME XCVII.

(BEING THE TWENTIETH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTARE.  E PLURIBUS UNUM.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London:

PRINTED BY J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET;
WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;

AND SOLD BY JOHN HARRIS,
AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;
AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURGH.

1827.

THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION.

(Stanzas to a Lady.)

(By H. Brandreth, *jun. Author of "Field Flowers," "Sylla," &c.*

'TIS not that I love thee because thou art fair,
Since thousands the frail gift of Beauty may share;
No—'tis for a gift that has ne'er been subdued
By time or by trouble;—'tis that thou art good.

For thou hast a goodness of feeling, of heart,
Time serves but to hallow, that ne'er may depart;
'Neath the blue sky of joy, 'mid the tempest of woe,
It sparkles around thee and gladdens thy brow.

And whence does that goodness of feeling arise,
The friend's admiration, the stranger's surprise?
It is that Religion, all goodness enshrined—
As she watched o'er thy cradle—herself in thy mind.

She grew with thy growth, she increased with thy years,
Thy smiles were all hers, as all hers were thy tears;
Each virtue she strengthen'd with power from above,
Nor was there a failing she did not reprove.

But, oh! 'twas a feeling I never had known,
'Till writ, by thy hand, on my heart, as on stone;
And now 'tis a feeling, a knowledge, no strife
Can banish, can lessen, in death or in life.

And well I remember when, led by thy hand,
I marked the first dawn of her beauties expand;
I bowed down to earth, it so dazzled my sight,
For it came like the form of some spirit of night.

The dark mists of Error are passing away,
Already are past—lo! it bursts into day;
Unclouded, unbounded, one glorious whole,
The Sun of Religion beams full on the soul!

Well, too, I remember me,—can I forget?
When o'er me the waves of Adversity met,
Whose hand and whose presence, as madly still raved
Around me the tempest, supported and saved.

I prayed in my anguish, looked up, and an Ark
With a Noah rode high o'er the billows all dark,
And he smiled as he gazed on the bright token bow—
That Ark was Religion, its Noah wert thou!

And what is Religion? go, speed thee and ask
The captive that labours in chains at his task;
Go, ask of the orphan, the widow,—of all
On whom the dark storms of Adversity fall.

They'll tell thee Religion is that which alone
Beams the bright ray of Hope when all other has flown;
That bids us no more for Mortality live,
But die, and its foibles forget and forgive.

'Tis the Olive of Peace 'mid the wide waste of War,
The shrine that the pilgrim has sought from afar;
The fair land of promise that gladdens the eye,
The fount in the desert that never is dry.

'Tis that which upholds us, 'tis that which can sooth,
In sorrow, in sickness, our pillow can smooth;
That one mighty power which comes only to save—
"Where, Death, is thy sting? where thy victory, Grave?"

June, 1827.

PREFACE.

Biography has always formed a distinguishing feature of the Gentleman's Magazine; and in this First Part of our Ninety-seventh Volume we have devoted a considerable portion of our pages to the Obituary. The most prominent character is the late illustrious and lamented Duke of York—the zealous and noble-minded defender of the Protestant Church, and the uncompromising opponent of Popery. His loss will long be lamented by every friend of the Establishment, and his memory will remain embalmed in the grateful recollections of an admiring people.—Literature has to lament the loss of a Mitford, a Kitchiner, an Evans, a Jones, a Benger, &c.; and Science will long deplore the absence of a Brun, a Bode, a La Place, a Robertson, a Beethoven, and a Flaxman, whose talents and services to the community, individually, our Biographer has faithfully recorded. The memoir of Joseph Cradock, esq. (the associate of Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith, and other distinguished members of the celebrated Literary Club,) occupies an ample space in our pages, and will be perused with feelings of interest by all the admirers of that particular æra in which he flourished. Amongst the gallant sons of departed worth are the names of Hastings, Stewart, Twiss, and Markham,—the relation of whose manly virtues and heroic deeds will be read with the most lively emotions by the latest posterity.—Many individuals, distinguished for talent and private worth, connected with the Church, the Law, or other respectable situations in life, have likewise received that tribute from our Biographer's pen which their respective merits demanded.—As the Gentleman's Magazine has always maintained an acknowledged superiority over all cotemporary Publications in biographical literature, it has been, and always will be, our principal aim not only to preserve but to increase its reputation in this important department. For this purpose we shall always thankfully receive, from our numerous friends and correspondents, every species of information relative to distinguished deceased individuals.

The successful progress which the Commissioners for the Building of New Churches have made in that grand national undertaking,—so important to the interests of the Establishment and the people at large,—has induced us to devote some portion of our pages to the subject. In addition to the New Churches which were described and graphically illustrated in our preceding Volumes, we have, in the present Part, given Views of St. George's, Camberwell; St. Mark's, Kennington; St. John's, Hoxton; St. Barnabas's Chapel, Old Street; St. John's, Wa-

terloo Road; and St. Luke's, Norwood. The drawings were taken and the engravings executed by artists of talent, and the accompanying descriptions were written by a gentleman of considerable scientific and architectural knowledge.

The Catholic Question, in the early part of the Parliamentary Session, considerably agitated the public mind; but, as we anticipated, the Papistical faction was thwarted in its objects, and the cause lost, in the House of Commons, by a majority of four; though, in 1825, the question was carried in their favour by a majority of twenty-seven! "The outrageous conduct of the Jesuits, Apostolics, and other Papistical factions (observes our Reviewer in p. 283), has happily exposed the falsehood and prevarication which the Catholic Association and their Reverend Expounders attempted to impose upon the unsuspecting portion of the community; and it affords us some degree of satisfaction to reflect that we were amongst the first to call the attention of the Public and other contemporary Journalists to the insidious manœuvring, previous to the late Parliamentary Election, of the Popish Prelacy and their devoted minions. The fate of the Catholic Question has proved that those Papistical manifestoes were disbelieved; and that such attempts at imposition were only calculated to injure the cause they were intended to promote."

The late changes in the Administration, and the Bill for the admission of Foreign Grain, have chiefly occupied the attention of the two Houses of Parliament, almost to the exclusion of many other pressing affairs. We regret that the Corn Bill introduced by Ministers should have been so pertinaciously opposed by the House of Lords as to cause its ultimate defeat; the temporary measure for the release of Bonded Corn, however, will prevent any serious consequences which the rejection of the original Bill might have produced; and we sincerely hope, that in the ensuing Session the question will be settled on a permanent basis, agreeably to the wishes of both the manufacturing and agricultural interests.

June 30, 1827.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle-- Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M. Adver.-- Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit. Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit. Chron.
Eng Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.-Chelms 2
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
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Coventry 2-Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5

Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
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Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield. Liverpool 6
Macclesfi.. Maidst.
Manchester 7
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Norfolk..Norwich
N. Wales. Northamp
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2. Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield ..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man 2...Jersey 3
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Scotland 35
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JANUARY, 1827.

[PUBLISHED FEB. 1.]

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of the NEW CHURCHES at CAMBERWELL and KENNINGTON;
And with a PORTRAIT of the late JOSEPH CRADOCK, ESQ. F. S. A.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have referred the article in the Christian Review, No. I. p. 70, to the Reverend Gentleman who wrote the Critique inculpated. His answer is: "You know that I am the author of a work of Divinity, which shows that I *must* have studied the subject very minutely.—It is impossible to notice the angry writer's remarks at sufficient length, except in the form of a Review of this new Journal, which from page 85, I find, attacks also the Quarterly Theological Reviewers. I shall no further anticipate the intended article, than by one remark, viz. that the sentiments and words of Bishop Tomline are called, in p. 74, *blasphemies*."—The errors of Calvinism, to which we object, are pointed out in our Review of Dean Graves on Predestination, in our present Number, p. 38.

J. N. Brewer solicits "information relative to the biography of the late *Charles Smith, M. D.* Dr. Smith was author of the Histories of Cork, Waterford, and Kerry, published about the middle of the last century, under the sanction of the Physico-Historical Society of Dublin. His works are unquestionably the best efforts made in the Irish topographical literature of his age; and his name and merits deserve respectful attention from every succeeding writer on the antiquities and topography of the interesting country which he employed his leisure in describing."—The same Correspondent observes, "I trust that the days in which the rich fields of Irish topography experience neglect, are quickly passing away. As regards my own humble endeavours to make Ireland better and more justly known to the English public, permit me to observe, that in addition to the two volumes already published, I have nearly ready for the press the third volume of the work in which I am engaged, termed the "Beauties of Ireland," being descriptive, antiquarian, and topographical notices of each county."

We shall be happy to publish the remarks on Anglo-Saxon Coins, offered by Mr. Lindsey of Cork, relying on his having consulted former writers on the subject, and particularly the series of articles by Mr. Woolstone in the first Part of our last year's Volume.

E.T. Pilgrim observes, "Your Correspondent, 'A Constant Reader,' asks why 'a Bishop, who is the son of a Peer, is styled 'the Honourable and Right Reverend, instead of the Right Reverend and Honourable?'—and why 'a Privy Councillor should be styled 'Right Honourable,' whilst the son of a Peer, who takes precedence of him, has only the title of 'Honourable?'—The answer in both cases is plain and simple. The title of 'Honourable' being *hereditary* in the son of a Peer, it takes precedence of 'Right Reverend,' *subsequently* engrafted thereon, but not, like the former, a *natural* and unalienable right. The same argument will apply to the term 'Right Honourable,' as given to a Privy Councillor."

A Jubilean says, "If your intelligent Corespondent Capt. Saunders, has not apprised you of the intended *dramatic procession* to be given at Stratford on Avon on the next Anniversary Birth-day of their immortal Bard, I beg leave to inform you that grand preparations are now making by *the Shakspearian Society* of that place towards a splendid celebration of the day; and a very handsome subscription has already been entered into, to defray incidental expenses. Many spirited members of the Society have engaged to take *characters* in the *scenic procession*, and several gentlemen in the immediate neighbourhood have kindly promised to patronise the dramatic exhibition. I understand that a *programme* will speedily be published by the managing Committee, and circular letters will be sent to the principal Actors in the kingdom, soliciting the favour of their presence and assistance on the occasion. The Stratfordonians are all on the alert, and I am happy to find that the nobility and gentry of the county are expected to honour the Jubilee with their patronage, whilst the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough, &c. have kindly offered to take the lead in the proposed pageant, which I am told will be very splendid and eccentric."

I. A. R. points out a plagiarism in Moore's Fables for the Female Sex (IX):

'Survey the gardens, fields, and bowers,
The buds, the blossoms, and the flowers.'

In Randolph's Poems (1652) are to be found, page 97:

'View all the fields, survey the bowers,
The buds, the blossoms, and the flowers.'

Sexagenarius "believes the first lines of the poem of Cowper, which, as they stand in your last volume, p. 337, were remarked as being unintelligible, should be:

'Mortals, around your destin'd heads
Wide fly the shafts of death.'

Which would render them English, if not poetical. Some would perhaps have substituted *above* for *around*, as a contrast to *beneath*, in the fourth line. But this is all poetical fancy, and hypercriticism, which may perhaps be disdained."

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1827.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

[AN AMPLE MEMOIR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS APPEARS IN PP. 69-85.]

EQUESTRIAN STATUE TO THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. URBAN, *Richmond, Jan.* 12.

GAUDET animus, maximorum virorum memoriam percurrens. The late DUKE OF YORK, in his capacity of Commander-in-chief, did so much for the army, and through that for the nation at large, that, independently of distinguished notice in historic records, something striking to the public eye, sanctioned by his EXCELLENT MAJESTY THE KING, should, at least, mark the gratitude of the Army, for the multiplied signal benefits derived to them from his zealous and useful administration.

By subscription from all branches of the Army, an Equestrian Statue, of finished execution, ought to be erected to his memory; and the expense individually, and by corps, would amount to little, while every military man would thus have the gratifying satisfaction of aiding to effect so very desirable an object.

On the pedestal it might be quite sufficient to engrave "This Statue was erected to the memory of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the late illustrious Commander-in-chief, in token of the gratitude of the *British Army*."

I have frequently had occasion to appear before the Duke of York, with various Military Publications; and, with all others, experienced a condescending kindness of reception, equally dignified and affable.

This well-merited and (it ought to be) magnificent equestrian statue, worthy of an Army of the highest repute, could not be more appropriately situated than in St. James's Park, on the middle of the line at right angles with the centre of the Horse Guards, where His Royal Highness did so much good. Yours, JOHN MACDONALD.

AN ELEGY

ON THE DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY.

BY THE REV. JOHN GRAHAM, M. A.

'TIS done,—the dreaded hour is past,
The fatal struggle o'er;
The hand of Death prevails at last,
And Royal YORK's no more!

Wept by an Empire, and a host
Of warriors wise and brave,
His Sov'reign's pride, his Country's boast,
He sinks into the grave.

In vain did fiends in Erin's isle,
That Island's curse and shame,
The dying Prince's worth revile,
And rail against his name.

That name will shine on Britain's roll,
In characters of gold,
Long after theirs, malignant souls,
In infamy grow old.

In hatred of the wholesome laws,
The Royal Duke maintain'd,
In envy of the sacred cause
His princely Speech sustain'd,

They'd wound the wounded, grieve the [griev'd,
Poison the parting breath,
And find their frenzy scarce reliev'd
By adding pangs to death;

But far beyond the traitor's power,
Humble, resign'd, serene,
Our Prince has met his awful hour,
And left this mortal scene.

And tho' he's gone where grief and pain
And sorrow are unknown,
We recollect those who remain
To fill his Father's throne.

Long may our Monarch GEORGE THE GREAT
His throne adorn and grace,
And until time's remotest date,
God save the Brunswick race.

May He, the King of kings, whose hand
Guards those who love His name,
CLARENCE protect, and CUMBERLAND,
In honour, health, and fame.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Magilligan, Jan. 17.

LINES

On the Death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

By Mr. Stockdale Hardy.

ALAS, Britannia! one more wreath is lost,
Which once inclos'd thy silken hair,
The chaplet fled—its mighty cost
Thy scatter'd locks too plain declare!

Yes, nurs'd in Freedom's purest soil,
A foe to Superstition's reign,
Attach'd to England's laws and isle,
Thy Frederick did his rank maintain.

Thrice Royal name! to memory dear!
While passing to the silent tomb,
A Nation's grief adorns thy bier,
As incense wafts a sweet perfume.

And as Britannia mourns thy fate,
And veils herself in deepest woe,
Her banners hang disconsolate
O'er one who once ador'd them so!

Bright Star of Brunswick's Royal line,
Firm Champion of a People's rights!
Long shall thy proud exemplar shine,
From Scotia's isles to Dover's heights!

Illustrious Prince! enjoy repose!
Thy mantle is o'er Albion spread,
For as thy lofty spirit rose,
And left the chambers of the dead—

Down on the land it lov'd so true,
A glance of fervent hope it shot,
A glance which Royal Frederick knew
Would never, never be forgot!

A LAMENT

For the Death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

By John Mayne, Author of the "Poems of Glasgow," the "Siller Gun," &c. &c.

TOLL ev'ry bell till midnight late,
While sadly roll the muffled drums;
For, lo! with trumpets, and with state,
The Royal Frederick's Funeral comes!

Yes, toll for him!—by all belov'd,
In camps or courts, where'er he shone:
A Prince by all the brave approv'd,
And dear to him upon the throne!

Who was it hied from Windsor's tow'rs,
As if with healing on his wing?
Who sooth'd a dying Brother's hours?
'Twas George the good, our gracious King!

Behold him now, in sorrow drown'd,
Lamenting o'er that Brother's bier,
The Princes, and the People round,
Bedew'd with many a silent tear!

The hardy troops, that line the way,
Through which the funeral train moves on,
Hang down their heads; for, well-a-day!
Their Friend, their long-lov'd Chief, is gone!

Nor is this sorrow only here:
All ranks, the humble, and the grand,
Devote this day to grief sincere—
A day of woe throughout the land!

The flags are drooping half-mast high,
A mournful signal o'er the main,
Seen only when th' illustrious die,
Or are in glorious battle slain!

Mourn then for him, th' illustrious great,
And sadly roll the muffled drums;
For, lo! in regal pomp and state,
The Royal Frederick's Funeral comes!

But though his mortal course is run,
Immortal shall his mem'ry be—
The fastest Friend, the kindest Son,
The noblest, best of men was he!

Ask of our hosts and armed bands,
O'er whom the princely York bore sway!
To them, his wishes were commands—
With them, 'twas glory to obey!

When War had render'd fatherless
The helpless children of the brave,
He sought them out in their distress,
And stretch'd his friendly arm to save!

With ev'ry social virtue fraught,
Endu'd with ev'ry mental grace,
He practis'd what his Saviour taught—
Akin to all the human race!

Lament for him, supremely great,
And slowly roll the muffled drums;
For, lo! to Windsor's Castle-gate,
The Royal Frederick's Funeral comes!

January 20.

Letter of Oliver Cromwell.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 1.

I send you a verbatim copy of a curious letter written by Oliver Cromwell to the Rev. Henry Hich. The Assembly of Divines, spoken of in it, were particularly repugnant to the King and his loyal adherents.

"Mr. Hich, Least the souldiers should in any tumultuarie or disorderly way attempt the reformation of your Cathedral church, I requier you to forbeare altogether your quier service soe unedifyinge and offensive, and this as you will answer it if any disorder should arise thereupon.

I advise you to cattechise, and reade, and expound the Scriptures to the people, not doubtinge but the Parl^nt^ wth the advise of the Assemblie of Divines, will in due tyme direct you farther. I desire the sermons may be where usually they have been, but more frequent. Your lovinge friend,
Jan. 10. 43. Oliver Cromwell."

The date of the above letter would, in some minds, create doubt as to its authenticity, from the circumstance of its being written five years before the martyrdom of King Charles; but they may be easily removed; for

although it appears, on consulting Hume and others, that Cromwell at that time was only Lieutenant-General of the cavalry, yet it seems he had so much influence with the troops which he was at that period organizing in the County of Cambridge, that he wrote the above to Mr. Hich (or Hitch), who officiated in the Cathedral of Ely, and was commissary to Bishop Wren, in order to induce him to discontinue the choir service.

At the commencement of the year 1643, Cromwell mustered his forces from the counties of Cambridge, Lincoln, Huntingdon, and Nottingham, in order to take possession of several places which were occupied by the royalists, and I believe afterwards engaged them at Newark.

Walker, in his History of the Sufferings of the Clergy of the Church of England, quotes part of the above letter, and further observes, that

"Notwithstanding this letter, Mr. Hitch continued to officiate as before, upon which Cromwell, with a party of soldiers, attended by the rabble, came into the church in the time of Divine Service, with his hat on, and directing himself to Mr. Hitch, said, 'I am a man under authority, and am commanded to dismiss this assembly;' upon which, Mr. Hitch made a pause, but Cromwell and the rabble passing up to the Communion Table, Mr. Hitch proceeded with the service, at which Cromwell returned, and laying his hand upon his sword in a passion, bid Mr. Hitch 'leave off his fooling, and come down,' and so drove out the whole congregation."

Of the identity of this letter there can be no doubt, for not only does Walker in a note observe that the original bears date 10th of January, 1643, but that it is falsely spelt in three or four places; besides which, it can be traced to the descendants of the Rev. Henry Hich, by the gentleman to whom it now belongs, Peter Congreave, esq. of Surrey-street, Strand, who has kindly allowed me to publish it.* Yours, JOHN FROST, F. S. A.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 4.

THE following passage in Strabo, lib. iii. Hisp. "Ἐπ' ἄλλοι ποταμοι, και μετα τυτυς ὁ της Ληθης, οἵτινες Αιμαιαν, οἱ δε Βελιωνα καλυσι, και οὗτος δ' ἐκ Κελτιβηρων και Οὐακκαιων ῥει," conveys information which affords effectual correction of the error respecting the name of the river* on which the Greeks constructed one of their wildest and most extravagant fictions. The word Βελιωνα, or rather Βελ-Ιωνα (Helio-Arkite terms), as it should have been written, which is here preserved, calls our attention, when correctly understood, to the accustomed mode of the Hellenistic apostates of bestowing as names an assemblage of divine qualities and titles. This name was probably bestowed subsequently to the former, and when the Helio-Arkite worship became fully established there; but as the older name, which pointed to the worship of fire more particularly, and therefore has the claim to priority, was not to be easily dropped, we find it still continued. The preference given to it afterwards, almost to the total exclusion of the latter, is to be chiefly attributed to the general prepossession in favour of classical allusions and early studies. Accordingly we find that the learned Casaubon, in his comments on this passage, ingeniously but idly laboured to get rid altogether of the latter name as entirely destructive of the long cherished prejudice of literary men. It may, however, be said, in extenuation of the Critic, that in his time the truth of the former had never been questioned, nor excited controversial criticism.

If we extend our observations to what took place in other countries where this then almost all-prevailing religion penetrated, as into these islands, we shall find the name is also connected frequently with religious affairs. In Scotland the river or water of Leith is found to have derived its name from a religious establishment situated on its banks. The village which is now called Currie was anciently called Kil or Cille Leith, from a temple or sepulchre of that name, dedicated to the rites of the solar worship, and is recorded to have existed there for ages; and it is also stated that the town and fort on the Frith of Forth was at first called Inverleith or mouth of the water of Leith.

In Dumbartonshire the same name, connected with the ruins of an ancient religious institution, is perpetuated by a superb edifice, built by the ancient

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* We understand that a fac simile of the original will be shortly published.—EDIT.

* The word Leith has already been a topic of discussion in vol. xcvi. ii. pp. 232, 320.

family of Lennox, which is called Dar-leith House. The prefix Dar signifies an oak; that tree having been in a peculiar manner sacred to this worship, which was as much attached, in this country at least, to groves of oak as to elevated places, fountains, rivers, &c.

In the parish of Fossaway in Perthshire, there is said to be a rising ground, on which is an ancient circular building about twenty-four feet diameter, called Car-leith, concerning the origin of which no conjecture has yet been made (see Carlisle's Topog. Dict. article Aldic). From the name, which will bear the literal interpretation of *Temple of the Fire God*, it is reasonable to imagine that it is a very ancient Druidical edifice, and it is earnestly to be desired that some one near the spot, or inquisitive visitant, will be induced to make drawings and accurate plans and measurements of a piece of antiquity so interesting; and to collect the various traditions and opinions upon it which may be existing in its neighbourhood.

I had written thus far when the following account of this place, by Sir John Sinclair (Stat. 18. 468), was shown to me:

"Not long ago the proprietor ordered this ground to be planted, and the stones were dug up to make the fence. When the work people were going on, they found two stone coffins near the centre. They were four feet long, and three broad, and contained, to all appearance, human bones and teeth, and something resembling tallow, which went to decay as soon as exposed to the air. One of the coffins was destroyed before the workmen attended to it; the other was preserved entire, and consists of five stones pretty exactly joined together, and a very large one for the cover. Curious conjectures are formed concerning these ruins; some imagine that it has been a place of worship; others that it was a burying-place, and that some persons of distinction have been buried there. Although a satisfactory account of it cannot be given, it is accounted one of the antiquities of the parish."

I trust that the account here given will rather increase than diminish the desire of Antiquaries to rescue all that still remains of this ruin worth recording from the destructive ravages of time. If it is true that the method of interment, by gathering the legs up towards the head, preceded that of extending the body at full length, and is supposed to be coeval with or even prior to cremation, this place must be one of the most ancient relics of antiquity in this country, and well deserving of accurate investigation. It may be necessary to observe, that the lower parts of temples were in the most ancient times employed for sepulchral purposes. G. I.

Mr. Urban, *Jan. 3.*

I SELDOM review the discipline and ordinance of the Church of England without satisfaction, and as seldom remark the neglect of any of them without sincere regret. The mode of ensuring to the devout disciple a gradual course of reading the Scriptures during the year, and also of bringing him to the serious and grateful recollection of the events which have passed in the history of mankind, and in the establishment of the Christian dispensation, are likewise to be revered as evidence of the judicious and exemplary piety of our venerable ancestors, who were, in the Reformation, earnestly desirous of handing to posterity a well-arranged method, by which every one should be readily brought to study the great work of his salvation, and to commemorate its occurrences by suitable services. If, therefore, our own Church has provided for us a plan which may fairly be deemed superior in motive as well as practice, it becomes much more incumbent upon the members of our Church to meet the wishes and exhortations of our venerable Reformers. In this respect it must be acknowledged, with respectful approbation, that very few disciples, with the exceptions of sickness or some necessity, are absent from this duty on the days of the Nativity, and of the Crucifixion of our Lord, and of his Resurrection: but then it is just to require some reason why he should so ungraciously stop at this point and not proceed one step further, and with the same heartfelt regard commemorate his Lord's glorious and miraculous Ascension? The fact itself has the testimony of 500 witnesses; the place at the Mount of Olives was not more than a mile's distance from Jerusalem, in which neighbourhood our Divine Master had continued during 40 days after his equally miraculous Resurrection, explaining, verifying, and giving assur-

ances of his doctrine, of his own identity, and of his future coming again in glory and power,—and where near the very place of his entire resignation to the tyranny of his oppressors, he now finished his first Advent by the glorious triumph over every enemy and even over death itself,—where he led captivity captive,—where he was raised to the dignity of his kingdom at the right hand of the Majesty on high!

Surely, when we are so attentive to commemorate his passion, this glorious exaltation to enable him to be our Mediator and Intercessor, as he had by his death been our Redeemer, where he rose to be our High Priest, presenting himself once for all the holy sacrifice of his own blood, without which there could have been no remission for us — surely I may say this glorious Ascension demands that the congregations of Christians should not any longer continue to disregard, as a mere holiday, the day on which it returns. The Apostles, who were witnesses of the fact, established a pious observance of it during their time, on Thursday at noon; and this solemnity, says Calmet, is so ancient, that its beginning is not known; which has been thought some reason to believe that it came traditionally from them; and if their constitutions were admitted as authority, we find express directions given for it (b. 5, s. 19); and St. Austin is said to have believed that noon-day was sanctified by this Ascension. In our Church a very appropriate selection of Psalms, of Collects, Epistles and Gospels, is introduced into the Morning and Evening Service; so that it has been evidently intended that this event should always be devoutly observed: and where the Minister of any parish or district is disposed to the fulfilment of this duty, he will add a suitable discourse to secure the attention of his flock, and to give them strength in this portion of their faith. The mere notice on the previous Sunday of this day being appointed to be kept holy, does not seem to attach the minds of the congregation more than that for any saint's day; but if the Minister would also more particularly allude to it in his discourse on the previous Sunday, and impress upon his hearers the importance of their taking to heart this event, and that he would do his part on the occasion, he would awaken them from their coldness and inattention. This I can myself testify to have been done, in the instance of the late venerable Dean of Canterbury at his parish church of St. James, Westminster, than whom no minister was ever more zealous in his duty. If the Bishops and beneficed Clergy, and the Secretary for the Home Department, would in concert unite their efforts by influencing the Magistrates to assist them in causing the day to be observed with its proper solemnities, it would become a general day of religious triumph, and the minds of the people would not remain, as too many now are, ignorant of the sanctity, the glory, the accomplishment, and the design of the covenant of mercy, in which they are all so deeply concerned.

The modern practice of perambulating the parochial boundaries may be easily removed from that day to Easter-monday; for both these ceremonies can never be the companions of the same day; and as Easter-tuesday is the day fixed for election of parochial officers, any remarks that the inspections on the previous day might suggest, would most readily be received and considered, when the parishioners were temporally assembled.

I cannot claim excuse for thus putting my fellow Christians in mind of a neglected but important duty; and to those who expect the second Advent of our Lord, of the day and hour of which no one knoweth, I will add one word more,—"Lay up these my words in your hearts!" (Deut. xi. 18.)

Yours, &c. A. H.

Mr. Urban, *Coventry, Jan. 5.*

HAVING offered some critical remarks in your last volume relative to the Chronology of the Median Kings, in further illustration of the subject, I send you the following, which is presumed to be a nearer approximation to the truth, or more susceptible of demonstration, than the statements A. Z. has made. An analysis of the epochs given, and their comparison with the text of Herodotus, will still further exhibit his inaccuracy.

The principal error, however, appears to exist in the assigning 68 years to the duration of Cyaxares' reign; for by the text of Herodotus it appears that the duration of Cyaxares' reign

was but 40 years; and that in this 40 years are included the invasion of the Scythians, and their domination during 28 years. From this it appears clear, that A. Z. has confounded, in direct opposition to the testimony of Herodotus, the 40 years of Cyaxares' reign, with the 28 years of the government of the Scythians included in it; and thus makes Cyaxares to have reigned 68 years; which, however, as I have already shown, is at variance with the epochs he has given. Assuming then the epoch assigned by A. Z. to the time of Cyaxares' ascending the throne, viz. 639 B. C. it follows, that the 68 years given to his reign must be distributed between the reign of Cyaxares and that of Astiages his son; and therefore Cyaxares having, according to Herodotus, reigned but 40 years, the remaining 28 belong to the reign of Astiages. These 68 years being deducted from 639 B.C. give the epoch 571 B. C. at which time, according to A. Z. "Ajaxares," or the Astiages of Herodotus, ascended the throne, which is thus clearly demonstrated to be an error. The duration of the reign of Astiages is, according to Herodotus, 35 years, which, deducted from 599 B. C. the expiration of the 40 years of Cyaxares' reign, gives 564 B. C. for the termination of the reign of Astiages, by the accession of Cyrus; which makes a difference of 28 years between the above epoch 564 B. C. and 536 B. C. asserted by A. Z. to have been the epoch of the termination of the reign of Astiages, and consequently the epoch of Cyrus's ascending the throne.

It is clear, therefore, that A. Z. has been misled by the 28 years of the government of the Scythians, included in the reign of Cyaxares, which has thus deranged the epochs given by him. The epoch obtained above, for the termination of the reign of Astiages, viz. 564 B. C. appears from the testimony of Herodotus to be within 4 years of the true epoch; since it is clearly deducible from Herodotus that Cyrus ascended the throne by dethroning Astiages, in 560 B. C. This epoch 560 B. C. affording a determinate point to set out from, with respect to preceding events, and assigning to the reigns of the Median Kings the duration given them by Herodotus, there will occur first for the 35 years of Astiages, the epoch 595 B. C.; this, therefore, must be the true epoch of the death of Cyaxares, and the accession of Astiages to the throne; which A. Z. has erroneously set down at 630 B. C. the difference being exactly 35 years. Secondly, the 40 years assigned to the duration of Cyaxares' reign, will, added to the above epoch 595 B. C. give 635 B. C. for the epoch of Cyaxares' ascending the throne, and the death of Phraortés, which, however, is within 3 or 4 years of the time assigned by A. Z. viz. 639 B. C. By adding 22 years, the duration of the reign of Phraortés, according to Herodotus, to 595 B. C. the result is 657 B. C. for the epoch of Phraortés ascending the throne; and 53 years being assigned to the reign of Déïokès by Herodotus, gives 710 B. C. within one year of the time stated by A. Z. It appears, however, from Herodotus, that an anarchy of about 6 years preceded the time of Déïokès' ascending the throne, or of his being elected King; and this consequently gives 716 B. C. for the revolt or independence of the Medes, to which A. Z. has given the epoch 711 B. C.

The above epochs, therefore, being cleared and arranged, will be as follow:

B. C.

716. The revolt or independence of the Medes, and an anarchy of about 6 years.
710. Déïokès elected King, reigns 53 years.
657. Phraortés, son of Déïokès, ascends the throne.
635. Phraortés killed in an unsuccessful attack against the Assyrians of Nineveh. Kyaxarés, his son, succeeds him.
630. The war of the eclipse, foretold by Thalès, which event confirms the above and succeeding epochs.
625. The eclipse of Thalès; first siege of Nineveh by Kyaxarés; invasion of the Scythians, and their domination during 28 years.
598. Expulsion of the Scythians; and second siege of Nineveh, which is taken and destroyed by Kyaxarés.
595. Death of Kyaxarés; succeeded by his son Astiages, who reigns 35 years.
560. Astiages dethroned by Kyrus, who ascends the throne.

Yours, &c. QUÆRENS.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. X.

St. George's, Camberwell.

Architect, F. Bedford.

THIS Church stands on the south bank of the Surrey Canal, about a furlong and a half from the high road. In plan it is an entire parallelogram. The body is composed of four plain unbroken walls of stone, with common dwelling-house rectangular windows and doorways, as devoid of mouldings and architectural ornaments as the building is of grace and elegance. The windows are in two series; the upper long, the lower shallow. The doorways are in number five, and are all in the western wall. In describing the walls as unbroken, I have, however, forgotten to notice several pilasters of pasteboard projection, one of which has a station between the two windows nearest the west, in each of the side walls; why they are placed there, the architect, who probably had some reason for so doing, can best answer: two others divide the east front into three portions. In the central division is a window. This elevation, like the western, is finished with a pediment and acroteria. To the western front of the building is attached a portico consisting of six fluted columns of the Grecian Doric order, sustaining an architrave, frieze, and cornice of a doubtful order and insignificant proportions, which are continued round the whole building, and, together with the rest of the edifice, have no other connexion with the columns, than the cramps and cement that hold them together. When I add, that the triglyphs and mutules are entirely omitted, and that the whole entablature wants breadth, it will be seen how barbarously the order has been innovated upon. There is, however, an attempt at ornament in the frieze of the west front, where the places of the triglyphs are supplied by chaplets of myrtle, a style of ornament peculiar to shop fronts, and which may be seen in all its grandeur, holding up to the eyes of Christmas epicures many a noble sirloin, in the front of an eminent butcher's shop at Camberwell. Excepting the porticoes, Mr. Bedford's Church designs are very convenient; their dubious style of architecture equally suits the Doric and the Corinthian, as I have already had occasion to remark in my notice of Trinity Church. (See vol. xcv. ii. p. 393.)

The steeple, between a tower and a spire, possesses some merit for its originality. In common with the body of the Church, it stands high in its designer's favour, having been set up with but little variation on two other churches.

The plan is square, and the elevation is made into two principal diminishing stories, the whole supporting a square pedestal, with honeysuckle mouldings on each face, and finished with a stone ball and cross. The first story rests on a rusticated basement, and in each face are two Doric columns with antæ at the angles. On the frieze two chaplets, as the west front. This will be seen, by comparison of the two engravings, to be exactly similar to Trinity Church. The second story is uniform; the order Ionic. Both stories are open, and the angles with Grecian tiles. In many points of view this tower is not an inelegant object.

The Interior.

A portion of the design being occupied by the stairs to the galleries and the tower, the audience part is reduced almost to a square; it is naked and empty, with the air of a conventicle, ill suited to the dignity of the Established Church, and, except in size, closely corresponds with Trinity Church; although the order is in that building Corinthian,—of equal merit, however, with the imitative Doric of the present. The first objects which meet the eye on entering are two pulpits, square unornamented boxes perched upon tall stone pedestals, formed of the upper part of a Doric column: and on looking for the altar, in its place is only to be seen a large unsightly slab of veined marble, more fit for a hearth-stone, let into the eastern wall, having the Decalogue, &c. inscribed upon it, which, like a Dutch painting, may with difficulty be made out in a particular light. Beneath is the Communion-table, and above, a frieze of gilt honeysuckles. I never saw in any building the altar so neglected as it is here; such a style may do for the "table pew" of a conventicle; but from the Church I hope it only requires to be noticed to be banished for ever. The usual quota of galleries, with their delicately tinted fronts, supported on slender Doric columns, all white or nearly so, remind

the spectator how far inferior the cold naked appearance which modern architects delight in giving to a building, is to the brown wainscot galleries of the old churches. Although the altar is so totally neglected, the highly enriched organ-case displays that perversion of ornament which so fully proves a bad taste. Between the windows are placed Ionic pilasters, with enriched capitals, occupying the whole height from the floor of the church, to an architrave and a rich frieze of honeysuckle work, on which rests the ceiling, which is pannelled into large square compartments, having a flower in the centre of each.

The font is an antique vase, enriched with mouldings, standing on a square pedestal; it is cast, I apprehend, in the same mould as that at Trinity Church, which actually cost the parish of Newington 32*l.* 9*s.*; though from appearance, any one unacquainted with the actual value of the article, would imagine it might be purchased of the itinerant Italians for as many shillings.

In the tower is a musical peal of six bells, much admired in the neighbourhood for their melody, which is no doubt improved by the adjacent canal.

The first stone was laid on the 7th of March, 1822, by the Bishop of Winchester, and the edifice was consecrated on the 26th of March, 1824.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, KENNINGTON.

Architect, D. Roper.

The second Church commenced in the parish of Lambeth, of four dedicated to the Evangelists. It stands on the upper part of a small triangular piece of land, separated from the remainder of Kennington Common by the Brixton Road, and on the actual spot which once served for the common place of execution for the county, distinguished by the martyrdom in the last century of several unfortunate gentlemen, who here suffered an ignominious and cruel death for their devotion to the cause of the banished Stuarts In Mr. Allen's recently published History of the parish, is a woodcut of an iron swivel, found in digging the foundations of the building, which doubtless belonged to a gallows formerly erected here.

This Church differs exceedingly in plan from the generality of ecclesiastical buildings, and consists of two distinct portions. The body is a long octagon (a parallelogram, with the corners cut off). The eastern end is brought out, to make a recess for the altar, and to the western end is attached the tower, sided by lobbies, containing staircases to the galleries, and the whole fronted by a portico formed of four columns, and two insulated antæ at the angles, supporting an entablature of the Greek Doric order, and finished with a pediment. This portico and the rest of the appendages which form the second portion of the building, are very faulty; the triglyphs and mutules are only applied to the west front; and the antæ, which form the exterior supporters of the portico, give it in a side view the appearance of a wall. All the portion just described is stone. The body of the Church is constructed with brick, and has stone pilasters attached to the piers between the windows, ranging from a continued plinth to the entablature which finishes the elevation. The windows themselves are in the meanest dwelling house style, in fact mere openings in the wall, and the whole of this part of the building is sadly at variance with the Grecian portico.

The tower is square and massy. Each angle is strengthened with a square pilaster buttress, on the capital of which is placed a knot of honeysuckles. The elevation then takes an octangular form, with bulls' eyes on four of the faces to receive the dials. This story supports a circular temple, composed of fluted columns of the Ionic order, finished with a plain spherical cupola, on the apex of which is a stone cross of an elegant design. Between each of these columns is a pedestal supporting a tripod. Some originality is displayed in this tower; but its cupola, like the other parts of the Church, is at variance with every Grecian example.

THE INTERIOR

is pleasing, and more church-like than any of such buildings which consist of one entire room. The altar is very properly rendered the most striking object. The Communion-table with its crimson furniture is raised on steps. The decalogue, creed, &c. on slabs of white marble, are attached to the wall immediately over it. The recess above contains two pair of Athenian Ionic columns, situated on each

side of the east window, which is enriched with a border of stained glass, and contains a dove and glory. The ceiling of the Church is coved elliptically, and its only ornaments are groups of foliage at intervals; it is far more pleasing to the eye than the flat ceilings which are so fashionable; it gives an appearance of lightness to the Church, and adds greatly to the grandeur of the design. The pulpit is supported on a screen of Doric architecture, and is very tastefully embellished. The reading-desk on the opposite side of the Church corresponds with it, and, unlike the modern Church arrangements, is lower than the pulpit. The galleries rest on Doric columns, and the piers between the windows are furnished with pilasters.

Throughout the interior, the architect has displayed great taste in the judicious embellishments he has introduced. His attention to the appropriate ornamenting of the altar is not lost, and had he assimilated the styles of the building more closely, it would have presented to the critical eye that additional claim to admiration which results from propriety.

The lighting of the Church by antique bronze lamps is very tastefully effected.

The church-yard is inclosed by a handsome railing on a granite plinth, and set off by piers of the same material. Some advocate for innovation has deviated from the universal custom of burying the corpse with the feet to the east, several of the graves having been constructed exactly at angles with the usual mode. I have somewhere seen the prevalence of the custom in all ages adduced as an evidence of the reliance of the Church on the general resurrection: receiving the custom in this light, it ought not to be departed from in these ages of schism, at the mere caprice of a gravedigger. When an old custom like this is, to say the least of it, harmless, and clearly not unmeaning, though it may be founded in a superstitious reason, until a better cause can be assigned for giving it up than for retaining it, I see no reason for its discontinuance.

The estimated expence of the present Church is 15,248*l.* The first stone was laid on the 1st of July, 1822, and it was consecrated on the 30th of June, 1824; the ceremony on both occasions being performed by his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

E. I. C.

Mr. Urban, *Dec.* 13.

ONE of the most important features in the history of all nations, and which constitutes the ground of a just demand upon posterity for credibility, is chronological accuracy. As mankind in all ages have formed one great family, their original must have begun at one period; for at whatever æra of time any one of them may have begun to take "a local habitation and a name," their progress must have been traceable to one source: the difficulty of discovering their pedigree, especially when involved by themselves in obscure traditions, has given rise to one of the most valuable arts which the improvements of laborious research has ever ushered into the world,—the art of verifying dates.

There is a vanity prevalent in nations as in some individuals, respecting the antiquity of their race. The nobility and gentry of these kingdoms are not more zealous that their banners and heraldic crests should be known to have shone in the Crusades, and at Poictiers and Cressy, than the leaders of the nations of China and Tartary should be able to trace their foundation to the skies, and to have looked down upon the origin of the present world. The zeal or the artifice by which they have been able either to deceive or to silence the rest of mankind into the acquiescence of this national vanity, has involved the great question to discover where lies the correct truth; and of this, as there can be no direct evidence, the fact must be ascertained from those æras when tradition ceased, and positive testimony and record commenced.

In order to reconcile this great difference between the Chinese and European nations, the case would soon be decided, if it were to be determined by a majority in numbers: but as this would no more attain the truth than a battle ascertains more than strength, a still more powerful effort must be sought for.

One principal ground of difference in their and our computations is probably to be found in their methods of division of time, and of counting periods and days; and these have not been clearly explained. We know

ourselves that in prophetical and metaphorical language, years and days have not unfrequently been involved together, "times and half times," and 1260 days have been after deep investigation discovered to mean years; and this interpretation has shown to the modern nations of Christendom that the period to which they allude will terminate in A. D. 1866! Now the Chinese may likewise, in their prophetical books, have metaphorical terms of a similar kind, and thus, computing by the smallest numbers, have founded their origin before the beginning of time. This point is of great importance, when it is recollected that they do not carry their name earlier than to Fo-hi, which is their Noah, who became their founder immediately after the dispersion of the race of mankind from the plains of Sennaar. Chin-nong is synonimous, and is constantly used as well as Fo-hi, and seems to correspond better with the name of Noah, or King Nong.

All the traditions of every nation have been satisfied to go up to that æra, and if all would be content to remain there, we should all be satisfied of the truth of our own, and of profane and of sacred history, which is my principal object of inquiry.

The French editors of the laborious Dominican work "L'art de Verifier les Dates," of which a volume was subjoined in 1820, for events "avant l'ère Chrétienne," have placed Fo-hi as founder of the nation of China at 2838 before our æra, which was A. M. 1166. Calmet places his birth at A.M. 1056, Julian period, to which if 150 years be added for the subsequent Deluge, and the descent of the family to the plains of Sennaar, it will agree with them in the year 1166. But Bp. Usher's Bible Chronology dates the Deluge at 2349 ante Christ, 1655 A.M. and this dispersion at 2247 A. C. and 1757 A. M.

The children of Shem, say these French editors, who do not enter upon the *discussion* of the date, left the plain of Sennaar to seek an establishment at the extremity of the East; they rested in the parts since called China, and subsisted on the fruits of the earth. Convinced of the necessity of having a chief Governor, they fixed on Fo-hi, who had given some proofs of valour and skill; and the first use he made of his power was to provide security for marriage, and to divide all his company into 100 families, to each of which he assigned a particular name. This law still subsists, as there are now only 100 names to distinguish all the families of that vast empire. Fo-hi devoted indefatigable pains in humanising and polishing his people, and died in the 115th year of his reign at Tchin-tong; where he had constantly held his court, and was buried at some distance from that city, which still subsists under the name of Tchin-tche. This 115 would bring down the period of his death to 2723 A.C. which Calmet fixes as to Noah at 1994 A. C. at the age of 950 years. Ching-nong succeeded to Fo-hi, though at an early age, according to them, 2723 A. C. which seems to be the date of the Chinese empire in its improved state.

This fact of the Deluge and the dispersion agrees with the history and subsequent discoveries of all nations, and particularly of America in modern times, whatever date they assume. From that event of the Deluge, all the early families of mankind lived together in the plains between the Tigris and Euphrates and the neighbouring regions. They spoke only one language, trusted themselves in very short excursions, and erected the tower of Babel, as a land mark by which they should always know which way to return home. This motive for the building is far more innocent than that ascribed to it by Moses, Gen. 11, 4.

Pagan Antiq. has confused the patriarch Noah with Deucalion, Saturn with Xisuthrus, and mingled their history with that of Pluto, that of Japhet with Neptune, &c. According to Seth Calvisius, the date of the Deluge was A.M. 1656, and 2292 A. C.

But I know that I must not prolong these remarks; let them, whether erroneous or correct, and the former is the far greater probability, attract some critical notice of your Correspondents. I could on such a subject in days past have appealed for candour and liberal correction and reference to our venerable friend the late, though not I hope the last of the race of, URBAN; on whose departed merit, veracity, learning, and fidelity, aided by an exhaustless store of unshaken memory, I cannot restrain a sigh of filial respect, as I pass the relics of remote antiquity!

Yours, &c. A. H.

On the Origin of Gold.

NATURE, in every part of the globe, is constantly at work, whether in the mighty waters of the deep,—on the surface of our planet,—or in the bowels of the earth, her influence is alike felt. This being granted, it will follow that in some way or other gold is produced, since no naturalist ever imagined that it was of primary formation *. Of the four elements, earth, air, fire, and water, it must be self-evident that the two first cannot of themselves originate gold. One sort of earth being, by any convulsion, thrown into contact with another sort, never did create gold; and if it had, it is scarcely possible to imagine but what some portions of the two earths would have been discovered in an imperfect metallic state; at least sufficiently so to show the nature of their component parts; whereas gold, when discovered, has been found to exist in one sort of earth alone, or indifferently disseminated in several kinds, thus proving that no two particular descriptions of earth had alone given rise to the precious mineral. Air too appears to be equally foreign to its formation, since, although gold is sometimes found near the surface of the earth, it is at other times discovered very deeply embedded in the earth where air cannot penetrate, or where, if it did penetrate, it would become a very different air from that immediately extending its influence over the surface of the globe. It cannot, therefore, be air singly which generates gold.

There only remain then to be considered the two elements of fire and water. Most naturalists are agreed that it is from heat acting on certain matter, in a way hidden from the human eye, that gold is made; whilst other theorists have conceived that it is from the action of water operating in an unknown way upon certain matter, that the precious metal is formed. I shall not attempt to decide with which of these philosophers the truth rests, but I feel disposed to ask whether it may not remain with both of them, and that in point of fact, gold may be the production of fire as well as water? The result, in short, of two elements widely different, and yet producing ultimately the same effect. The advocates for fire assert that gold is invariably found in mountains, and that where there are mountains, there is always hidden or revealed fire. Thus the Andes contain immense stores of metals, whilst volcanoes, either in action or the remains of them, are in many parts apparent.*

The advocates for water assert, that where there are mountains there too is water; and instance Minas Geraes in Brazil, which is intersected by innumerable streams, and in which province nearly all the gold hitherto found has been collected from the rivers †. Both suppositions may, I suspect, be just. If there be fires in the earth, there must be vapours; and these vapours, by impregnating certain matter, may produce gold. Again, certain waters, under certain circumstances, may transform many substances into stone, into crystal ‡, and by analogy into minerals; therefore gold may follow from this operation of nature. Like results brought about by opposite extremes can perhaps be best shown by an example: Pass a heated bar of steel over a fleshy substance, the consequence will be a wound; let a bar of steel be cooled upon ice, and applied to any part of the human body, the same consequence will follow, a wound. Then if fire and water shall have similar effects upon animal matter, is it not possible, nay likely, that they may operate precisely the same, when brought under certain circumstances, to act upon certain substances which the globe contains, and thus present us in the result with that metal whose possession man so ardently covets.

B. M.

Mr. Urban, *Jan. 7.*

THE origin of the Feudal System is to be traced to the migration of the Northern hordes of people, who, excited by the luxuries which they

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* That gold is not of primary formation, would seem from the circumstance of its having been found in mines which had long been abandoned in consequence of their barrenness.

* See Travels into Chile in 1820 and 1821, by Peter Schmidtmeyer.

† See Mounteney's Selections relative to Brazil.

‡ See Notes on Rio de Janeiro, by John Luccock.

had seen displayed in the camps of the Roman legions, quitted their own dreary wastes to seek in the land which produced them a more hospitable and delightful home. Although these irruptions, most correctly so called from the nature of the descent, took place during some periods of the Roman republic, it was not until the time of the Emperors, who, forgetting the ancient honour of their country, obtained a temporary but ultimately fatal relief by payment of large sums of money to bodies of the barbarians, that, encouraged by the fear they had excited, and animated by the spoils they had so easily acquired, these descents became frequent and systematical.

A few of the Emperors occasionally revived the glory of the Roman name by stemming the fierce current, and turned its impetuous course to its own destruction; but among the later Emperors there were but few of this character; and at last the empire of the West, weakened by intestine tumults and the repeated invasions of the barbarians, fell tottering at the feet of those very people, who a few hundred years before had been considered as scarcely removed above the brute creation.

The lands thus conquered, the invaders allotted to their leaders, on condition of a stipulated aid in case of danger to the body at large, and were subsequently subdivided by them among their own immediate followers, who held their portions sometimes under similar terms, and sometimes under new conditions, according to particular circumstances.

This system of apportioning and holding lands became universal throughout Europe. It does not appear, however, that the Feudal Law (as it was designated) was generally received in England until the time of William the Conqueror, who established feudal tenures, which had been brought to the highest pitch of military regulation in the countries he had left. But it must be observed, that a somewhat similar system may be traced among the institutions of our Saxon ancestors.

At first the tenure, under which lands were held, was strictly military, obliging the grantees to assist the King, or their feudal lord, with men and arms, and personal assistance in time of war or danger.

But the strength and power acquired by the Barons, by reason of the large military retinues they were thus enabled to keep, had in many instances been found by the King to be of fatal consequence to his authority and influence, compelling him by force to accede to their impetuous wishes. And in consequence, every opportunity was taken by the Crown to lessen this formidable evil. But we, of this time, cannot but regard with veneration a system, however faulty, to which we owe our dearest and most valuable rights.

Such estates which fell into the hands of the King by forfeiture, or which they acquired by family alliance, were at times granted to their favourites or followers, under a mere nominal service, or, at most, subject to duties which were considered honourable to the performer.

It appears also that the Sovereign's liberality was often excited in the midst of pleasure and amusement, and induced him in the same vein of feeling he was in at the time, to attach to the grant a condition of trifling and sometimes ludicrous observance.

The tenures of England were divided into Grand and Petit Serjeantry. The former comprised services of military duties, offices to be performed at coronations and other State occasions by great officers and others, in respect of the offices themselves or of particular baronies and lands. Petit Serjeantry consisted of inferior services.

But it is not the intention here to enter into a learned or antiquarian research into such tenures, but merely to give the terms of a few, which have been selected on account of their amusing and almost ridiculous conditions, and which may rather tend "*relaxare fibulam*," than to raise in the forehead the wrinkles of profound cogitation.

Some lands at Addington in Surrey were held by the service of making one mess in an earthen pot in the King's kitchen on the day of his coronation, called *diligrout*, and if there were lard in it, the mess was called *manpignum*. This tenure was as old as Henry II. At the Coronation of Charles II. the person in whose possession the lands then were, brought up to the table the dish of dilligrout; but it is recorded that the King was not pleased to eat of the potage.

John Campes held the manor of

Finchingfield, Essex, of Edward the Third by the service of turning the spit at the King's coronation.

Lands at Addington in Kent were held on the service of holding the head of the King as often as he should pass the seas between Dover and Whitsond, and found such service needful; and it is on record that this service had been duly performed.

Rowland de Sarcere held certain lands in Hennington, Suffolk, for which, on Christmas Day in every year, he should perform in the King's presence, "simul et semel unum saltum, unum sufflum, et unum bumbulum." This was afterwards considered an indecent service, and was rented at sixteen shillings and eight pence the year. One Baldwin, who formerly held those lands, was known by the name of Baldwin le Pettour.

Many lands were held by the service of providing a certain number of damsels when the King should travel into those parts. This was very correctly called pimp tenure.

Lands at Seaton in Kent were held by two Knights, on the condition of attending the King when hunting in Gascony, where they were to remain until they had worn out a pair of shoes each, of the value of four pence.

The holder of lands at Cumbes in Surrey was obliged to gather all the wool off the white thorns on the estate for the Queen's use.

Sittebroe in Kent was held by the service of finding coals for making the King's crown and his regal ornaments.

The ancient Earls of Chester were obliged to be the foremost to march into the enemy's country, and the last in coming back.

The right of persons to claim a flitch of bacon, if they had been married a year and a day, and had lived happily during that period, is not yet quite forgotten, and perhaps a description of the ceremony observed on the occasion would be amusing. The custom was instituted by Robert Fitzwalter in the time of Henry the Third, who bequeathed a sum of money to the priory of Dunmow in Essex on the terms, that, "if any man repented him not of his marriage, either sleeping or waking, in a year and a day, he might lawfully go there and fetch a gammon of bacon." It does not appear that a claim was frequently made, whether from the rarity of such an instance of matrimonial felicity, or that the solemnity required to be gone through on the occasion, deterred many appearing. Yet several names were registered of successful claimants, and of the ceremony performed upon the occasion, which is described as follows. The pilgrim for the bacon was to take the oath required before the prior and convent and the whole town, humbly kneeling before them in the church-yard upon hard pointed stones. The oath was administered with a long process and solemn singing. After this he was taken on men's shoulders, and first carried about the priory churchyard, and then through the whole town, all the friars and townsfolk, young and old, following him with loud acclamations, with the bacon elevated before him, and he was then sent home with his prize.

The oath was in verse, and as follows:

"You shall swear by custom of confession,
If ever you made nuptial transgression.
Be you either married man or wife,
If you have brawls or contentious strife;
Or otherwise at bed or at board,
Offended each other in deed or word;
Or since the parish clerk said Amen,
You wished yourselves unmarried agen,
Or in a twelve-moneth and a day
Repented not in thought any way;
But continued true in thought and desire,
As when you joined hands in the quire,
If to these conditions, without all feare,
Of your own accord you will freely sweare,
A whole gammon of bacon you shall receive,
And bear it hence with love and good leave,
For this is our custom at Dunmow well knowne,
Though the pleasure be ours, the bacon's your own."

There was also a similar custom in the manor of Whichnor in Staffordshire, where the holder of the manor was obliged to keep a flitch of bacon hanging in his hall for any one to claim, who could prove a like qualification.

A farm in Penniston in Yorkshire was held on the condition of paying yearly a snow-ball at Midsummer, and a red rose at Christmas.

It is to be observed that the first condition is not so impossible as it would at first appear, as the snow is seen in the caverns or hollows upon the high mountains in the neighbourhood in the month of June.

These few extracts will give the

reader some idea of the facetiousness of our ancestors, but there are many other tenures of equally trifling terms, and those who would wish to dip more deeply into the subject may be referred to Littleton, Coke, and more especially Blount, who seems to have taken particular pleasure in preserving these "fragmenta antiquitatis" as he call them, "for the diversion of some and for the instruction of others."

W. L. D.

Mr. Urban, *Bath, Jan. 5.*

It has been for some time in my mind to recommend to public cognizance a Plan, which would tend greatly to national honour and to the diffusion of a patriotic spirit. The only cause of its delay in transmission has arisen from the doubt which I entertained, as to the most eligible method of giving it notoriety. But on reflection, I yield a willing preference to your agreeable Miscellany, as much from partiality, as from its being an appropriate channel for developement. From the "Essay on Local Poetry," which is prefixed to the new edition of "Bidcombe Hill," are extracted the following observations:

"However extraneous to the general purport of this essay, yet not wholly unconnected with this particular portion of it, is the expression of regret at our destitution of national monuments to memorize important events, to illustrate loyal attachment, and to kindle patriotic enthusiasm. However Great Britain may rival more ancient nations in literature and arms, yet is she exceeded by the Promethean fire of their sculpture, and the imposing magnificience of their public edifices. The Parthenon at Athens, and the Coliseum at Rome, will leave no parallels in the posthumous History of England. Let our monarch, nobles, and commoners, aggrandize their country by promoting the liberal arts. Let them emulate their fame, by acting in the spirit of Augustus, who found Rome of brick and left it of marble. But to return to my subject. Why does not some ponderous column pierce the clouds from Runnymede, inscribed on one side with the declaration of the Barons, "nolumus leges Angliæ mutari;" and on the reverse, with those matchless lines of our Bard, where loyalty, patriotism, and poetry, strive for pre-eminence?

"Here was that charter signed, wherein the crown
All marks of arbitrary power laid down;
Tyrant and slave, those names of hate and fear,
The happier style of King and subject bear,
Happy when both to the same centre move,
When Kings give liberty, and subjects love."

Pp. 17, 18.

If the reigning monarch has endeared himself from any especial circumstances to popular feelings, it has been from his royal munificence to the unemployed manufacturers, and to the furnishing artisans with labour in his magnificient improvements. Would it then, Mr. Urban, be too much to hope, that the plan suggested in the above extract may be honoured with the same exalted patronage; and can our fellow-countrymen be insensible under the declaration, that the charter of royal, and aristocratical and popular rights, which is the heritage of Britons, was signed, sealed, and delivered on the plain of Runnymede, and neither obelisk, cross, column, nor temple, attest the spot of its concession and ratification.

It will be recollected by many of your readers, (for your publication, notwithstanding its numerous rivals, is a favourite with our citizens,) that to the Rev. Author of the cited extract, our City is primarily indebted for one of its most splendid improvements. The removal of the houses which shut out the view of our venerable Abbey, was recommended by Mr. Skurray, in an inaugural sermon before the mayor and corporation, and has since been acted upon as the leases fall in. The passages relative to this event are very properly inserted in Mr. Britton's recent history of our cathedral, and may be found at pages 186-7-8, of a volume of "Sermons on Public Subjects and Occasions."

It would be a gratifying circumstance, and would illustrate our national character and liberties, if the same voice which animated our local authorities to an act of high honour and disinterestedness, should prove the instigator to a national monument at Runnymede. Its erection would draw down blessings from the hearts and lips of thousands who in the different departments necessary for its construction, would find employment; it would stimulate a spirit of loyalty when "the love of many waxes cold," and no spectator in generations unborn, would survey this durable monument of patriotism, without fearing God and honouring the King.

Yours, &c. Senex.

Joseph Cradock

Esq. M.A.

Senior Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries;

Born 1741–2.—Died 1826.

Gent. Mag. Jan. 1827. Pl. II. p. 17.

Published Feb.y 1. 1827, by J.B. Nichols, Parliament Street.

MEMOIR OF JOSEPH CRADOCK, ESQ. M. A. F. S. A.

With a Portrait.

Dec. 15, 1826. At his apartments in the Strand, in his 85th year, after gradually declining for about three weeks, Joseph Cradock, Esq. M. A. senior Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Cradock was the only surviving son of Joseph Cradock, Esq., of Leicester and Gumley, by Mary Annice, his first wife. He was born at Leicester, 9th of January, 1741-2; and baptized at St. Martin's church there, 10th December following.

At a late period of his life, Mr. Cradock had taken great pains to elucidate the origin of his own family; and the result of his researches was, that he conceived himself to be descended from Carādoc, by the Romans termed Caractacus. The final defeat of this patriot and defender of his country, was at a mountain near Shrewsbury, named after him Caer Caradoc; and his flying descendants settled afterwards in Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and a larger portion of them at Richmond, in Yorkshire. In travelling through Britanny, Mr. Cradock recognized the crest of his family, at a village called Caradoc, not far from Rennes, and the language of that province still bears great affinity to that of Wales.

Mr. Cradock's family long resided at Leicester. His great-grandfather, Edmund Cradock, was mayor in 1645, and again in 1657; and his grandfather, Edmund, served that office in 1702; from this gentleman is descended the present representative of the family, Sir Edmund Cradock Hartopp, bart.

Mr. Cradock's father was a younger brother. He acquired a large property, and purchased many estates in the Borough of Leicester, and at Knighton and Gumley, in that county. Mr. Cradock's mother, Mary Annice, died in 1749, aged 46; and his father married, secondly, Anne daughter of Richard Ludlam, M.B., and sister of two distinguished clergymen and mathematicians, the Rev. William and Thomas Ludlam.* For his mother-in-law Mr. Cradock ever retained the fondest recollections. She died in 1774, aged 56; and was buried at Wilford, in Nottinghamshire.

When about nine years old, young Cradock was placed at the grammar-school of Leicester, then under the care of the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, where he had for fellow scholars, Farmer, afterwards Master of Emanuel, who was some years his senior, and the son of his schoolmaster, Gerrard Andrewes, the late Dean of Canterbury, who was his junior. For both these eminent men Mr. Cradock retained a strong affection till their deaths; and here it may be remarked, that the grandson of his old master, the present Rev. Gerrard Thomas Andrewes, performed the last solemn rites at Mr. Cradock's funeral.

Whilst resident at Leicester, young Cradock was assisted in his studies by a man of powerful genius, and a celebrated Greek scholar, the Rev. John Jackson, Master of Wigston's Hospital, author of "Chronological Antiquities," and a staunch opponent of Warburton.† As a reward for an exercise that pleased him, Jackson presented his pupil with an Elzevir edition of Buchanan's Poems, which Mr. Cradock ever retained with great veneration.

In passing through London to Bath, with his father, Mr. Cradock for the first time witnessed a theatrical exhibition; it seems to have made a very strong impression on him, as he to the last remembered with delight the pleasure he then enjoyed. It was Miss Macklin's benefit, and the play "As you like it;" in which Woodward and Mrs. Cibber both performed.

It was Mr. Cradock's misfortune to lose his father, when he was about seventeen years of age, he dying in 1759, aged 70. After a short time, Mr. Cradock obtained his trustees' consent to spend the season at Scarborough, where, at the table of Dr (afterwards Sir Noah) Thomas, he was admitted to company, which if not very suitable to his age or station,

* See accounts of these eminent brothers in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 318, and 503.

† See an ample memoir of Mr. Jackson, in the History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 498—500.

must have been very inviting to a young man; the Duke of York, Marquess of Granby, Mr. Sterne, Mrs. Cibber, and Col. Sloper, were frequent visitors at the Doctor's table. After figuring for about six weeks, dancing at every ball, and partaking of every diversion, he was hastily recalled, and most strongly reproved for his levity and imprudence.

The time had now arrived when he ought to have been sent to college; but at the suggestion of his friend Dr. Hurd, his trustees first placed him for a year with the Rev. Mr. Pickering, of Mackworth, Derbyshire, who had no other pupil except Mr. Burdett, father of the present Baronet. Here he was happily secluded under a regular course of study, which soon fitted him for Emanuel College, Cambridge.

But first he was permitted to visit London, and be present at the gaieties consequent on the coronation of George the Third. This was the first time Mr. Cradock made any considerable stay in London. He soon acquired a lasting relish for the intellectual pleasures only to be enjoyed in perfection at the Metropolis. Theatrical amusements engrossed much of his attention. Garrick was then in the zenith of his fame, and Mr. Cradock was introduced to him behind the scenes, when dressed as Oakley, in the "Jealous Wife." This introduction afterwards ripened into a lasting friendship; for they were congenial spirits.

Mr. Cradock then retired to his studies at Emanuel College, where he profited by the able lectures of his quondam schoolfellow Farmer, in Aristophanes; he had a private tutor in the Greek classics in general; and ever looked back with great satisfaction to the lectures on the Greek Testament by the principal tutor of his College, the celebrated Mr. Hubbard.

Having no house of his own, Mr. Cradock passed the vacations of College with various friends, particularly with the family of Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons; Peter Wyche, esq. of Great Ormond Street; Mr. Banks, Chancellor of York, the intimate friend of Lord Mansfield; Lady Wilmot, of Chaddesden, Derbyshire; &c. &c. Such company was more inviting to a gay and wealthy young man, than dry study at College. The consequence was that, when the time arrived, Mr. Cradock dreaded his examination in mathematics, (in which science alone honours could be obtained) and, though he had devoted himself closely to classical studies, never offered himself for his degree. But *declamation* was his forte; and he entertained a hope that the young King would have visited Cambridge, when he was to have been recommended to speak before his Majesty, which might have entitled him to an honorary degree of Master of Arts. Of this he was disappointed; and he finally left Cambridge without graduating.

In town he had been introduced to the amiable young lady whom in 1765 he married. She was Anna Francisca, third daughter of the late Francis Stratford, of Merevale Hall, Warwickshire, esq. and was then residing with her grandmother in Great Ormond-street. Mr. and Mrs. Cradock settled in what was then a fashionable part of the town, in a house in Dean-street, Soho. But shortly after his marriage, he spent some time in visiting his wife's relations. Her eldest sister was married to Richard Geast, of Blythe Hall, Warwickshire, esq. a descendant of Sir W. Dugdale, and father of the present Knight of the Shire for Warwick; her second sister was Mrs. Chetwynd, late of Bath, who died in 1811; and her youngest sister, Miss Maria Stratford, latterly resided at Mortimer, near Reading, at a house she purchased of the present Viscount Sidmouth, where she died in 1797. At Merevale, the seat of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Stratford, he passed his time very delightfully, in the enjoyment of a good library, and amusing himself in landscape gardening, a science in which (as we shall hereafter have to notice more fully,) he excelled.

During the honey-moon, he was unexpectedly gratified by the presentation, from the hands of the Chancellor of Cambridge, the Duke of Newcastle, of a Royal Degree of Master of Arts. As this was the first of the kind that had been conferred on a student of Emanuel, the College was pleased to give a handsome entertainment on the occasion. Mr. Cradock ever retained a pleasing recollection of his residence at Emanuel; and in his will bequeathed to the College a fine antique Roman urn, which had been sent to him from Italy, by his relation Sir E. C. Hartopp, bart. whilst on his

travels, in gratitude for Mr. Cradock's services as his representative in the office of High-sheriff for Leicestershire. This vase is engraved in the "History of Leicestershire," vol. II. p. 590.

Mr. Cradock was now thoroughly initiated into all the gaieties and amusements of a town life, and seems to have spent much of his time in theatrical and musical company. The bent of his mind lay that way. "I was born a player, a fisher, and a gardener," said he to a friend, shortly before his death. "If," as Horace observes, "you chase away nature with ever so great indignity, she will always return upon you." There is we think no doubt, that Mr. Cradock would have adopted the stage for a profession, had he not been born to an ample patrimony. He was now the intimate associate of Garrick (whom he much resembled in figure and style of acting); the witty, though profligate Foote, Dr. Arne, Cumberland, Mrs. Yates, &c. Many interesting anecdotes of these celebrated characters enliven his "Memoirs." But Mr. Cradock was at the same time admitted to the first literary circles of that day, and such a constellation of genius will not soon again shine together. With the Duke of Grafton, Lord Thurlow, and his brother the Bishop, Lord Sandwich, Bishop Hinchliffe, Bishop Hurd, Bishop Percy, the giant in literature Johnson, Burke, the amiable Goldsmith, Dr. Askew, Dr. Farmer, Dr. Parr, George Steevens, &c. &c. he was in habits of intimacy. "Of Dr. Johnson's manner," says Mr. Cradock, "Garrick was a great mimick, and by his imitations at times rendered Johnson abundantly ridiculous. Tom Davies monopolized his laugh, and his laugh was that of a rhinoceros; but in a plain, dictatorial style, Mr. Nichols, from a long acquaintance, could generally speak most like the venerable Luminary."

In 1766, his friend Dr. Farmer addressed to Mr. Cradock, his celebrated Essay, which determined the question as to the "Learning of Shakspeare;" a more satisfactory pamphlet has scarcely ever appeared. Farmer was about that time a frequent visitor of Mr. Cradock, then in Dean-street, Soho; from whence Dr. Farmer's sister was married to the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Byron, Prebendary of Durham. In the same year, Mr. Cradock gave a service of plate to the parish church of Gumley, and about that time took up his residence at his mansion in that village, which he had then recently built. It was rather calculated from its size and splendour, for a nobleman of immense fortune, than for his more limited means. But there is some excuse for Mr. Cradock. He was encouraged to pursue his plan of building by a relative, who promised to leave him his property and estate, which ultimately went to another branch of his family. A similar disappointment from another quarter, occurred some years afterwards. Indeed we doubt not, that the building of this mansion laid the first seeds of those embarrassments that ever afterwards embittered his life. The fact was, that Mr. Cradock had never been initiated into the value of money. He came into life under great disadvantages, without a parent's friendly care, and no doubt was frequently the prey of designing men.

At Gumley, however, he settled, and his embarrassments were scarcely known to any but himself and his amiable Lady. He was on all occasions the person to come forward in the most prompt and spirited manner with his purse or advice, whenever either would contribute to public good or public amusement. Whether as steward of a race course, conductor of a public musical festival, or chairman of a canal or other public meeting, he was ever ready, and always discharged those various duties to the satisfaction of all parties concerned.

In 1767, not having any shelter from a profession, he was early in life called on to fill the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire; and in 1781, acted as representative in that office for his relative, Sir E. C. Hartopp, bart.

In 1768, he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, at the recommendation of his friend Dr. Askew; and at his death was the senior Fellow of that learned body.

Mr. Cradock's love for dramatic amusements has been before alluded to. He now fitted up a small theatre in his hall at Gumley; and the private theatricals there were long the talk of the country round. Mr. Cradock and his accomplished lady were performers, and were supported by amateur friends of distinction. Garrick was sometimes his guest; and Mr. Cradock's powers of acting may be

judged of, by the anecdote, that Garrick proposed to play the Ghost to Mr. Cradock's Hamlet; and that Garrick was to act Lord Ogilby, whilst Mr. Cradock was to fill two characters in the same comedy, Sir John Melville and Brush.

Mr. Cradock wrote only one prologue for his friend Garrick, who was himself distinguished for this species of composition. It was the prologue to the revived tragedy of Timoleon, and is printed in Mr. Cradock's "Memoirs," vol. I. p. 210.

At the time of the Stratford Jubilee, in 1769, Mr. Cradock was so happy as to be enabled to assist his friend Garrick in several minor arrangements, which drew from the great actor his especial acknowledgements.

Mr. Cradock also collected at Gumley a very splendid library; among other valuable books, several first editions of the classics. A Euripides, with Milton's MS. notes, mentioned by Dr. Johnson, and more fully by Mr. Joddrell, in his "Illustrations of Euripides;" this curious volume Mr. Cradock presented to his friend Sir Henry Halford, a short time before his death. A "Manilius," with Dr. Bentley's MS. notes, &c.

Mr. Cradock's taste for landscape gardening was first made known to the public by an Essay on that subject, which he inserted in a little volume, printed in 1774, entitled, "Village Memoirs; in a series of Letters, between a Clergyman and his Family in the Country, and his Son in Town." This little novel was a vehicle for observations on religion, poetry, criticism, theatrical amusements, and other subjects (as well as landscape gardening), and was favourably noticed by the Critical and Monthly Reviews. Mr. Cradock seems to have contemplated a more enlarged publication on this subject, but conceived it to be superseded by a work by the Rev. George Mason, 1795, which most ably and kindly noticed Mr. Cradock's Essay. He, however, reprinted the substance of his Essay in his "Literary Memoirs," vol. I. pp. 47—61.

For very many years Mr. Cradock exercised his taste for landscape gardening in his own beautiful domain. Nature had been bountiful in the formation of the place; and taste was every where conspicuous. A part of the plantation was originally made by the late reverend and benevolent Mr. Hanbury, rector of Church Langton, co. Leicester, with a view to successive sales of timber, for the benefit of an extensive charity. He had a lease for 39 years; but the unexpired part of the term was afterwards purchased by Mr. Cradock. The walks through the plantations for several years being generously open to the public, it was a fashionable resort, in summer, for company from Leicester and the neighbourhood. The views hence are picturesque and striking; and from a hill near the mansion, is a most extensive prospect, from beyond Atherstone on one side, to the extremity of the vale beyond Rockingham Castle on the other. Gumley, from time immemorial, has been famous for its fox-earths.

Mr. Cradock's taste and skill in music led him also to the intimacy of the Earl of Sandwich, Mr. Joah Bates, &c. At Hinchinbrook, the seat of Lord Sandwich, Mr. Cradock was frequently domesticated. During the Christmas week oratorios were there performed by the first musical professors of the day. Mr. Bates, Signor Giardini, Norris, Champness, and Greatorex, regularly attended. The unfortunate Miss Ray, then under the protection of Lord Sandwich, possessed great powers of song, and Lord Sandwich was himself a performer.

In 1771, on the opening of the Leicester Infirmary, Sept. 11th, a grand overture, and select pieces of musick from the Messiah, were performed at St. Martin's Church, commencing with the Coronation Anthem. Dr. Green, Bishop of Lincoln, preached on the occasion. In the evening there was a grand concert at the Assembly Room. The whole was conducted by Mr. Cradock and the Rev. Mr. Jenner. Mr. Garrick engaged the principal performers, and made an offer of the music-books from Drury-lane Theatre. Dr. Fisher, from Covent-garden Theatre, led. Vernon, Champness, and Mr. Barthelemon, sang both at the church and in the evening; and Fischer, the celebrated hautboy player, was engaged. From this originated one of the best-attended musick meetings that had been seen at that time in England, as the Governors of the Leicester Infirmary continued the anniversaries of its opening, for the benefit of the institution; parti-

cularly in 1774, when a new organ, by Snetzler, was opened. Mr. Cradock on that occasion published a pathetic address, which is printed in the History of Leicestershire, vol. I. p. 523. Jephtha was the oratorio selected by Lord Sandwich, as it had been well practised at Hinchinbrook, and his Lordship and all his band attended. Giardini led; Mr. Bates opened the organ; Norris, Champness, Miss Cecilia Davis, Inglesina (prima donna at the Opera House), Mrs. Scott, Miss Harrop (afterwards Mrs. Bates), &c. contributed to the success of the day. An ode was written for the occasion by Mr. Cradock, and set to music by Dr. Boyce. The duet, "Here shall soft Charity repair," has ever since been much admired. This ode was performed at Hinchinbrook under the direction of the celebrated Joah Bates; afterwards at Covent Garden, under the direction of the late Mr. Linley; since that time again at Leicester, when Madame Mara sang the principal air; and different parts of it are occasionally introduced into our cathedrals, and on charitable occasions.

The band of musick on this day was uncommonly effective; and the performers were honoured with the assistance of the Earl of Sandwich on the kettle-drums.

Besides most of the nobility and gentry of these parts, who were of the auditory, was Omai, the famed native of Otaheite, of whom Mr. Cradock gives many interesting anecdotes in his "Memoirs."

Much commendation was due to Mr. Cradock on this occasion, who exerted his powerful interest, particularly in having the organ properly inspected by competent persons whilst building. These services were rewarded by the following public vote of thanks:

"To Joseph Cradock, esq. of Gumley.

"Sir,—When so many persons of the first rank, as well as the most eminent musicians, assembled at our late Oratorio, have expressed their entire approbation of the new organ built under your directions; it would be very ungrateful, either in the parishioners or subscribers, not to acknowledge their obligation to you. They are sensible this noble instrument owes much of its perfection to your superintendency, as well as the skill of Mr. Snetzler. Your distinguished taste for music, poetry, and polite learning, have made you justly admired; but it is the application of these talents to the glory of God and the good of mankind (of both which you have lately given a noble example), that makes you universally esteemed. We are directed, both by the subscribers and parishioners in vestry assembled, to return you their sincere thanks, for thus enabling them to have the service of the Church performed in a manner worthy of the occasion. We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, with the greatest respect, your most humble servants, William Carte, Edward Price, William Watts, Churchwardens of St. Martin's, Leicester."

On this occasion also, the old hundredth Psalm was first introduced, with full accompaniments, and was greatly admired. On Lord Sandwich's return to town, this musical meeting became the subject of conversation between his Majesty and his Lordship, and was the occasion of the subsequent grand commemorative Musical Festival in Westminster Abbey.

In 1773, was brought forward at Covent-garden Theatre, a tragedy by Mr. Cradock, entitled "Zobeide." It was in part taken from an unfinished tragedy, entitled "Les Scythes," by Voltaire; who, on the author sending him a copy, returned the following answer:

"Sir, 9 8*bre*, 1773, *à Ferney*.

Thanks to your Muse, a foreign copper shines,
Turn'd into gold, and coin'd in sterling lines.

You have done too much honour to an old sick man of eighty.

I am with the most sincere esteem and gratitude, Sir, your obedient servant,

VOLTAIRE."

This play was well received. Mr. Cradock's friend Dr. Goldsmith wrote the Prologue, and Murphy the Epilogue. The play was published. In the same year, Mr. Cradock returned the compliment to Goldsmith, by writing the Epilogue to his comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer."

Mr. Cradock was much connected with the Duke of Grafton, during his stormy administration, and more than once declined the honour of a seat in Parliament. He was thought of as sub-preceptor of the Prince of Wales, when Dr. Hinchcliffe was intended for preceptor. But the Duke of Grafton retiring from administration, and Lord North acceding to it, prevented

those appointments, which were filled up by the late Abp. Markham and Dean Jackson. With Bp. Hinchcliffe Mr. Cradock passed many delightful days at Trinity College, Cambridge, in the society of the poet Gray and other eminent men.

Mr. Cradock never engaged in either politics or controversies of any kind, but once offered to the public an ironical pamphlet, entitled, "The Life of John Wilkes, esq. in the manner of Plutarch. Being a Specimen of a larger Work. The second Edition, revised and corrected. London, J. Wilkie, 1773," 8vo; with Portraits of "Worthies," viz. Wat Tyler, Alderman Beckford, John Cade, esq. John Wilkes, esq. "These are thy gods, O Britain!" This is now a scarce pamphlet, and was written whilst its author was smarting from the effects of the violence of Wilkes's mob, which destroyed the windows of his house in Dean-street, Soho. Our venerable author had forgotten this *jeu d'esprit*, till he was reminded of it by a well-known and highly respected Biographer, who happened to possess a copy.

In 1777 Mr. Cradock published "An Account of some of the most romantic parts of North Wales," 12*s*. His name is appended to the "Dedication to Sir Watkin Williams Wynne. This "Account" was the result of a Tour he took in the Autumn of 1776.

In 1783, soon after the Peace was signed, and in consequence of Mrs. Cradock having suffered from a paralytic seizure, by the advice of Dr. Heberden, Mr. and Mrs. Cradock proceeded to Paris; and in June 1784, went on a long and interesting tour to the South of France, Flanders, and Holland. This tour forms the subject of Mr. Cradock's second volume of the "Literary Memoirs," recently published. (See our last vol. p. 433.)

Mr. Cradock was fortunate enough to have entertained at his seat at Gumley, the Duke de Lauzun; which accidental civility afterwards led to the admission of Mr. and Mrs. Cradock into the first circles of the kingdom of France. They remained on the Continent till June 12, 1786, when they landed at Dover.

For many years after his return to this country, ill health compelled Mr. Cradock to withdraw in a great measure from society; but he continued to amuse himself in the embellishment of his grounds, and the enlargement of a piece of water at the back of his house, which latterly he termed the Lake. The following was one of the last effusions of his Muse:

"*Inscription for a Building on the Banks of a Lake in one of the Midland Counties.**

Hail, shadowy Lake! whose gliding wave serene
Reflects the beauties of the varying scene!
Here let the Muse her humble vigils keep,
And quaff the gales from yon impending steep;
Here let the year her early fragrance fling,
And glittering plumage dip the hasty wing;
Here on the brink Pomona's blossoms glow,
And finny myriads sparkle from below;
Here let the mind at peaceful anchor rest,
And Heaven's own sunshine cheer the guiltless breast."

In 1815, however, his desire to appear before the public as an author again revived; but he proceeded very cautiously. In that year he published anonymously, "Four Dissertations, Moral and Religious, addressed to the rising Generation. I. On Covetousness. II. On Hypocrisy. III. On the prosperous Condition of Men in this World. IV. On Continuance in well-doing." 8vo, 1815. (See vol. LXXXVI. i. p. 43.) These Four Essays were drawn up as sermons for particular friends; and the last was preached at Chester; but whether it was ever published in that form, is not known, as the author was then absent in the South of France.

On Christmas Day, 1816, Mr. Cradock lost his amiable lady. She was proceeding down stairs, to go to church, when she fell in a fit, and instantly expired. They had no issue.

In 1821 he published a little novel to expose the horrid vice of gaming, entitled "Fidelia; or, The Prevalence of Fashion," 12mo. The story is affecting, and gives a striking lesson on the danger of hesitation and delay in breaking off bad acquaintance. The language is much more simple than is usually found in works of fiction; and this gives it the air of a true story, which, it is to be feared, has too often occurred. The manners and conversation are those of the times when Mr. Cradock was first introduced into polite society.

* See a Sonnet on this subject by Mr. Nichols, in vol. LXXVIII. i. p. 65.

In 1823, a very important step was resolved upon by Mr. Cradock, which, considering that he was then 82 years of age, shows the firmness of his mind, and his honourable principles. Finding his estate embarrassed by mortgages and other incumbrances, he made a noble sacrifice, by passing it into the hands of the gentleman, who, had it been unincumbered would probably have been his heir, on conditions agreeable to all parties; and retired to town with a very moderate annuity. He also at the same time parted with his splendid library. But Literature, and occasional intercourse with a few choice friends, seemed more than to compensate for the advantages he had voluntarily surrendered. He then applied seriously to what he originally intended should have been done by his executors.

And here, perhaps, it may be allowable to allude to the sincere attachment between Mr. Cradock and his old friend Mr. Nichols. For very many years Mr. Nichols had been accustomed to pay Mr. Cradock an annual visit at Gumley Hall; but on Mr. Cradock's settling in London, the intercourse became incessant, and we doubt not that the daily correspondence which took place between them contributed to cheer the latter days of these two veterans in Literature. They had both of them in early life enjoyed the flattering distinction of an intimacy with the same eminent characters; and to hear the different anecdotes elicited in their animated conversations respecting Johnson and others, was indeed an intellectual treat of no ordinary description. Mr. Cradock and Mr. Nichols possessed a similarity in taste and judgment. They were both endowed with peculiar quickness of comprehension, and with powers and accuracy of memory rarely equalled.

Mr. Cradock's first publication on his coming to town was his tragedy of "The Czar." This play was brought to the morning of rehearsal fifty years before, but owing to a disappointment on the part of one of the chief actresses, was withdrawn, and never acted; nor published till 1824. (See vol. xciv. ii. p. 60.)

The favourable reception which the publication of "The Czar" met with, induced Mr. Cradock to select from his MSS. what certainly afforded the public no small gratification.

In Jan. 1826, he published the first volume of his "Literary and Miscellaneous Memoirs," dedicated *by permission* to the King, an honour of which Mr. Cradock was justly proud. (See our vol. xcvi. i. pp. 62, 236.) In the latter part of the same year (only a few weeks before his death), he published a second volume, containing his Tour to Paris and the South of France in the years 1783 to 1786. (See our vol. xcvi. ii. p. 433.)

Here we feel induced to make use of a letter received from a highly distinguished friend of Mr. Cradock, addressed to ourselves, which exhibits Mr. Cradock's character in a favourable, yet strictly just light:

"I do not think I should in any manner so well describe Mr. Cradock's character, as by referring to the 'Memoirs' which he has published of himself. These Memoirs, in my view of them, are an exact counterpart of his manners and conversations,—of his excellencies and his foibles. He was *all* anecdote, without affecting to know more, either of men or books, than the common run of people, though better acquainted with both than the generality of the best informed. In the earlier part of his life he recommended himself by his pleasantry and talents,—his love of letters,—his antiquarian researches,—his taste for music, painting, and poetry, and all the fine arts,—to several of the most learned and accomplished scholars of the day,— as Bishops Warburton and Hurd, Doctors Johnson and Goldsmith, and others; among whom must not be forgotten that prodigy of wit and humour and theatrical talents, David Garrick; for he and Garrick were a sort of twin brothers, in personal likeness and mental power. Both of them were rather under size; but they were both well formed, and had so much expression in their countenances, and so much grace in their actions, that nobody in looking at them regarded their size or stature;—in looking at each, it was the quality—not the quantity of the man that was considered. And upon the stage, Cradock (for he had a private theatre in his house), as I have been informed by those who had seen him act, in some characters at least, was second only to Garrick.

There was, however, this difference between them;—Garrick played for profit—Cradock played for the amusement of his friends, though to the great detriment of his own fortune. And perhaps his talent in the representing of character upon the stage, first gave him the habit of enlivening and embellishing every thing which he said, with a certain lightning of eye, and honeyed tone of voice, and happy turns of countenance,—which may be better imagined than described; and also furnished him with many allusions which he had the happy art of introducing into his conversations with vast advantage.

"Mr. Cradock was a classical scholar of very high degree; and he had a very considerable library, containing books of the best sorts, and of the best editions; and some very rare ones. The sale of these, upon which his affections were placed, together with his mansion and estate at Gumley, upon his coming to live in London, was a sacrifice he made (and a sore sacrifice it was) with a view to the final arrangement and liquidation of his worldly affairs before his death, and proved not only his integrity, but that sort of pride which dwells only in honourable minds, and will give a sanctity to his memory.

"Mr. Cradock was, moreover, a good neighbour,—a kind friend,—a highly-finished gentleman,—and more than sufficiently learned to be the fit associate with those who were most learned; and he had this advantage over the most learned, that he was altogether free from pedantry, and all inclination to be overbearing in his conversation with others avowedly less learned than himself. With these good qualities, and his great acquirements, he could not fail of causing the opportunities which he gave his friends of visiting him, to be eagerly seized; and from season to season (for he gave a sort of annual dejeuné at Gumley) anxiously expected. But his death, which is sadly lamented, has closed all."

Another friend thus speaks of him:

"Mr. Cradock was a remarkable person. He had lived for more than half a century pretty much among tories, without imbibing (if we may judge from the last year or two of his life passed in London,) the least bigotry or intolerance. His opinions were liberal, his feelings all generous. He was properly a whig in his own sentiments; though strictly and professedly he seems to have been, in speculative matters, a man of no party. During the same course of years he had lived in the fashionable world, and in the circles of the great; but, as it should seem, without having indulged in their luxuries, or having contracted their vices. Indeed, not only did his inclination lead him, but his constitution compelled him, to a most rigid temperance. Though remarkable for his hospitality and social manners, he had for twenty years scarcely drank a glass of wine; and he lived principally on turnips, roasted apples, and coffee, and those taken in very small quantities. He had a great peculiarity of constitution, which obliged him to undergo a constant cupping; and he has been known to be cupped sometimes twice a day. Yet under all his own infirmities and sufferings, he had the most tender sympathy with even the appearance of distress in others, and when free from pain, nobody was more cheerful and communicative; indeed it may be said, he overflowed, having a great fund of anecdote, with much of the garrulity of old age. During the last fortnight nothing passed his lips but water. He will be long remembered in the neighbourhood of Gumley, where he was respected by people of all parties for his worth, and idolized by the poor for his benevolence."

On Saturday, Dec. 23, at the funeral of this venerable gentleman, a numerous assemblage of his friends attended to pay the last token of respect to his memory. The service was performed by his friend the Rev. G. T. Andrewes. The Hon. Washington Shirley, F. P. Stratford, esq. Master in Chancery, L. C. Humfrey, esq. Barrister, A. Chalmers, esq. F. S. A. N. Carlisle, esq. F.S.A. and T. J. Pettigrew, esq. F. S. A. were the pall-bearers on the occasion. The body was followed by his executors, John Bowyer Nichols, esq. F. S. A. John Pearson, esq. and William Tooke, esq. F.R.S.; also by George Dyer, esq. John Britton, esq. F.S.A. John Taylor, esq. John Mayne, esq. Thomas Cadell, esq. Dr. Nuttall, and many other gentlemen. Sir Henry Halford was prevented attending by a professional engagement. Mr. Cradock was buried, by his particular desire, in the parish where he died, St. Mary-le-Strand.

Mr. Urban, *Manchester, Jan.* 10.

In the progress of a nation from the rudeness of barbarism to luxurious effeminacy, there are many stages, which are retarded or quickened by circumstances. England has arrived at a point in this progression, which it is most important to contemplate. In this district especially, excessive labour, remunerated by excessive wages, has influenced the character of the people. During twenty years and upwards, old and young, male and female, have, with few exceptions, risen at five, and have not returned to their families until eight or nine at night; unless the day has been spent in dissipation. For such labour, the wages of each family have not averaged less than one hundred pounds a year. The consequence of excessive labour is insubordination: and insubordination leads to depravity. Our immense jail is full: and yearly more than five thousand persons are brought before the magistrates of the town. As a further proof of depravity, more than half a million sterling is spent at our public houses; and more than half the population of the place, whose wages have been so ample, ask charity at our public institutions, and are relieved.

But the period of excessive labour and excessive wages being, it is probable, nearly at an end, it is important to inquire by what means the people can be rescued from the state of degradation and misery into which they are sunk. Is it by alms-giving? By the endowing of Hospitals? Certainly not. Public charity always corrupts. The remedy depends on the restoration of the moral and national character.

Sunday schools were established in anticipation of, at least, staying the progress of vice; but the event has disappointed the anticipation. Character is not formed by the elements of knowledge. Individuals have indeed rewarded the indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions of the teachers; but such influence has not been general. The depravity which is present to the children all the week, has a stronger influence than can be counteracted by ordinary exertions: and happily infant schools offer a most powerful aid, without an increase of expence.

Infant Schools take the children away from the debasing influence under which their characters must otherwise be formed, and present an influence of a better kind. Early impressions are never obliterated; as is the bringing up, so is the man. Here then a noble field presents itself. The parents will gladly surrender their children to your care, and you are certain of the result; for "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old, he will not depart from it."

The plan which appears most eligible is, for the Committee of a Sunday School to hire the ground-floor of a cottage; and here the expence ceases: for a female will be able to manage seventy children, the parents of whom would cheerfully pay two-pence a week with each, which will remunerate the governess. When the children are dismissed from this school, they may be collected on the Sunday morning and afternoon, and taken to church; and in the evening, or at a time more convenient, they may be heard to read a chapter, and be questioned on the Infant School plan, so as to make them acquainted with the doctrines and precepts of scripture.

Thus the proper object of Sunday Schools will be accomplished. Besides this, other important results attend this plan. It is not a charity. It does not lead to, but away from pauperism. It admits of national sentiments, and national airs being taught; for though the direct object of an Infant School be to form the disposition, and to give a moral bias to the mind, national feelings need not be excluded. M. D.

Mr. Urban. *Jan.* 14.

A custom regarding "Titles by Courtesy" has been introduced within these few years which, not only puzzles those persons who are conversant in matters of precedence, but which, if allowed to continue without any positive rule being laid down, bids fair to lead to a degree of confusion of a singular kind. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to answer my inquiries; and, should they be found to be unanswerable, then, perhaps, may the attention of "Those who have to regulate such matters" be drawn to the subject.

Custom has for a long period of time allowed the title of Lord to all the sons of Dukes and Marquisses, and to the eldest sons of Earls; and custom also has given to all of them precedence over Barons. Whether or no the pre-

cedence gained them the titles, or that the titles gave them the precedence, is immaterial. There is, however, a degree of consistency in the custom; inasmuch as we find those only to be styled Lord by courtesy who rank among the Peers. Hence a reason why an Earl's younger son, and a Viscount's eldest son are not Lords, because they rank with commoners only.

But within the last few years there have sprouted forth a number of young Lords never heard of before, and who have no places assigned to them in the authorized Table of Precedence; hence they must either arrogate to themselves a precedence to which they have no right, or else be placed among commoners, and thereby overturn the "degree of consistency" above-mentioned as respecting titles by courtesy. I allude to the custom of ekeing-out a Duke's and Marquis's inferior titles upon their descendants, as far as they will hold out by there remaining any such titles to distribute. Thus: while the late Duke of Grafton was alive, his grandson assumed the Viscounty of Ipswich, not because his father was Earl of Euston by courtesy, but because his grandfather had the Viscounty in him. And so at this moment, the son of the Duke of Manchester is only Viscount Mandeville; yet of his two sons, one is called Lord Kimbolton, and the other, Lord John Montagu.

Now, Mr. Urban, I wish to know, first, if this be right, and founded on authority; and secondly, where the Viscount Ipswich, the Baron Kimbolton, and the Lord John Montagu are to be ranked. The Table of Precedence in Blackstone, is wholly silent about Peers' grandsons. But the anomaly does not end here. The Duke of Somerset has no other inferior title but the Barony of Seymour. Hence his grandson can be only plain Mr. Seymour, the family name; yet, as the grandson of an older Duke, Mr. Seymour might claim precedence over the Viscount, the Baron, and the Lord John.

His late Majesty certainly introduced an anomaly in this respect, by styling Messieurs John and William Russell Lord John and Lord William, as their father had been only Marquis of Tavistock by courtesy. Perhaps that may have led to the practice now in use of eking out inferior titles as far as they will go; but when his late Majesty introduced this lower degree of titles by courtesy, it would have been as well if he had laid down specific rules for their precedence. On the other hand, if the King intended the distinction to the sons of the deceased Marquis of Tavistock as a mark of especial favour to them alone, it ought to have been so stated in the Gazette of the day, as is always done when a lady is raised to the rank of an Earl's daughter, or a gentleman to that of a Duke's younger son. The deceased wife of Sir Abraham Hume was an instance of the former, and the brother of the present Duke of Norfolk an instance of the latter.

If the above-mentioned custom of giving the title of Lord to the grandsons of Peers, be received as correct in these our own days, it will become necessary for a rule to be made respecting the limits to which the custom is to extend; because, if an Earl has in himself both a Viscounty and a Barony, why may not his grandson assume the title of the Barony? Again, suppose a Marquis or an Earl to have only two inferior titles of the same degree, as two Viscounties, or two Baronies, what would be done in such a case? would the son take one Viscounty and the grandson the other? If so, here would be a new anomaly of a different kind to any already noticed, as in those which I have mentioned each descending generation assumes a lower title than that taken by his parent; whereas in the case just noticed, a son would be called by a title of the same degree as that given to his father, both being styled Viscount.

Should the above inquiries puzzle our modern Heralds, that will be a sufficient reason for an examination of them. Yours, LECTOR RUSTICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 12.

THE laurels of a late distinguished Poet have been so torn and withered, as scarcely to afford a shelter to his untimely grave: withered by his own misapplication of exalted talents, and torn by the unsparing zeal of the advocates of virtue. My veneration for genius, and pity for the man, make me regret the undistinguishing censures which assail him; they reach, when directed thus by common hands, not only the vices which too often accompany the poetic temperament, but to the heavenly inspiration of poetry itself.

Hence those finer feelings, which wean us from the groveling attachments of a world like this, are brought into contempt; that principle of heroic virtue is destroyed which ennobles the individual, and exalts a nation; and under the influence of which, in the opinion of a great and good man, vice itself loses half its evil, by losing all its grossness.* The sons of genius, Sir, are surrounded with dangers from which the cold, the tasteless, and insensible are ingloriously secure. I would have them, therefore, tried only by their peers, not by men engrossed solely by the calculations of diurnal life, and who, if they possess a becoming fear of obloquy, are utterly insensible to the blandishments of fame. I was led into these reflections by some lines, which were written on a blank leaf of Lord Byron's poems, which I met with on the continent. These I have transcribed for you; for, though not perhaps much finished, they bear marks of having come from the heart.

"Byron, full many a year hath fled,
Since verse of thine — once-loved — hath shed
On me its melancholy tone;
I deem'd my minstrel-feeling gone;
But chance hath brought thee to my hand,
Or almost chance, and in thy lays
I hear the voice of other days,
I see the forms of other land;
They tell of thoughts and hopes which then
Lit my young heart, but they were vain.
Dream crowding dream commingling springs,
And o'er that heart remembrance flings
A gleam not easy to define,
A moment-glimpse of "Auld Lang Syne."
But oh how changed thy Lyre! no more
Breathes its deep feeling as before,
But cold Revenge, and Folly bare,
And Blasphemy are jarring there;
Who lov'd thee weep thy vanish'd fame,
Who hate thee brand thy blighted name;
Mute is the praise, and sear the bough,
That sooth'd thine ear, or bound thy brow;
And censure flings reproach on those,
Half justly, who are not thy foes.
Such am not I; but *mourn* thy fate,
The wreck of all that's really great;
Mind, genius, character: ah! what
Might these have been?—'tis now forgot.
Gone, gone without a sigh to save
The hope before, beyond the grave!
And shall thy fellow sinners dare
To spurn the ruins withering there?
They whose proud virtue might have bow'd
To trials thine hath not withstood:
Cold, base, presumptuous!
For thee,
Pass'd to the grave of infamy,
Know, if thou may'st, there still is one,
Fall'n as thou art, and scorn'd, and lone,
Will bend o'er thy dishonour'd bier,
And breathe a sigh, and drop a tear."

To you, Sir, the long-tried friend of virtue and piety, these remarks may be addressed, with the appearance of a wish to vindicate or qualify those vices which threw so dark a cloud over the life of Byron; but he is no longer within the reach of censure; and surely it is neither unbecoming, nor unchristian to exhibit some commiseration for his memory; to respect its attainments, without violating the sanctuary that should now protect his errors.

"Leave them, leave them to repose."

C.

* Burke.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 15.

ANY article which tends to illustrate the manners and expences of former times, is, I am sure, acceptable to your valuable Miscellany; and I therefore send you an inventory of the household goods and chattels of an ancestor of mine in the reign of Charles the First, which I copied from the original, attached to his will, in the archdeaconry court of Cornwall.

Mr. Busvargus was a gentleman who resided at Busvargus, in the parish of St. Just, in Cornwall, a few miles from the Land's End; but no incident of his life is of sufficient importance to confer interest upon the accompanying account of his effects. He entered his pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation in 1620, and signed his name as "John Busvargus;" but it appears from the title deeds of his property, that the original name of his family was "Lethon," and that, agreeably to the general custom in Cornwall at the period, his grandfather assumed the designation of Busvargus upon purchasing the estate so called, about the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. This John Busvargus, and his father and grandfather, are usually described in deeds as "John Lethon, alias Busvargus." He was born in 1598, and married Agnes, the eldest daughter of John Hill of Trenethicke, of Wendron, in Cornwall, Gent. the descendant of a very ancient family in that county, and was buried at Wendron, on the 3d December, 1637. The heir-

ess of the Busvargus family married the Rev. Jonathan Toup before 1713, and was the mother of that profound critic and scholar the Editor of Longinus. Her second husband was the Rev. John Keigwin, and the estates of the family are now enjoyed by Mrs. Ann Nicholas, widow, one of the representatives of that marriage. Before concluding this letter, I may be permitted to state a fact singularly illustrative of the manner in which Cornish families intermarried with each other, and which explains the common remark, that all Cornish men are cousins;—that for seven generations every member of the Busvargus family married into houses situated within thirty miles of their own seat, and generally within ten miles.

As shewing the furniture of a gentleman's house in the extremity of England in the early part of the seventeenth century, as well as the value of the different articles, this communication will, I hope, be thought worthy of a place in your pages. CLIONAS.

An Inventory of the goods and chattels of John Busvargus, of St. Just, within the countie of Cornwall, gent., dec^d, taken and praysed by Martin Wearne and John Chenhalls, the 11th day of April, Anno Domini, 1638.

	£.	s.	d.
Imprimis. His apparell	6	13	4
Item, His bible and other books	0	6	8
Item, The table boord, joynt stooles, chayres, carpetts and coshens in the hall	2	3	4
Item, His rings and sitterns	0	15	0
Item, The table-boards and bed-stead in the parlour	1	6	8
Item, The table-board, cooberts, and two chests over the dayrie, with two little trunks and two small chayres	4	6	8
Item, The bed-stead and furniture	4	0	0
Item, The woolen clothes and wool	3	0	0
Item, The bed-stead with the furniture in the inner-chamber, with cooberts and trunks	5	0	0
Item, A chest with the linen, bed, sheets, table-clothes, napkins, and other linen	6	13	4
Item, The stead-bed, with the truckle-bed, and their furniture over the hall	3	0	0
Item, 1 dozen and a half of pewter, and three candle-sticks, and two small flaggons	2	0	0
Item, For butter, cheese, and other household provision of meat kind	1	0	0
Item, The bedding with the furniture, over the parlour	1	10	0
Item, The Mill implements	0	5	0
Item, 2 Stremors furnished *	2	0	0
Item, A fowling piece	0	13	4
Item, The poultery	0	8	0
Item, Bottles, jugs, dishes, and other clomb †	0	10	0
Item, 1 pan, 1 kettle, 1 brass crock, and one iron crocke and skillett	6	6	8
Item, An old brewing keeve, 4 godysetts, other old tubs and pieces of wood	1	6	8
Item, The studiers,‡ shovels, and other iron work	0	10	0
Item, The corn in the mow-hay and hay-rick	16	0	0
Item, 12 Kine	26	0	0
Item, 6 Steers	10	0	0
Item, 1 Heifer and 3 yearlings	3	0	0
Item, His bounds§ and tin stuff	6	0	0
Item, 1 Chattle lease	24	0	0
Item, 1 Little bull and a sow	1	10	0
Item, 1 Pair of paniers and ropes	0	5	0
Item, 2 Sheep and 2 lambs	0	10	0
Item, Other things forgotten and not yet come to memory	0	10	0
Sum total	£141	9	8

By me, JOHN CHINHALL,—MARTIN WEARNE.

* Stremors were articles used in streaming tin, a process well known in mining districts.
† Earthenware, a provincialism still used in Devonshire and Cornwall.
‡ Query. § Tin bounds.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXXIV.

Bezaleel Morris.

THE only notes hitherto appended to the various editions of the Dunciad, by Alexander Pope, are those flowing from the humour of Scriblerus, and the perspicuous gathering and labour of the Rev. W. Warburton. Some future editor may forego the taciturn system of some of his predecessors, and not uniformly pass the way-faring stranger, damned into fame for the purpose of crowding the temple of Dulness, by candidly identifying the real, from the proclaimed shadows made important by the satire of the poet. Of Bezaleel Morris, it is first stated, he was "author of some satires on the translation of Homer, with many other things printed in newspapers,"* while Scriblerus makes his existence doubtful, by declaring Bezaleel "carries forgery in the very name," and then thrusts him into a plurality of Curll's "phantoms."

The name of Bezaleel Morris, as a poet, may be traced for thirty years, without any apparent conjunction with Curll,† and therefore, possibly, a human form bearing baptismal honours, and certainly not a phantom. He wrote,

Miscellanies, or Amusements in verse and prose: advertised by D. Browne, Temple Bar, 1712.

Voyage from Bengale in the East Indies, printed for Thomas Bickerton, Paternoster-row, about 1720.

An Essay on the Poets, Bickerton, 1721.

An Epistle to Mr. Welsted, and a Satyr on the English translation of Homer, Bickerton, 1721.

An Epistle to the falsely celebrated British Homer. Advertised as "sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster," April, 1742.

The "Satyr on the English Translations," from which the following extract may serve, was enough to provoke the ire of Pope.

Three daring poets, lo! at different times,
On this account unsheath their dreadful rhymes;
Fiercely advance, and at a furious rate,
This glorious Bard with cruelty translate.
Bold *Chapman* do's th' advent'rous work commence,
And to a most prodigious length he stretches out his sense;
Presents him rack'd and tortur'd to our eyes,
And in so mean and such a coarse disguise,
He never sure from fortune suffer'd more,
E'en though he sought his bread from door to door.
Then *Ogleby*, in terms more dull and low,
Whether he should debase him, yea! or no!
Debates,——and then (as 'twas by fate decreed,)
He feebly does attempt to do the deed.
From *Hobbs* he finds a sure destructive fate,
Philosopher too soon! and Bard too late!
By him he's more than argument abus'd,
And more perversely than religion us'd.
Smart *Pope* comes now—yet not so sterne as these;
He proves more kind, treats him with grace and ease,
And makes him spruce, the beaus and belles to please:
So gentle female habits, heretofore,
Renown'd Achilles and Alcides wore.

EU. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 21.

IN the Numbers for October and November last, your Correspondents "Clericus," and "X. Y. Z." have sent forth opinions to the world on the subject of the Apocrypha, directly opposed to those in the Sixth Article of our Church. The decision therein pronounced, like all the other points decided in the 39 Articles, rests on grounds not to be shaken by the puny theologians of the present day; and had your Correspondents read Gray's Key to the Old Testament, Bishop Tomline's Elements, or the Prefaces in D'Oyley and Mant's Bible (not to mention the larger works on the Canon, the very sight of which is sufficient to throw us of these degenerate days into hysterics), I am inclined to think they would not have hazarded such opinions. But as it is, I trust the well-known orthodoxy of your principles will readily procure the admission into your pages of this hum-

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* Of these 'waifs and strays,' "some congratulatory verses to his Grace the Duke of Dorset, on his return to England," first printed at Dublin, occur in the Gazetteer, 11th October, 1735.

† Curll published the minor poems of Pope, on single folio leaves, which are now of very rare occurrence. In that manner appeared, 1719, the lines "to the ingenious Mr. Moore, author of the celebrated worm-powder," with a stanza, which it may be fitly hoped was never afterwards printed. Splendid talents will catch at doubtful wit, notwithstanding the proclamation—

"Want of decency is want of sense."

ble effort in defence of the apostolical doctrines of our Church.

Your above-mentioned Correspondents seem to have fallen into *two errors*. The first of these is, considering the Apocrypha as a whole. They speak of it as if all its parts were of equal authority, or either as if it were but one book, and not a mere arbitrary collection into one volume, of writings possessing very different degrees of credit and authority. Now here it must be recollected that such an assumption is perfectly untrue, nay, that the Apocrypha, as it is introduced in the larger editions of the English Bible, is not complete; for in the Syriac, and in the most ancient MSS. of the Septuagint, particularly in the Alexandrian and Vatican, there is a *third book of Maccabees*, and a *fourth book of Maccabees* is added in a few other MSS. The different writings composing the Apocrypha were written in different languages, and at different times; and some are mere translations and abridgments, the originals being lost. Accordingly, in the Calendar of Lessons, our Church makes a distinction between the different books, not allowing either Book of Esdras, or of Maccabees, the Addition to the Book of Esther, the Song of the Three Children, or the Prayer of Manasseh, to form a part of the public instruction of the Church Service. The Church of Rome itself never lost sight of this distinction in the several books; for, even in the arrogance of her infallibility, she never dared to admit into the Canon of Scripture the Prayer of Manasseh, or the Third and Fourth books of Esdras. If, therefore, such a distinction is well founded, the recognition of one of the Books could not (as Clericus supposes) confer authority on the whole Collection, of which such Book was a part, that Collection being in itself purely arbitrary. This leads me to the *second error* of your Correspondents, viz. that a bare quoting or alluding to another book in Scripture stamps Divine Authority on such Book. But such a circumstance would add no more authority to that particular Book (and much less to the whole Collection into which it was arbitrarily incorporated) than St. Paul's quotations from the heathen poets, Aratus (Acts xvii. 28), Menander (Corinth. xv. 33), and Epimenides (Titus i. 12), stamp a divine authority on their several works so quoted, or than the mention of the names of Jannes and Jambres (2 Tim. iii. 8) by the same Apostle, and the prophecy of Enoch (mentioned by St. Jude (xiv.) stamp the authority of inspiration on the several books in which such parts are mentioned. Nay, our Lord himself, in his divine form of prayer, is generally admitted to have, in some respects, only condensed the matter of the Jewish liturgy; yet the prayers of the synagogue never claimed on that account to be received as inspired. It is not the *bare quoting* of these several books, but their *being quoted as of divine authority*, which can authorize them to be considered as revelations from God. And this is the very mistake into which Clericus has fallen; for without adverting to this necessary condition of quotation, he has paraded *a correspondence* between a saying of our Lord, and the 30th verse of the first chapter of the 2d Book of Esdras, as a proof not only of the divine authority of that Book, but of the whole Apocrypha: and all this is done as a discovery, which is slily intended to correct the mistaken Authors of the 39 Articles! Why, if necessary, *scores* of passages might be produced from the Apocrypha, *corresponding* more or less with passages in the New Testament. But the *eclat* of the whole proceeding consists in selecting the quotation, which is to do such wonders, from this said 2d Book of Esdras; this book being shrewdly suspected by critics to have been published after the promulgation of the Gospel, by some one who wished by this means to aid the Christian cause.

On the general question of the Apocrypha, I would entreat your two Correspondents to examine the *five following points*, with respect to the several Books of this Collection, viz. their genuineness, authenticity, incorruptness, integrity, and credibility. On comparing this evidence with that which can be produced on these same questions for the authority of the several Books of the Old Testament, they would see that there was no ground, as respects the Apocrypha, on which to found the *sixth* and last great question of inspiration, or divine authority. For that of the Old Testament, however, we have sufficient proofs, first, in the authority of the Jewish Canon; and, secondly, in its recognition by Christ and his Apostles and of both these

evidences of divine authority the Apocrypha is entirely destitute.

In conclusion, I must express my regret that some of your Correspondents do not seem to think that the Church of England is placed at the exact point of propriety between Popery and Dissent. Hence proceed the opposite wishes of uniting with Methodism on one hand; and on the other, in conformity, I suppose, with our *good friends* the Papists, of admitting the Apocrypha with its beauties and defects; its truth, its fiction, and its nonsense, all together, into the divine Canon of Scripture. Surely if at any time, the present is a time, when such attempts ought to be forborne; when we ought especially to guard against any hazard of marring the apostolical "beauty of holiness," and Scriptural simplicity, which belong to our own venerable faith, by any adoption of the unfounded principles of its enemies.

PRESBYTER ORTHODOXUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 22.

THE gentleman who, at the last meeting of the Catholics, expressed such indignation that Protestants would not adopt those views of Popery which its disciples wished to propagate concerning it, may probably feel a curiosity to know the reasons why one person at least feels disposed to doubt them. They are these. 1. That the British Catholics are not authorised to expound their faith; Popes and Councils alone being competent to it. 2. Because their own champion Mr. Butler has felt himself obliged to omit a passage in the Creed of Pius IV. (when giving that creed as the authorised belief of a Papist), which is of vital importance, as binding every member of that faith "to procure that all under him shall hold, teach, and preach," the faith of Popery, "*quantum in me erit;*" that is, *to the utmost of his power.* 3. Because from the mutilations and alterations of ancient authors, and the forgeries of documents, unless they read the works of Protestants, where these things are exposed, no Catholic, even the most learned, has any chance of arriving at a thorough knowledge of his own religion. 4. Because those declarations are contradictory to the authorised creeds, as Mr. Butler or the author from whom he quoted, felt, when he suppressed the above passage. 5. Because they are contradictory to the practice of that Church, which established the Inquisition in 1814, and only 10 years ago some of the higher ranks of British Catholics expressed themselves favourable to the Inquisition, as Llorente, its late secretary, declares (Southey's Vindiciæ, 421.) 6. Because the case of the priest Gandolphy (see Mr. Croly's publication, "Popery and the Popish Question") shows that every artifice is practised to give false representations of Popery.

A SHROPSHIRE CURATE.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, Jan.* 21.

IN the choir of the Collegiate Church of Manchester is a flat grave-stone divided into two compartments, the upper portion surmounted with the arms of Fitz Roy in a lozenge, surrounded by those usual emblems of mortality, a skull, cross bones, and candle nearly extinguished, winged hour-glass, and scythe; and beneath this inscription:

"Lady Barbara Fitzroy, eldest daughter of the most noble Charles Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, died Jan. 4, 1734."

The lower compartment contains the arms of Dawson, with the following:

"Here are deposited the remains of William Dawson, esq. who died on the 17th day of August, 1780, and in the 60th year of his age. He desired to be buried with the above-named lady, not only to testify his gratitude to the memory of a kind benefactress, although he never reaped any of those advantages from her bounty to his family which she intended, but because his fate was similar to hers, for she was disowned by her mother, and he was disinherited by his father."

In Mr. Barret's papers, now deposited in the library of Cheetham's Hospital, the following notice of Mr. Dawson occurs:

"This gentleman was buried agreeably to his request in the following dress, ruffled shirt, and cravat, night-cap of brown fur, morning-gown striped orange and white, deep crimson-coloured waistcoat and breeches, white silk stockings, and red morocco slippers. In his bosom was put a folded piece of white paper, which inclosed two locks of hair cut from the heads of two boys that

died, for whom Mr. Dawson had a great regard; they being the children of Mr. Cooper his steward, with whom Mr. Dawson lived, and likewise became his heir at his death."

From the Manchester family of Dawson proceeded the hero of Shenstone's ballad, and in the notices of those executed during 1746, the relations of the unfortunate "Jemmy Dawson" are uniformly stated to have been respectable and wealthy. But by what means the fortunes of the Dawsons became connected with those of Lady Barbara Fitzroy, that we should thus find her sharing the grave of so eccentric a personage, I am unable to discover. The Peerage merely states that Lady Barbara was the daughter of the Duke of Cleveland by his second wife Anne, daughter of Sir William Pulteney, and that she was born Feb. 7, 1695-6. X. L. D.

Mr. Urban, *Jan. 20.*

THE following pieces were the productions of Margaret, the wife of John Keigwin of Mousehole in Cornwall, esq. and daughter of John Giffard of Brightley in Devon, esq. some account of whom will be found in your Magazine, vol. xciii. ii. p. 36, and were written before her marriage in 1666, at which time she was about eighteen years old. The first is addressed to the memory of her grandmother Joan, daughter of Sir John Portman of *Orchard*, co. Somerset, and wife of Sir John Wyndham of *Orchard* Wyndham in that county, knt. the ancestor of the Right Hon. the Earl of Egremont. By Sir John Wyndham she had a numerous family, of whom Sir Hugh and Sir Wadham Wyndham attained the dignity of the Bench. Of the six daughters mentioned by her, Joan the eldest, married John Giffard, and was the mother of the writer of these pieces; Margaret was the wife of John Courtenay of Molland; Florence, of John Harris of Hayne, co. Devon; Rachel, of Thomas Moore of Halisbury, co. Wilts; and Margery, of Thomas Carew of Crocomb. The allusion to the *Orchards* applied to the name of the seat of the Wyndham and Portman families; and, excepting the strained metaphor of the "dew distill'd," which occurs twice, the verses do some credit to the taste and feeling of so young a female at the period in which she lived. Her sister Elizabeth probably died young, for no notice occurs of her in the pedigree of that family. Mrs. Keigwin married, secondly, Robert Yonge, gent. and died, aged 92, in 1740. Glionas.

"*On the Memory of the most vertuous and honorable Lady the Lady Joane Windham.*

To Orchards had a sevverall right to thee,
A Portman's grafe, a Windham's frutfull tree;
The one gave her life and beinge, but the other
Made her a frutfull wife and happy mother;
She on her orchard like a due distil'd,
And all her house with a rich plenty fill'd,
Wisdom she made her guide, and providence
The measure of her fayre and large expence,
So that the founten never was drawn dry
Of her most constant hospitallity.
She, skilfully puttinge the same in cure,
As hence she made her knight's deare heart secure;
The greater is his losse, but that hee knew
The sonn at length exhales the frutfull dew;
But noe lesse happy in her motherhood,
She mayd a numorous issue and a good,
For nyne brave sonns she educated saw,
In arts, in armes, in courtshype, and in law,
Which they assumed, not as is now the fashion,
Only for refuge, but for recreation;
They needed not those helpes for to increase
Their privat portions, but their contries peace.
Besides six daughters whome her prudent care
And pattern framed as vertuous as faire,
And all in freshest flowre of their age,
She saw with comfort joynd in marriage;
By whom to make her happynes the more,
She saw her children's children's happy store.
Faythfull and happy, fruitfull, full of days,
God tooke her hence with her immortal prayse,
For 'twas not fitt an orchard here below
Should keepe the tree y^t should in Eden growe. Margreat Giffard."

On my sister Elizabeth.

Prepared by God's spiritt
In life for death,
Heare sleeps his sweetest saint,
Elizabeth.
So like unto her Saivour
Wass hiss child,
Pure, holy, chast,
Wise hertted, humble, milde;
On her incircled,
With eight sisters more,
As in a flowrey chaplett
Christ did powre
Such plenty of his graces,
She did shine.

Margreat Giffard."

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *Sculptured Metopes discovered amongst the Ruins of the Temples of the ancient City of* Selinus *in* Sicily. *By* William Harris *and* Samuel Angell, *in the Year* 1823. *Described by* Samuel Angell *and* Thomas Evans, *Architects.* Lond. *fol. pp.* 56. *Plates.* Priestley *and* Weale.

AMONG the earliest establishments of the Greeks in Sicily, was a colony from Megara in Attica, who settled in the vicinity of Mount Etna, and founded a city called Hybla Megara. In the 32d Olympiad (650 B.C.) descendants of these Greco-Sicilians built Selinus, on the South-west coast of the island. During 250 years this new city continued to flourish, and attained to considerable splendour. But becoming involved in the wars of Greece, and local discords, it was dismantled by Hannibal, the son of Giscon, in the 92d Olympiad; and was afterwards engaged in petty rebellions against the Carthaginians. They, upon the success of the Romans, determined to make a last stand at Lilybæum.

"In the execution of this plan, the extinction of Selinus was decreed; the city was demolished, and the inhabitants were removed to Lilybæum. This catastrophe was final, and Selinus never afterwards found a place in the page of ancient history." P. 24.

That interesting and tasteful traveller Denon (whom our authors appear not to have consulted), speaking of the three known temples, says, that at the largest we seem to behold the work of Giants. Every column is a tower; every capital a whole rock. ("Sicily," p. 177.)

The ruins occupy the summits of two opposite hills. On the eastern are three Temples (those visited by travellers and described by Denon, &c.) of massy magnificence and very grand appearance. The largest of these Temples is infinitely superior in plan, execution, and materials to that of Agrigentum. It is octostyle pseudodipteral. It is eight feet longer than the latter, and thirteen feet narrower. The shafts of the columns are formed by single blocks. The cella is divided in its width by two rows of Doric columns, like the great Temple at Pæstum. The capitals of certain of the columns are to be seen at Pæstum, the Temple of Diana at Syracuse, and the Greek Temple at Pompeii. The distinction of these capitals is the echinus of a considerable curve, and great projection, with a concavity immediately below the annulets (pp. 30, 32). The central Temple is hexastyle peripteral. Our authors found four courses of masonry under the pavement, and *immediately under the lowest course was a layer of sand*, about four inches deep, placed upon the solid rock (p. 31). What could the reason be of this intervening layer of sand? to absorb moisture?—The third Temple is hexastyle peripteral.

"This Temple had the metopes of the frizes of the pronaos and posticum sculptured, while those of the peristyle were all plain, a peculiarity of which it is believed this Temple affords the only example." P. 32.

Here we shall observe, that the Selinuntine Temples do not appear to have been ever in a finished state; and to this cause, not to any peculiarity of design, we attribute the plain metopes.

On the western hill, our authors first discovered the remains of three Temples, that is to say, they succeeded in making out the plans and architectural details of three more Temples, which have never heretofore been published.

The principal Temple, the most ancient of the three, is supposed to have been the one alluded to by Herodotus, as dedicated to Jupiter Agoreus. It is hexastyle peripteral, with *seventeen* columns on the sides,—a proportion, it is to be believed, not to be found in any other ancient example.

"It is worthy of remark, that in this Temple the columns of the fronts are of a greater diameter than those of the sides, and the intercolumniations are wider; a mode adopted for the purpose of correcting, in some measure, the great disproportion, in reference to other Temples, of six columns on the fronts to seventeen on the flanks. The columns are of heavy proportion, with a decided entasis, and have only sixteen flutings; the entablature is heavy, and has a very remarkable peculiarity, the mutules over the metopes being only half the width of those over the triglyphs, and containing only half the number of guttæ." P. 33.

The second temple is hexastyle peripteral, with *thirteen* columns on the

sides. This Temple has the same variety in the size of the mutules, as was described in the last. The third and smallest is hexastyle peripteral, with *fourteen* columns on the flanks.

"The plan and details of this Temple are very similar to those of the southern Temple on the eastern hill. The capitals of both are without the concavity under the annulets, common to the four other Temples, and the architecture generally approaches nearer to the examples found in Greece. From these circumstances, it is conjectured that these two Temples are of a later date than the other four." P 35.

All these six Temples were of the Doric order—the stone thinly coated with fine plaster, and several members of the entablature painted red and blue, being the remaining colours. P. 35.

Whatever praise is in other respects due to Greek architecture, we doubt not but the execrable taste of painting these members "blue and red," &c. will be justly condemned by all persons.

The subjects of the Metopes we shall give numerically from the Plates of them, which commence with No. III.

No. III. represents a combat between a warrior and a female, whether an amazon or divinity our authors doubt; but they are inclined from finding a figure of Minerva very much resembling this in the Siciliæ Veteris Nummi (tab. lxxxiii.), to think it appertains to that Goddess.—We refer them to a statue marked AΘHNA in Boissard, for a figure in very similar costume. The warrior subdued does not seem to relate to Enceladus or any other of the giants whom she killed, nor do we know of any fable to which it can refer; for the Minerva who killed Pallas is distinguished by wings on her feet. We therefore think, that the subject must be one of purely local mythology.

No. IV. consists of the body and head of a dying warrior, and part of a female figure. The latter may be ascribed to an Amazon or Bacchant, from the naked thigh and knee, but it is only a very imperfect fragment, and more probably is a continuation of the last fable. Battles between Greeks and Amazons are however common subjects. Our authors say of the head of the warrior:

"This example of early Greek sculpture bears a very marked resemblance to some of the heads in the Ægina marbles, with perhaps rather more expression; the sculptor has evidently intended to mark the agonies of death by the closed eyes, the mouth slightly opened, and the tongue appearing between the teeth; the hair and beard are most carefully and symmetrically arranged." P. 40.

The helmet is like that which appears on the bust of Pericles, in the Townley Collection, *i. e.* could be wholly pulled down so as to cover the face entirely. From this we infer, that the dying figure was intended for a Greek; because these helmets, called περικεφαλαια, did belong to the early Greeks (Meyrick, xxiv.), and the Phrygian bonnet was among the Greek artists a distinctive attribute of Barbarians. (Fosbroke's Encyl. of Antiq. 765.)

These metopes, say our authors,

"Like those of the Parthenon and the Theseium, are in very high relief, some parts being quite detached; they bear a great resemblance to some of the figures on the early Greek and Sicilian fictile vases; and the sculpture, though not quite equal, is very similar, both in style and execution, to the sculpture of the Panhellenium of Ægina." P. 41.

Another metope (not engraved) represented a male and a female figure combating. The female bears a shield on the left arm, and the warrior has the chlamys falling over the right shoulder (p. 42). It is to be regretted that the authors have not specified the form of the shield, but presume that, had it been an Amazonian *Pelta*, they would have discriminated it. A round Greek shield is a very common accompaniment of figures of Minerva. This metope appears to be of later date and superior taste to the others.

No. VI. represents a quadriga and three figures, presumed to allude to the celebrated race between Pelops and Oenomaus, and to have been copied from the Temple of Jupiter at Olympia, where this story was sculptured.

No. VII. exhibits the death of the Gorgon Medusa. The head of the Gorgon is monstrous. We refer our readers to D'Hancarville, vol. iv. pl. 26, for the same subject; and observe, that though the Gorgons are there very ugly, and their large teeth denote the boar's tusks, with which the Poets have armed their mouths, yet that artists have rarely given to Medusa the hideous features of the Gorgons, so common upon the Etruscan vases. The specimen before us gives an excel-

lent representation of the tusk-shaped teeth, and serves to explain a passage of Æschylus (in Prometheo) where he calls the Gorgons "μονοδοντας," meaning, of course, that they had all teeth of a similar form (not one common tooth among them all, "*communis idem est omnibus dens,*") as the Latin version of the Greek seems to imply, though it is a physical impossibility. Perseus in this marble has *talaria*, which resemble κνημιδες or *ocreæ*, and turn down at top, in scroll or cartouche fashion.

Plate VIII. represents Hercules Melampyges, seizing Passalus and Achæmon, the Cercopes. This plate is excellently illustrated; but we shall correct a small misnomer:—the ornament on the fascia is not the *mæander*, but the *labyrinth fret.*

We must not omit Plate II., a restoration of the central Temple, eastern hill. It exhibits the most tasteful union of simplicity and ornament, which we have ever seen in Greek architecture, and is an exquisite specimen of the perfection of the Doric style, strength without heaviness.

We cannot praise the authors too much, for the excellent manner in which, both as to Plates and Letterpress, they have edited this work. It will form a most valuable addition to the library of the Dilettanti Antiquary.

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2. *Disquisitions upon the Painted Greek Vases, and their probable Connection with the Shows of the* Eleusinian *and other Mysteries. By* James Christie, *a Member of the Society of* Dilettanti. *4to. pp.* 146.

TO illustrate ancient paintings correctly, it is, in our opinion, absolutely necessary to know the customary subjects. Pliny (*L.* 35. *c.* 4 *to* 12), furnishes a long list of these. They appear to be battle-pieces (some of them with portraits of the generals), figures of deities, historical pictures—portraits and family groups—Bacchants—Satyrs—numerous mythological stories—ships—bigæ, quadrigæ, &c. &c.—in short, numerous pictures composed of figures, but very few where there are buildings or landscapes, subjects mostly limited to wall paintings.

The question is, however, this: Are all these subjects explicable? To this we answer *no;* and affirm, let others think as they will, that D'Hancarville's Illustrations of the Hamilton Vases are, in the main, matters of romance; for this obvious reason, that, certain points excepted which we shall soon discuss, elucidation is impossible. This impossibility is occasioned by the ancient painters (1) intermixing with their portraits figures and actions, either arbitrarily for the sake of effect, or in allusion to circumstances utterly unknown; or (2) by the pictures themselves having no other original meaning, than the exhibition of a favourite design; or (3) by the character of the figures being in local, not general Mythology.

Of the first kind we shall give two instances. Pliny mentions a Semiramis rising *ex ancillâ* to a throne, accompanied by an old woman carrying a lamp. (*L.* 35. *c.* 10) Now according to Diodorus and Ctesias, she did not rise to the throne of Ninus *ex ancillâ*, but was the wife of Nenon, Prefect of Syria, when the King carried her off. D'Hancarville would give in a moment a presumed meaning of the old woman with her lamp; but no Antiquary who knows any thing of the subject would accredit him, unless he produced a description from an ancient author confirming his hypothesis.

Athenæus informs us, that Alcibiades exhibited two pictures which he had brought from Agloophon; in one Pythias and Olympias were crowning him (Alcibiades); in another he is placed upon the knees of Nemea sitting. By what possible means could a modern know that this small figure was Alcibiades?

We could mention numerous other instances, but it is utterly unnecessary, because no fact is better established, than that authors and marbles often differ. Why do they differ? Plainly because artists indulged in distinctions, known perhaps to themselves, and often perhaps to contemporaries, but not to authors.

Several pictures have undoubtedly no other meaning than the exhibition of a pleasing design. Thus Pliny mentions a boy blowing a fire, and Leontium, Mistress of Epicurus, thinking of that voluptuary? D'Hancarville would allegorize the former, and of the latter he would make some person,—certainly not Leontium.

Cicero (*de Nat. Deor.*) mentions a Juno Sospita et Lanuvium draped in a goat's skin, with a spear, shield, &c. and similar instances occur in Pau-

sanias of different representations of one and the same deity in various countries.

Allegorical personages were sometimes mixed with historical figures. Thus Pliny mentions a group of Priam, Helen, *Credulity*, Ulysses, Deiphobus, and Dolon. *(c. xi.)* Could any modern guess that *Credulity* was one of these figures?

But Petronius will further show us, that Gods, Goddesses, &c. (why, Millin will soon show) were intermingled with the private history of individuals, in a manner which no person whatever, but those very individuals themselves, could possibly understand:

"Erat autem venalitium titulis pictum, et ipse Trimalchio capillatus, caduceum tenebat, Minervâque ducente Romam intrabat. Hinc quemadmodum ratiocinari didicisset, dein dispensator factus esset, omnia diligenter curiosus pictor cum inscriptione reddiderat. In deficiente vero jam porticu, levatum mento in tribunal excelsum Mercurius rapiebat. Præsto erat Fortuna cornu abundante copiosa, et tres Parcæ aurea pensa torquentes." *Ed. Burman.* i. 142—146.

Now these matters merely refer to the private history of Trimalchion, which was like that of "the flaxen-headed cow-boy" in the popular ballad. Who could, however, understand it without the knowledge of his biography?

But there are subjects on ancient Paintings which are as clear as daylight; and of such of these as are mythological, Ovid is the best illustrator, because that poet in particular seems to have taken his description from the marbles or paintings themselves. Nothing can be more minute and exact. We have no room for long quotations, and his works are common. So little, however, have these works been noticed, that the evident origin of *Yew-trees* in *Church-yards*, pointed out in the following lines, has been utterly disregarded:

"Est via declivis, *funestâ* nubila *taxo*,
Ducit ad infernas per muta silentia *sedes*;
Styx nebulas exhalat iners, *umbræque recentes*
Descendunt illic, simulachraque, functa sepulchris."—METAM.

Thus it appears, that the presumed passage to Hades was lined with yew trees. We pass by the excellent description of Neptune, the Tritons, Bacchants, the beauty and hair of Bacchus and Apollo, &c. &c. &c.

Subjects, then, purely mythological may be clearly and certainly deciphered. For instance, the nuptials of Neptune and Amphitrite are depicted upon a vase in the possession of Mr. Hope, in a manner which cannot be mistaken, because every circumstance represented is to be found in the descriptions of Virgil and Ovid. There can, too, be no doubt, that the painting of a vase, which Millin caused to be engraved by Willemin, denoted the combat of the Athenians and Amazons in the Paix, under the protecting care of the tutelar deities of Attica. This appearance of gods and goddesses, in subjects denoting historical events, is thus explained by Millin, and, as he was a master of the subject, and the passage is very apropos, we shall give it in his own words:

"Cette intervention étoit due a ce que la plupart des phenomènes de la nature étant alors inexplicables, on en attribuait la cause à l'influence immédiate de quelque être supérieur: il étoit tout simple de croire aussi que les grands événemens étoient une suite de leur volonté. Comme on donnoit aux Dieux une forme, un caractère, des occupations, et des passions, semblables à ceux des hommes, il étoit fort aisé de les faire intervenir parmi eux. Cette intervention est une des principales sources des beautés du poème épique, et des monumens des arts. Souvent aussi elle n'est pas directe, et n'est qu'une manière allegorique de s'exprimer ainsi lorsque Minerve paroit dans l'assemblée des principaux chefs, *(Il. i. 205.)* cela veut dire qu'elle leur inspire de sages conseils *(Vases peints, t. i. p. 118)* et que la prudence força Achille à dompter sa colère. Le conseil que les Dieux tiennent pour décider du sort de Troie *(Il. iv.)* fait voir qu'une action de cette importance, ne pouvoit dependre que des arrêts des Dieux. Les Artistes les ont représentés s'occupant aussi de déliberer dans d'autres occasions d'une grande importance; et peut-être que dans les poèmes cycliques, qui composoient l'Amazoneide, il étoit question d'un conseil tenu par les Dieux: c'est que semble prouver notre vase. M. TISHBEIN II. v. 2. a gravé deux fragmens de vases, de la seconde collection d'Hamilton, où on voit aussi des guerriers et des Amazones combatans, et au-dessus desquels sont Jupiter, Junon, Venus, Diane, Minerve et Apollon; ce qui prouve que les idées varioient sur les divinités auxquelles on attribuoit d'avoir alors sauvés la Grèce de l'invasion des Amazones, c'est à dire des barbares venus du nord."

From this passage, united with that

of Petronius, it appears that when the ancients wished to allegorize history, they often did it by introducing Gods and Goddesses.

The ancients had also paintings, which were called ηθικαι. In these Aristides the Theban excelled. They were like those of Hogarth. The character was expressed by the countenance or gestures. Such was a Penelope (*Plin.* xxxv. c. ix). There was also a painting of *Lascivia*, in which the *three* Sileni were feasting, intended to represent Ἀσελγεια (*Lascivia*, &c.) Λαγνεια (*Salacitas*) and Κωμος (*Comessatio.*) In the *pictura petulans* many excelled, as Ctesilochus, a disciple of Apelles, who painted Jupiter in labour with Bacchus, and groaning like a woman, the goddesses assisting as midwives.—Another Greek painter, we are told, "Pinxit minoribus tabellis *libidines*, eo genere *petulantis joci* se reficiens. (*Plin.* c. 10). From these instances we may infer, that the vices were represented by the *pictura petulans*, which does not only imply caricature, but fantastic additions, such as were tails in fauns, goats' feet in Satyrs, &c.

In allegorical tales we find that habits and qualities were personified. Thus in that exquisite * Milesian tale, Cupid and Psyche, we find "una de famulatione Veneris nomine *Consuetudo* (*Apul. p.* 123. *Ed. Bisi.*) and *Sollicitudo* et *Tristities*, her ancillæ." (p. 124). Such, however, is the variation of artists, that, in the numerous marbles and gems on this subject (the collection of Baron Stosch has many), we do not recollect any personification of *Custom*, *Care*, or *Sorrow*. Upon the Roman coins, we have unceasing figures of good qualities; and Apelles certainly recorded the misrepresentation of himself to Ptolemy, by a painting in which were depicted *Calumny*, *Ignorance*, *Mischief*, *Envy*, &c. (See Lucian.)

Upon some vases allusions to private history and character were certainly subjects of the design. It was customary to ensculp or paint upon them Victories and Quadrigæ. This image was so general, that Anacreon directs the goldsmiths, whom he had ordered to make one, not to put upon it a car, but on the contrary to represent Bacchus, Love, and his dear Bathyllus. If this vase was now discovered, it would of course be presumed to delineate some mythological adventure of Bacchus.

We have no limits for extracts from *Winckelman on Vases* (annexed to the Gems of Stosch), *Passeri Pict. Etrusc. in Vasculis*, Count Caylus, Millin (whom we prefer to all), &c. &c. but shall give a passage from Evelyn on the subject, because it is interspersed in a mass of other matter. He names Mentor, of whom Martial speaks as a famous engraver of Vases; next to him Acragas, Boethus, and Mys, whose masterpiece was engraved at Rhodes, "especially those glorious vases and goblets of the Bacchanalia †, engraven by the forementioned Acragus, and of boscage, chases, and hunting. Famous also were Calamis, Antipater, and Stratonicus, who engraved the Satyr sleeping, a stupendous piece of art. Then there flourished Tauriscus of Cyzicum, Alistus and Eunicus, both of them Mytilenians; likewise Hecates and the renowned Praxiteles, about the time of Pompey; Posidonius of Ephesus, and Ledus, famous for representing of battles, &c. To be brief (for their works are endless), Zopyrus, who engraved the Court of the Areopagi in a cup, and the trial of Orestes. After him lived Pytheus and several others too long here to recite." *Evelyn's Miscell.* 272.

Winckelman makes the following distinction between vases, properly speaking, *i. e.* according to him, Etruscan, and others. The Tuscans invented Gladiatorism, and combats at Funerals; these last are commonly the representations upon their sepulchral urns. There is nothing of this kind in Greek ones; the Roman works by Greek artists are commonly charged with allegories alluding to human life; representations of death; Endymion sleeping; Naiads carrying away Hyllus; dances of Bacchants, and the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus (*Hist. de l'Art.* i. 142, 143). According to these discriminations, the subjects would show the respective nations to whom the vases appertained; but Montfaucon, who, if he had not Winckelman's skill had at least experience, says that

* We must except from this eulogy the summons of the Gods to the Olympian Parliament, *under a fine of* 10,000*l.* for non-attendance. Id. 133.

† We need not remind our readers of the inimitable Warwick vase; engraved in our vol. LXX. p. 1225.

sports were common subjects of Etruscan monuments; and that on the vases in particular were generally represented hunting, single combats with clubs, bows, or sword, games at ball (invented by the Lydians, of whom the Etruscans were a colony), and the like. *Suppl.* v. III. b. 3. c. 4.

We could mention other general accounts of the subjects, but presume that we have said enough to show, that, unless the subject of a vase-painting is clearly authenticated by corresponding descriptions in ancient authors, it may be utterly impossible to decipher it. D'Hancarville's Explanations of the Hamilton Vases may be often ingenious and always learned, but duty impels us to distrust them; for, says Horace Walpole, "The passion for systems did not introduce more errors into the old Philosophy, than hypothesis has crowded into History and Antiquities." (Anecdotes of Painting, i. 52. ed. Dallaway.)

In affirming, however, that no exclusive system dictated the subjects of the paintings upon vases, we by no means say, that reference to the Eleusinian mysteries did not form the basis of some of them. We know that vases *were* used in the ritual of the Eleusinian mysteries; and we also know that the bas-reliefs upon the marble sarcophagus of Epaphroditus, are proved by Le Boze to refer to these mysteries. It is not likely to suppose, that when ceremonials were professedly secret, the initiated would explain them in writing, no more than modern freemasons would develope the meaning of the sun, moon, stars, compasses, squares, &c. which constitute their professional emblems, though they are daily made subjects of exhibition in seals, prints, &c. It was a rule with the Greeks, from commercial and lucrative views, to invite as many strangers as possible to visit their Temples, which object was also consulted in the Middle Ages, with regard to Thomas à Becket's shrine, Our Lady of Walsingham, &c. Thus toys, indicative of the visits of pilgrims, like the French "*Petits bons dieux,*" were sold on the spot. Mr. Dodwell, speaking of these very Eleusinian mysteries, says:

"It is certain that the superstition of Greece constituted one of the principal sources of its wealth, its civilization, its foreign commerce, and its superiority in the fine arts. The Oracles of Apollo, and *the Mysteries of Eleusis*, attracted the wealthy and devout, and the inquisitive of all nations. Sovereigns and states of the most distant regions vied with each other in the perfection and magnificence of their offerings. This continual intercourse with foreign countries opened the eyes of the Greeks to the advantage of foreign connections, and probably first directed their attention to the policy of colonizing distant territories." Vol. i. p. 584.

We know that the *Vernicle, the Palms, Cockle-shells, Canterbury Bells,* &c. were symbols of pilgrimage to Rome, Jerusalem, Compostella, Canterbury, &c. in the Middle Age; and it is no more improbable, that the Mysteries of Eleusis were subjects of some vases, than crossed legs on table tombs are of a vowee to make a crusade. The only question is, whether the representations on certain vases will vindicate the hypothesis; for it is justified *a priori;* but this must be the subject of another article, in which we hope to do justice to the ingenuity, sagacity, and taste of Mr. Christie.

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3. *Calvinistic Predestination repugnant to the general tenor of Scripture; shewn in a series of Discourses on the Moral Attributes and Government of God. By the Very Rev.* Richard Graves, *D. D. M. R. I. A. King's Professor of Divinity in Trinity College,* Dublin, *Dean of* Ardagh, *&c. &c.* 8vo, *pp.* 454. *Append. xcvi.*

THIS subject is so perpetually mistaken, that we think it will be useful to communicate to Laymen and general readers a clear understanding of the Scriptural meaning of Predestination and Election, as in our judgment it is undeniably substantiated by Bishop Tomline (Art. XXXIX. 300-320).

The Predestination of Scripture seems only to apply to those nations to whom God thought proper to communicate the knowledge of Christianity: "Those whom God hath chosen in Christ out of Mankind," are that part of mankind to whom God decreed to make known the Gospel; and it is to be observed, that this expression does not distinguish one set of Christians from another, but Christians in general from the rest of mankind; and consequently "to bring them by Christ to everlasting salvation," does not mean actually saving them, but granting them the means of salvation through Christ. Pp. 300, 301.

The words *Elect* and *Chosen* constantly denote collective bodies of men who were converted to the Gospel, without any restriction to those who will obtain eternal salvation; and an infallible certainty of eternal happiness, in consequence of a divine decree, is not attributed to any number of Christians, or to any single Christian, throughout the New Testament. Salvation is uniformly mentioned as contingent and conditional. P. 303.

Respecting Calvinistic Predestination, the peculiar subject of the elaborate work before us, the learned Bishop speaks thus:

"Calvinists, or the advocates of absolute Predestination, rejoice (since they can rejoice) in a religious system, consisting of human creatures without liberty, doctrines without sense, faith without reason, and a God without mercy." P. 320.

From this unphilosophical doctrine (unphilosophical because it makes God the author of sin), our readers will see the real character of the Bugbear, which the Dean professes to expose. Of course he shows its utter inconsistency, not only with the divine attributes, but with the intention of Christianity, *i. e.* to make men wiser, better, and eternally happy.

But people do not stumble, unless there is something to cause stumbling; and as we have not room to do justice to the work before us, as a whole, we shall exhibit the Dean's elucidation of certain Texts, which have occasioned such stumbling.

The first is the metaphor of St. Paul, about *the Potter having power over the clay*, &c. (Rom. ix. 20, 21, 22). The Dean shows, that it is a quotation from Isaiah, xlv. 9, only meant to illustrate "the irresistible power of God to carry into effect the dictates of his justice and mercy." P. 138.

Another stumbling-block is the predestination of Esau and Jacob, taken also from ix Rom. 9 to 16. Upon this difficult passage, the Dean observes,

"This passage would indeed seem very inexplicable, if Esau and Jacob were thus represented, as individuals, who being not yet born, neither having any good or evil, were by a positive and unconditional decree of predestination, one elected to certain and eternal happiness, and the other doomed to certain and eternal misery in the future world. But it is most clear, both from the original history and the reference here made to it, that no such idea was meant to be suggested by either; in both, Esau and Jacob are considered merely *as representatives of the nations* who were respectively to descend from them, the Edomites from Esau, the Israelites from Jacob; and the prophetic declaration in the history denotes, that contrary to the expectations arising from primogeniture, contrary also 'to him who willeth,' to the personal inclination of Isaac, who designed the blessing for Esau, forgetting or disregarding the prophecy to the reverse, pronounced at their birth, and finally, contrary also 'to him who runneth,' to the efforts of Esau, who ran to execute his father's commands for securing the blessing to himself,—in opposition to all these, the Israelites were to be the chosen people of God, in exclusion of the Edomites, who were to be their inferiors, both in temporal and religious concerns. This PREDESTINATION OF NATIONS to execute the Divine purposes in the PRESENT WORLD, not the PREDESTINATION OF INDIVIDUALS TO ETERNAL HAPPINESS OR MISERY IN A FUTURE STATE, was most clearly meant both in the prophecy and the Apostle's argument, so far as refers to Esau and Jacob. For when before the children were born, Rebecca went to enquire of the Lord—he said unto her '*Two nations* are in thy womb, and *two manner of people* shall be separated from thy bowels; and the one people shall be stronger than the other people; and the elder shall serve the younger."

The reason of this preference was "the impossibility for God to choose any people out of an idolatrous world, who should preserve amongst men his law, his worship, and his word, and therefore the descendants of Esau were of course rejected."

The learned Dean then proceeds to the case of Pharaoh (Rom. ix. 17), and shows in like manner that any absolute and unconditional predestination was no more intended in his instance than in any other.

We know not, in short, any doctrine more pernicious to the interests of society, or more insulting to the wisdom of God, than this irrational, detestable, and even silly construction of Predestination; viz. *that God has arbitrarily fixed the salvation or reprobation of men, without any regard to their faith or conduct*, so that, in the language of the *in*famous Lambeth Articles, "*It is not in the will or power of any man to be saved.*"

We care not that such opinions have been given (and we will not qualify our terms) by theological old women and preaching quacks, because the folly is most mischievous, and qualified

terms will not express our abhorrence of doctrines which reduce Christianity to a nullity. The subject is solemn; and it is absolute, undefecated, essential absurdity to suppose, that Christ could possibly come to save sinners, when the lot of all men, whether they should be saved or not, was *previously* fixed, *ab æterno.* Yet the advocates of such blasphemy, (for what else can it be to make the Almighty a fool?) are called good men, pious men, &c. We have not however heard them called sensible men also, because perhaps the latter are thought to know a manifest truth, *viz.* that Revelation *cannot* be adverse to reason (though we may not comprehend it), because God cannot do any thing which *is contrary to reason.*

We assure our readers, that we have seldom read a more edifying and useful book than this of Dean Graves.

4. *A Vindication of certain Passages in the History of* England. *By* J. Lingard, *D.D.* 8*vo*, *pp.* 112.

THE certain passages are: 1. Dr. Lingard's statement of the massacres of the Protestants on St. Bartholomew's day (which he contends was an unauthorized ebullition of popular fury, for injuries of an iconoclastic form, sustained by the Catholics); 2. other murders, leagues, &c.; 3. the inconsistency of Cranmer; 4. the amour between Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn. The Quarterly and Edinburgh Reviewers have accused Dr. Lingard of partiality and misstatement, from a bias towards the Catholics in these particulars.

There can be no doubt that Dr. Lingard wrote his History of England with a view, so far as he was able, of vindicating the Catholics; but no man living is able so to do, because no Protestants ever went the same lengths of murdering people by wholesale.

With regard to the first passage, Dr. Lingard is unable to show, that the Court of France was *ignorant* of the projected massacre, and, if it was not *ignorant*, it must have *connived* at it. It is mere quibbling to say, that the massacre was not *authorized.* Of course it was not, because it was not an act which *could* emanate from authority. Was it *prevented?* No. Was the Government able to prevent it? *Yes.* But of this again.

The questions about Cranmer are *personalities.* He was obliged to temporize from the character of the Sovereign, and every Protestant *admits*, that the difficult circumstances in which Cranmer was placed, did extort from him improper concessions. But these are arguments *ad hominem*, not *ad rem.* All *we* have to do with Cranmer is *doctrine*, and if the man was not personally a Hero, as he was intellectually a Sage, it is a mere question of private character, and has no kind of bearing in vindication of Popery, or deterioration of Protestantism.

With regard to the last question, the marriage of Henry VIII. with Anne Boleyn, and previous seduction of her sister, what is that to the purpose? Henry VIII. was the founder of the Reformation; and is there any objection to Christianity, because Judas was an agent of the sacrifice of Christ, upon which sacrifice the blessing depends. But to return. Suppose Protestants were to make it a point in a History of England, that Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who lost his life in the Catholic cause, had yet maintained that it was lawful for Henry to marry his brother's widow (contrary to Leviticus, xviii. 16, 20, 21, and Mark, vi. 18). This would be a weak argument in favour of the Reformation.

The fact is this, Philosophers and Statesmen know that doctrines had little to do with the decisions of Princes on the subject. In the views of some it was deemed eligible to recognize the disputed authority of the Pope, in that of others to discard it. As to the writings of the time, so infuriate were party principles, it is difficult to say what was true and what was false. Sanders (De Schism. Angl. p. 216, quoted by Fuller Ch. Hist. B. v. p. 255) says, that "Queen *Mary* had a great minde to make up his [Henry's] tomb, but durst not for fear a *Catholic* should seem to countenance the memory of one *dying in open schism* with the *Church of Rome.*" Heylin, in his History of the Reformation, states, on the contrary, "that Mary admitted of a consultation for burning the body of her father, and cutting off the head of her sister." Facts however are not to be disputed, and when Dr. Lingard professes to maintain, that the massacre of St. Bartholomew's was not sanctioned by the Court of France, we request to know, how Coins came to be struck on the occasion, with these inscriptions, "VIRTUS IN REBELLES,"

and "PIETAS EXCITAVIT JUSTITIAM." He will see the fact recorded in Camden's "Elizabeth," anno 1572, p. 228, edit. 1615. All we can concede to Dr. Lingard is, that the Protestants had insulted and provoked the Catholics, and that had the Court legally punished them for so acting, it would then have done its duty in an inculpable form.

Dr. Lingard writes with temper, and his quotations show him to be a writer of extensive and recondite erudition.

5. Walpole's *Anecdotes of Painting. By* Dallaway. *Vol. II. pp.* 414.

THIS volume opens with one of Mr. Walpole's happiest efforts, the character of James the First, and the architecture and taste of the æra. Mr. Walpole was not popular, and has been called frivolous. That he was not a patriot or philanthropist, which the English wisely expect their Nobles and Honourables to be, we admit; and censure in that respect would be fair, but the distinguishing vituperations with which he has been loaded, have been like those showered down upon Lord Chesterfield, by persons utterly ignorant of the manners and taste of high life. Had either of these titled men written good books for children, they would have been praised, but have been laughed at for eccentricity. It is true, that immoralities should not have been recommended in Chesterfield; but the publication was posthumous, and the fault of their appearance lay with the Editor. In our younger days these Letters were read as a Hoyle, giving an accurate knowledge of the whist of the world, as it is played; and inculcating the best possible methods of acquiring the prudence necessary for passing through life safely and successfully. In a state of high civilization (and it may be added of reason only), it is necessary that the art of pleasing should be studied, for if the felicity of private life be a great support of virtue, as it certainly is, that felicity will never result where the management of temper and manners is neglected.

Wise men, who have to live in the world, know the value of Chesterfield, and will endeavour to prevent vulgarity and ill-temper, and habits of giving offence in their children and families; and if Shakspeare and Gibbon have been expurgated, why not also these instructive Letters?—Now Walpole was a Chesterfield in the Arts, and we think that with regard to them his opinions are fully as valuable, as are those of the Earl with regard to knowledge of the world. For let us recollect, that every body can tell us things as they ought to be, and teach us the innocence of the dove; but we must know things as they are before we can acquire the wisdom of the serpent; and most certainly Chesterfield teaches us knowledge of the world, and Walpole taste in the Arts.

This character of James, and the taste of his day, is as follows:

"It was well for the Arts, that King James had no disposition to them; he let them take their own course. Had he felt any inclination for them, he would probably have introduced as bad a taste, as he did into Literature. A Prince, who thought puns and quibbles the perfection of eloquence, would have been charmed with the monkies of Hemskirk, and the drunken boors of Ostade. James loved his ease and his pleasures, and hated novelties. He gave himself up to hunting, and hunting in the most cumbrous and inconvenient of all dresses, a ruff and trowser breeches. The nobility kept up the magnificence they found established by Queen Elizabeth, in which predominated a want of taste, rather than a bad one. In more ancient times the mansions of the great Lords were built for defence and strength, rather than convenience, the walls thick, the windows pierced wherever it was most necessary for them to look abroad, instead of being contrived for symmetry or to illuminate the chambers. To that style succeeded the richness and delicacy of the Gothic. As this declined before the Grecian taste was established, space and vastness seem to have made their whole ideas of grandeur. The palaces erected in the reign of Elizabeth are exactly in this style. The apartments are lofty and enormous, and they knew not how to furnish them; pictures, had they had good ones, would have been lost in chambers of such height. Tapestry, their chief moveable, was not perfect enough to be commonly real in magnificence. Fretted ceilings, graceful mouldings of windows and painted glass, the ornaments of the preceding age, had fallen into disuse. Immense lights, composed of bad glass in diamond panes, cast an air of poverty on their most costly apartments. That at Hardwicke, still preserved as it was furnished for the reception and imprisonment of the Queen of Scots, is a curious picture of that age and style. Nothing can

exceed the expence in the bed of state, in the hangings of the same chamber, and of the coverings for the tables. The first is cloth of gold, cloth of silver, velvets of different colours, lace, fringes, and embroidery. The hangings consist of figures, large as life, representing the Virtues and Vices, embroidered on grounds of white and black velvet. The cloths to cast over the tables are embroidered and embossed with gold on velvets and damasks. The only moveables of any taste are the cabinets and tables themselves, carved in oak. The chimnies are wide enough for a hall or kitchen, and over the arras are freezes of many feet deep, with miserable relievos in stucco, representing hunting. There, and in all the great mansions of that age, is a gallery remarkable only for its extent. That at Hardwicke is of sixty yards."

The magnificent temper or taste of the Duke of Buckingham, derived from his voyage to Spain, led him to collect pictures, and pointed out the study of them to Prince Charles. Rubens and Inigo Jones were warmly patronized; and painting and architecture appeared, says Mr. Walpole, "in the purity and lustre of Rome and Athens."

Charles had great judgment and taste in the Arts, and Mr. Walpole observes,

"Queen Elizabeth was avaricious with pomp; James I. lavish with meanness. A Prince who patronizes the Arts, and can distinguish abilities, enriches his country, and is at once generous and an economist." P. 92.

We know that it is the custom in philosophical history to make surgical subjects of the characters of our Kings, and preserve them so operated upon in spirit glasses; but they limit themselves to their political capacity—they look only for the organ of Government, as if they were phrenologists, investigating only a collection of sculls. But we are disciples of Lavater, and have studied in his school the genius and talent pourtrayed by projecting eyebrows, the obstinacy of protuberant lower parts of the face, and the shrewdness of sharp noses and pump-handled chins. In short, we cannot decide character without busts at least, including muscle as well as bone. And though we physiognomists may be as great quacks as the phrenologists, yet a craniological golgotha is not so pleasant a school of that popular thing quackery, as a picture-gallery. Therefore we cannot forbear giving the best character ever drawn of Charles the First. It is one by Gilpin, extracted by Mr. Dallaway, in pp. 92, 93.

"If Charles had acted with as much judgment as he read, and had shewn as much discernment in life as he had taste in the arts, he might have figured amongst the greatest Princes. Every lover of picturesque beauty, however, must respect this amiable Prince, notwithstanding his political weaknesses. We never had a Prince in England, whose genius and taste were more elevated and exact. He saw the Arts in a very enlarged point of view. The amusements of his Court were a model of elegance to all Europe; and his cabinets were the receptacles only of what was exquisite in Sculpture and Painting. Now men of the first merit in their profession found encouragement from him; and these abundantly. Jones was his Architect, and Vandyck his Painter. Charles was a scholar, a man of taste, a gentleman, and a Christian. He was every thing but a King. The art of reigning was the only art of which he was ignorant."

An analysis of the professional and biographical characters of the respective Artists of the reigns of James and Charles, would far exceed our limits. We must therefore confine ourselves to points. That which we shall begin with is Painting on Glass. The first interruption given to it, says Mr. Walpole, was by the Reformation, which banished the art out of Churches; but though this exclusion was not, precisely speaking, total, there certainly is a new character in the stained glass which followed the Reformation.

Rude as might be the execution, and stiff as might be the designs of the ancient Glass-painters, we must own that, for Church-work at least, we greatly prefer it to the modern. We request it to be granted, as a postulate, that transparencies can never have the genuine lights and shades of Nature, or good canvas paintings; that they look like things on fire, animated only with flame. We admit that glass is the most pleasant form of exhibiting transparent painting, but then we think it inevitably subject to gaudiness, to the flatness of a daub, to the predominance of glare and colour. Now, in the ancient school, we think that we see an effort to keep down this drunkard's visage, as the general character, because there is a greater darkness produced by the antique, a more reverential dimness than by modern glass. The Flemish school acts upon a different plan. It applies to historical painting

the showiness which is in Nature given only to birds, flowers, and insects, and thus deviates from the standard, the closest possible assimilation of canvas painting. Cocks and hens, peacocks, pheasants, butterflies, flowers, and coats of arms, all things of colour and blazonry, are far better exhibited in glass than on canvas, for they depend upon colour for their effect; but historical character, denoted by the eye, the features, and the expression, is unsusceptible of the same minute precision on glass as upon canvas. Stronger attitude and bolder design seem therefore necessary in glass The splendour of the colouring is the danger. In ancient times state was carried to excess; in the modern it is too neglected. Now, a painting of a great man in a modern sitting-room, is in our judgment much the same thing as would be the representation of Achilles in a modern chariot; and whoever has seen the beautiful print of Knightley Hall in Baker's Northamptonshire, will think that a noble Baronial Hall in the Gothic style, made a sepulchral museum, would be a very proper appendage to the seats of ancient families, —even of those who, for the sake of comfort, live in modern houses. Now in a hall, splendour of tint might be pardonable, if at any time it is not too gay to harmonize with the Gothic, or rather does not overpower every thing else; but in Churches, we think that the colouring should be more kept down, than it now generally is. Retention of the mullions in the old Churches, contributed much to attemperate excess of glare.

Mr. Walpole's account of the history of stained glass is very superficial; indeed says little more than that the art was continued in escutcheons of arms, in hall windows. Mr. Dallaway supplies his author's deficiency, and sorry we are that he was ever enabled so to do. There was a consistency in every thing connected with Gothic architecture. The old glaziers and paper-pattern makers (humble as they were) would have despised the toys of the Flemish school, as incongruous. But when that paltry school obtruded itself, then, says Mr. Dallaway, came up

"Sundials with flies, insects, and butterflies—small portraits, oval or round, and about five or six inches, by seven or eight in diameter—Esopian figures of animals placed singly on lozenges, and beasts, birds, and flowers"—

in short, things merely fit for twelfth cakes and gingerbread.

We regret that we are obliged to conclude this notice, with a passage relating to a most beautiful part of painting now popular, but recent in date, for well we recollect that drawing-books in the Dutch style, of trees like brooms and gooseberry-bushes, and rocks, like unfinished walls, and cottages like tiled sheds, were sold as studies for pupils, and Wilson and Gainsborough were known only to connoisseurs. But these were the days of curls, pigtails, and cocked-hats, and every thing artificial; now, at last, Nature has formed our taste. Mr. Dallaway adds,

"In Norgate's MSS. it is remarked, landscape is an art so new in England, and so lately come ashore, as all the language within our four seas cannot find it a name, but a borrowed one, and that from a people that are no great lenders but upon good security—the Dutch. For to say the truth, the art is theirs, and the best; that wherewithall, Sir P. P. Rubens was so delighted in his latter time, as he quitted all his other practice in picture and story, whereby he got a vast estate (15,000 crowns) to studie this."

We can only repeat, that the same taste, the same valuable additions, and the same instructive corrections, appear in this volume, as in that preceding. The plates are not only of most beautiful execution, but of such admirable character in the disposition of light and shade, and minuteness of finish, as almost to convey the idea that they are living beings, looking at us. In short, the expression which these portraits convey, though small, is of the high character in our opinion of pattern pieces, while the plates themselves are fit accompaniments to a standard work by a competent Editor, of the best qualification for such a work, taste of the first order.

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6. NICHOLS'S *Progresses of James the First. Volume II.*

(*Continued from Vol.* XCVI. ii. *p.* 615.)

IN the Procession to Prince Henry's Funeral the newly created Order of Baronets had their place. Six carried the canopy of black velvet over the Prince's effigy, and ten others bore the bannerols around it. Ninety-three only had then been created.—At the Queen's

funeral in 1619 (vol. III. p. 539) the same offices were not limited to the Order, but on the contrary were chiefly supplied by Knights Bachelors,—probably those who had held places in the Queen's household; nor are we aware that Baronets as a body have shared in any other public procession since that first mentioned, which occurred so soon after their first institution.—It may also be observed that, on both these occasions, the Nobility had their place in a body, as at the Coronation; whilst, in all recent Royal Funerals but the late King's, only a select few, except those in office, obtain a place, either as pall-bearers, assistants to the chief mourner, or personal friends of the deceased.

The List of Tracts on the Death of Prince Henry, in pp. 504—512, is a highly curious bibliographical curiosity. No less than thirty-two, chiefly poetical, are enumerated and described, and Mr. Nichols remarks that

"This list might have been extended to a still greater length by enumerating the numberless short elegies on Prince Henry to be found in the collections of Poems and other works of the period; as is done to a small extent in Dr. Birch's Life of the Prince, and in the fourth volume of Restituta. But the preceding list of distinct publications is sufficient to show the general grief on this lamentable occasion,—only rivalled at the death of the late equally hopeful Princess Charlotte."

The remainder of this volume is chiefly occupied by the entertainments and festivities which celebrated the three marriages of the Princess Elizabeth to the Palsgrave of the Rhine; of the Favourite Somerset to the divorced Countess of Essex; and of Lord Roxburgh to Jane Drummond, the Queen's favourite Maid of Honour. The Masques are the strangest incongruities; yet were composed by men of eminent talent. The reason of this lies in a small compass. There was no taste for nature or simplicity. The only objects sought were show and invention, the merit of which last was deemed to consist in the Fantastic. The Speeches and Dialogues were chiefly meant to illustrate the Dance and Dumb Show. Now, a Dumb Show was a most important part of ancient theatrical performances, and has been admirably used by Shakspeare, particularly in Banquo's line of Kings. Indeed it is often of fine effect, when intelligible, and judiciously used. But that was not the merit sought in these compositions. They were evidently to be odd, and the more strange they were, the greater was deemed the merit of the author. Wit, humour, or taste, upon principles of judgment or effect, were out of question. Such was the rage for riddle, that even palpable nonsense was patiently endured. In "Chapman's Masque of the Middle Temple and Lincoln's Inn, 1612-13," in the foreseat of a chariot,

"As the Chariotere, was advanc't a strange person, and as strangely habited, half French, half Swizz, his name Capriccio; wearing on his head a paire of golden bellowes, a guilt spurre in one hand, and with the other managing the reignes of the fowre horses that drew it." P. 569.

This extraordinary costume is explained in the following manner:

"These toies, Sir, are the ensigns, that discover my name and qualitie, my name being Capriccio; and I wear these bellows on my head, to shew I can puffe up with glory all those that affect mee; and besides beare this spurre, to shew I can spur-gall even the best that contemne me." P. 577.

Yet frigid as is this conception, the author could exhibit talent. Witness the following felicity:

"Jests and merriments are but wild weedes in a rank soile, which, being well manured, yield the wholsom crop of wisdome and discretion at time o' th' yeare."

We shall add another passage, which, as it was written in 1612-13, shows plainly that the grand Rebellion against Charles I. was a thing generally understood to be projected. Plutus replies to Capriccio thus:

"These bellowes you weare on your head, shew with what matter your braine is pufft up, Sir? *A religion-forger I see you are, and presume of inspiration from these bellowes; with which yee study to blow up the setled governments of kingdomes.*"

Whoever compares this passage with the measures taken to distress the unfortunate King, as strongly exhibited in Bates's "Elenchus," will see that Charles was more sinned against than sinning, because he was artfully and unnecessarily placed in difficulties, till driven to madness and desperation.

The scenery and properties of this Masque were contrived by Inigo Jones; its directors and performers were the Master of the Rolls and principal lawyers of the kingdom; and men, whom no persons now regard with a propensity to smile, conceived

it a part of their duty to assume the costumes and practise the buffoonery of show-men. Ovid does not record a more extraordinary metamorphosis,

——"Dirusque ante ora Pyreneus
Vertitur."

and, as the gentlemen of the Inns of Court are still great play-goers and theatrical critics, modern actors may say

—"Meritòque probas artesque *locumque*
Et gratam sortem, *tuti modo simus*, habemus."

We shall here leave the "Rationals and Orationals" (see p. 636) of this learned profession, with observing that the expences of this Masque were no less than 1,536*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* (p. 566), and that on the occasion of this wedding, the Lord Montacute bestowed 15,000*l.* in apparel for his two daughters.

By one Chronicler the jewels worn by the King were valued at 600,000*l.* and those worn by the Queen at 400,000*l.*; but, allowing for some exaggeration here, Sir John Finett, the Assistant Master of the Ceremonies, says:

"The King's, Queen's, and Prince's jewells onely were valued that day by his Majesty himselfe (upon occasion of discourse happening to the braverie there appearing) at nine hundred thousand pounds sterling." P. 546.

Our modern Malcontents speak much of Court and Ministerial profusion. The total charge of the dyets, marriage, provisions, and transportations of this Princess Elizabeth was no less than 53,294*l.* an expence which for such a purpose (the portion not being included), was never, we believe, incurred by the moderns; but "cumbrous magnificence" was the fashion of the age, and the ladies paid 50*l.* a yard for the embroidery of their gowns.

We shall conclude with the following extract from one of the original letters of Mr. Chamberlain. It describes the magnificence of Sir Francis Bacon when mounting on the wheel of Fortune. For the marriage of the Earl of Somerset,

"Sir Francis Bacon prepares a Mask which will stand him in above 2000*l.* and though he has been offered some help by the House [Gray's Inn], and especially by Mr. Solicitor, Sir Henry Yelverton, who would have sent him 500*l.* yet he would not accept it, but offers them the whole charge with the honour. Marry, his obligations are such, as well to his Majesty as to the great Lord, and the whole House of Howards, as he can admit no partners. In the mean time his House at Gorhambury by St. Alban's is gone, some say to the Earl of Somerset, and others to the Earl of Suffolk. But his bounty is no whit abated, for he feasts the whole University of Cambridge this Christmas, and hath warrants to his friends and acquaintance far and near to furnish him with venison to bestow on the College. He carries a great port as well in his Train, as in his apparel and otherwise, and lives at a great charge; and yet he pretends he will take no fees, nor intermeddle in mercenary causes, but wholly apply himself to the King's affairs."

It appears from other passages that Bacon always took a great interest in the revels of his Inn; and on the above Mr. Nichols has the following note:

"These particulars of the great Bacon's life are too curious to pass without remark. The report that he had parted with Gorhambury was erroneous, though I have not the means of determining whether well or ill-founded. As to his love of stately attendance, he seems in this to have somewhat resembled his great predecessor in the paths of ambition, the haughty Wolsey. Even after his fall, he could not wholly lay it aside, if we credit the following anecdote related in Aulicus Coquinariæ. At that period, having been released from the Tower, he was residing in retirement at Gorhambury, when Prince Charles on his way to London, saw at a distance a coach followed by a considerable number of people upon horseback, and upon enquiry was told that it was the Lord St. Alban's, attended by his friends; on which his Highness said with a smile, 'Well, do what you can, this man scorns to go out like a snuff'!" P. 705.

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7. *A Charge, delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of* Derby, *at the Visitations at* Derby *and* Chesterfield, *June* 23 *and* 25, 1825, *and published at their request. By the Rev.* S. Butler, *D.D. F.R.S. &c. Archdeacon of* Derby, *and Head-master of* Shrewsbury *School.* 4*to. pp.* 1*st Charge,* 15. 2*d,* 16.

THE first Charge of the Archdeacon is a statistical result of a Survey of the Archdeaconry. From the Survey it appears that the number of Churches (excluding four consolidated) are 159, of which the average income is very near 245*l.*; "a sum which may be considered as not much differing from the average value of Churches throughout the Kingdom."

These 159 livings are served by 135 Clergymen, either as Incumbents or Curates. Only 91 have houses fit for

the residence of a Clergyman, and these are occupied by 60 Incumbents, and 21 Curates. The remaining 10 are served by the Incumbent, resident either in the parish or one adjacent. Of those which have no houses fit for residence, or none at all, the duty is performed by neighbouring Clergymen. Pp. 8, 9.

There were 29 parishes without any school whatever.

This is a most vexatious circumstance; but we are sorry in our literary character to affirm, that we do not find the Clergy in general philosophical Statists. The fact is that, where there are not in a parish a body of gentry, the funds for supporting even a Sunday-school are not to be raised, even by an exemplary minister. A gentleman has a fear of meanness; an opulent manufacturer or tradesman has thousands and hundreds pass through his hands, and his poor-rates are trifling. But upon the farmer, the burden of local taxes are severe; and though all of them are ultimately levied upon the consumer, yet, when a tradesman of 500*l. per ann.* net profit pays only 15 or 20*l. per ann.* to the poor, and the farmer with the same net profit pays from 100 to 200*l.*, the latter, though the profits of both are equal, will not have equal feelings for the poor; especially where the education of the two parties is widely different. A tradesman knows that, in order to live, he must let live, that he must encourage trade, to support trade; but a farmer has no such ideas: he well knows the people will not starve if they can help it, and partly because he is always in very active exercise, which stimulates indulgence, and partly because he can deal more advantageously when the heart is opened by liquor, he is very liberal to the spirit merchant, perhaps every market-day drinks from ten to twenty glasses of spirits and water,—but call upon that man for liberal benefaction, he knows what he already pays to the poor, and every such benefaction is, in his mind, only an addition to the sum paid. It matters not that such ideas ought not to obtain a place; that a thousand beneficial contingent consequences would result from such benefaction; that a young person of moderate education, and through that, of more elevated sentiment, abhors the infamy of a parish pauper, and that the farmer is, therefore, "penny wise and pound foolish,"—still facts are as we state them; and to argue that things ought not to be, which actually are, is precisely the same thing as to say that poisons ought not to kill, that bad causes ought not to produce bad effects, a kind of logic which produces mischief only, for it invites mankind to expect cures of diseases by such medicines, as do not apply to the instigating causes.

The next point considered by the learned Archdeacon is neglect of seasonable repair of Churches. Now this is (we speak out boldly) abominable. Every man knows that the repairs of Churches are limited to roof, walls, windows, pulpit, reading-desk, communion table, font, and bells. Of these, only the two first require annual attention, and if any care be taken to prevent injury of the foundation by graves and vaults, the assessment *per ann.* for keeping these in repair will not be in ninety-nine parishes out of a hundred a *farthing* per head. But then this is a predial tax. We have heard a farmer say, that even the hire of a chaise to go to a Visitation, added to his share of a Church-rate, four shillings extra; and if you blame him, he will reply to you, that every man *shirks* all the taxes in his power. In short, every man who is a farmer becomes penurious, because he has *so many* taxes and rates to pay. It is very true that all these matters are in reality only deductions from the rent, may be and indeed are proper things, yet no persuasion that physic is a very necessary thing, will induce a man to like it, or not to avoid taking it. However, to keep a Church in condition by annual repairs and surveys (as customary in many counties) is so little onerous, that neglect is abominable. The easiest remedy is yearly visits of Rural Deans to redress grievances. An Archdeacon cannot be expected to travel about 1200 miles, as Dr. Butler says that he has done in two summers only.

The last points of the first Charge are dilapidations of Parsonage-houses and Life-assurance. If it be a part of a man's income to have a house rent-free, the least return which he can make is to keep it in repair. But there are cruel circumstances attached to the present mode of levying dilapidations upon the survivors of the In-

cumbent, because the innocent often pay for the guilty. In our judgment, a plan or survey of every parsonage-house should be made at the institution of every Incumbent by a professional man, appointed by the Bishop, at the expence of such new Incumbent; and such Incumbent be called upon to make a return in particulars every seven years of the good condition of his parsonage-house. It is true that a similar return is made annually to the Privy-council, but it is vague and general. Roofs, walls, staircases, and floors, once in repair, are easily kept so; and if so kept, sums for dilapidations in other respects would be trifling, because they refer only to plastering, papering, and glazing, matters of small expence, where houses have been inhabited by gentlemen.

Life-assurance is a benefit, which speaks for itself; and we are glad to find that the Archdeacon brings into notice a peculiar institution, confined to the Clergy and Academics.

The second Charge touches upon the Mechanics' Institution, and the spread of knowledge among the poor. We are obliged to differ from the Archdeacon. According to our experience, the larger the number of well-informed persons there have been in a parish, the more numerous have been the friends of the Church of England and the moral characters. No man will deny the superiority of the parish of St. George's, Hanover-square, to St. Giles's, yet the quantum of uneducated people lies in the latter. Scotland and Ireland furnish other contrasts. In fact, men *cannot* be better for being uneducated, but *may* be so for being instructed. Schoolmasters have been long used in the Navy; also, we believe, in the Army; and, if a poor man takes to a study, which is absurd as to worldly objects, all study makes a man domestic; and we trust and hope, that ultimately greater desertion of ale-houses may be the final result of such pursuits. No human good is unqualified, and greater may be the number of coxcombs, but we shall never find fault with improved seasons, though they may be attended with an increase of butterflies. We may be of opinion, that seditious, immoral, and irreligious writings did greatly aid the French Revolution; but to say that such consequences result from knowledge, as knowledge, is utterly absurd; because the cause was the dissemination only of bad principles, which may be and have been successfully circulated in Ireland, where knowledge has never been general. Bad men will write bad books to rouse bad followers; but it so happens, that for one man educated in France, there have ever been three in England. In short, knowledge must, *in se*, be proved to disseminate bad principles, before justifiable alarm can be taken, with regard to that being the agent of political mischief; but it can no more be said to be so, than that, because fire *may* burn down a house, it is not a blessing to have light in darkness, or warmth in winter.

Here we must take our leave of this eminent Classic with sentiments of sincere respect.

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8. *The Song of the Patriot, Sonnets, and Songs. By* Robert Millhouse. London: *printed for the Author. Sold by* R. Hunter, St. Paul's Church yard; *and by* J. Dunn, Nottingham.

WE have aforetime noticed the performances of this singularly-pleasing Minstrel. The small work that preceded the present one, was entitled "Blossoms:" and never was the promise, which that title implied, more amply realized. We now behold fruits of Genius, with which our readers, like ourselves, cannot but be gratified. From the rich profusion before us, a mere dessert only will be selected, without any particular care: yet such a dessert as will tempt them, if we mistake not, to possess the whole store. What taste so fastidious as not to relish such productions as these?

Ye Britons! who have other states survey'd,
Intent new forms of government to try,
Say, have you found, where'er your search was made,
That distant realm where you would live and die!
Nor give one lingering voluntary sigh,
To see, once more, the land where you were born?
Methinks even now, beneath another sky,
Wide o'er the Atlantic, many a breast forlorn
Heaves for that Peerless Isle they late beheld with scorn.

A beacon, lighted on a giant hill;
A sea-girt watch-tower to each neighbouring state;
A barrier, to controul the Despots' will;
An instrument of all-directing Fate
Is Britain; for whate'er in man is great,

Or pace, unawed, the field of mystery.
With heaven-rapt Milton, passing Nature by,
On swift Imagination's eagle wings
View the extremest boundaries of the sky,
And join the hosts that sing the King of kings,
Melting in lays divine from pure ethereal springs.

Full to that greatness have her sons attain'd;
Dreadful in War to hurl the Battle's weight;
Supreme in Arts, in Commerce unrestrain'd;
Peerless in magic Song, to hold the soul enchain'd.
In wealth and power stupendous is our Isle!
Obtain'd by Labour's persevering hand:
And heaven-born Liberty extends her smile
To the remotest corners of our land:
The meanest subject feels her potent wand:
Peasant and Peer are by one law control'd;
And this it is, that keeps us great and grand;
This is the impulse makes our warriors bold,
And knits more close the bond our fathers seal'd of old.
Plenty, from out her never-failing horn,
Showers down profusion on our hills and dales;
Fair climb our uplands to salute the morn;
No meads like ours, when fann'd with spring-tide gales;
Lovely our groves, where the fleet stock-dove sails;
And in our forests grows that sacred tree,
The British oak; a charm, that never fails,
Springs, in this darling plant, ordain'd to be
A safeguard to our shores by watchful Destiny.

Philosophers, immers'd in thought sublime,
Reverting back, thy Sages shall explore;
And following Bacon, Locke and Newton, climb
To heights, the human mind ne'er tried before:
The youthful Bard shall traverse Fancy's shore
With Spenser, Minstrel to the Fairy throng;
Pondering his wild romantic visions o'er,
Told in the sweetest harmony of song,
While knights and gentle virgins sweep in pomp along.
Or with thy Shakespeare, pride of humankind!
Magician-like, with talisman, untie
Those secret strings the hidden heart which bind.

Land of my Fathers! may thy rocky coast
Long be the bulwark of thy free-born race,
Long may thy patriots have just cause to boast
That Mighty Albion is their native place;
Still be thy sons unequall'd in the chase
Of glory, be it Science, Arts, or Arms;
And first o'erweening Conquerors to disgrace;
Yet happier far, when Peace in all her charms,
Drives out from every land the din of War's alarms.

Well I remember, in my youthful hours,
Ere yet in numbers I essay'd to sing,
At that glad season, when fresh opening flowers
And hawthorn buds proclaim'd the birth of Spring.
Joyous I found the glossy crocus, blowing
Fair in its bed of green; and onward stray'd
To sunny dells, where April's hand was throwing
Violets of virgin sweetness, and survey'd
The pale-eyed Primrose, glinting in the glade:
Daisies, vermilion-ting'd, were deem'd a prize,
And pluck'd in triumph; while the sloe-bloom made
Garlands for mating birds, and thence would rise
Vouchings of purest love in anthems to the skies.

Dearly, I love you! native fields, and groves,
And hills, and dales, and meads of fairest bloom,
Where Spring's first flowers enjoy their nuptial loves,
And June's bright children Summer winds perfume:
In some still nook of yours, be this my doom,
When life's frail energies shall make a stand,
To find a rural solitary tomb,
Where waving trees their branching arms expand,
To screen my sunless house, and deck the matchless land.

Be every hill and dale, where childhood wanders,
And every grove, and nook, the lover knows,
And every stream, and runlet that meanders,
And every plain that covers freedom's foes
The dwelling-place of Song,—and where repose
The great immortal worthies of our Isle
Be hallow'd ground—and when the pilgrim goes
To hail the sacred dust, and muse awhile,
Be heard the free-born strain to blanch the tyrant's smile.

These extracts are from "The Song of the Patriot:" a performance that evinces its author not only to be a *true* Patriot himself, but so capable of "waking to ecstacy the living lyre," as to merit the fostering protection of all who love their country. From the additional Sonnets we must be sparing in our selection,—not from want of choice; but for want of room in our limited parterre for such poetical flowers. The first will plead, "angel-tongued," for its own humble parent:

"TO CHARITY.

Thou meek-eyed matron! that dost ne'er expose
To public scoff the objects of thy care,
But secret keep'st thy bounty—Being fair!
Where art thou now assuaging human woes?

Unostentatious thou—thy deeds are free—
Emblem right fit of that Great God above;
Who, from astonishing eternity,
For ever was, and ever will be, Love!
When the Redeemer, fraught with heavenly fire,
Knowing man's pride, bade hide the giving hand,
With him didst thou sojourn, and o'er the land,
Made boasting Pharisees in shame retire;—
And taught, that alms, *the most in secret given*,
Are deem'd *most worthy* in the Eye of Heaven.

The vivid personal and mental portrait of a beautiful and amiable Fair one, translated to a purer world, in p. 58, will endure when marble moulders. Her *cheek*,—her *eye*,—her *breath*, assimilated with imagery of the most appropriate kind, are delicately represented. But, for "her *hair*, the spacious earth supplied no semblance—

—— "'Twas the golden dye
Of evening clouds, when sweetest sunbeams lie
On their bright fleeces,—mingling into gloom."

With the following devout address "To Omnipotence," our extracts must close:

Oh! Thou Almighty ever-gracious One!
And can the grov'ling Sceptic surely doubt?
And search in vain to find Thy being out?
Lo! in the midnight sky Thy starry throne;
And in Thy sun, exhaustless orb of light;
Earth, with its seas and forests, hills and dales,
Rude wintry tempests, and mild summer gales,
I see thy love, beneficence, and might.
The smallest insect, and the meanest flower—
The very moss and knot-grass, and the wing
Of the poor moth that glitters in the spring
Declare aloud the wonders of Thy power.—
Nor would I have the Sceptic's gloomy mind
For all the wealth and sway of humankind.

At the commencement of this critical notice, we denominated Robert Millhouse a singularly-pleasing Minstrel; and singular will he seem to those who have read but the extracts here given, when they are told "that the greatest portion of the work was composed in the loom, and written at such brief intervals as a close application to his employment would allow."

With the present depressed state of his branch of trade, the public are well acquainted; yet, in that branch, he has to support himself, his wife, and children. By encouraging his *poetical* pleasures we are not likely to abridge the labours of the plain weaver, as diligence in his calling and dictations of his Muse can go on together; therefore strongly do we deprecate that cold-hearted criticism which would shed over *his* glowing mind the deadly mildews of discouragement; as it did over that of his amiable townsman, Kirke White; which well nigh wrought his ruin. Fortunately, however, for the depressed candidate for fame, and for the cause of literature, the wounds occasioned by the clumsy strictures of critical ignorance were so far healed by the soothing balm of wisdom, as to enable the sensitive youth to resume those pursuits in which he not more pleased himself than he delighted others. Though not boasting White's acquirements. Millhouse is perhaps equally favoured with the inspirations of Nature. "The Song of the Patriot" will confirm every *real* patriot in honest English principles, and tend to correct the wrong bias of radicalism and disaffection; while the Sonnets (thirty-seven in number) will hereafter be regarded as models of that species of composition. A few poetic blemishes, and one prosaic word ("actuates," p. 21) were marked for observation; but

"Ubi plura nitent in carmine, non ego paucis
Offendar maculis." HOR.

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9. *Researches into Fossil Osteology, partly abridged and re-arranged from the French. By the Baron* Cuvier, *M. I. F. Part I.* Whittaker.

BARON CUVIER is an Antiquary of a new kind, a decipherer of the monuments of the past revolutions of the globe. He collects and arranges, in their primitive order, their component fragments; he remoulds the ancient animals to which those fragments belonged, and he compares them with the animals which now exist. Thus he unfolds the mechanism of the world by facts, which lead to decisive conclusions. By rigorous methods of inquiry, he has attained to distinguish a genus or species by a single fragment of bone. In fact, the class, order, genus, and even species,

are determined by the mutual relations of forms, a principle of comparative anatomy found to be so invariable, that any part of an animal, taken separately, indicates all the rest. (pp. 51, 2, 3.) Cuvier demonstrates the deposition of fossil shells in the places where they are at present found. The sea rested long enough in those places to form these depositions, whilst its reservoir underwent great changes, both in extent and situation. This ancient sea, on its successive revolutions, deposited neither stones nor animal matter of a similar kind, but strata more uniform and extensive in the first instance, and more limited and varied in the more recent.

"There has been in animal nature a succession of changes, occasioned by those of the fluid, in which the animal lived, or at least corresponding with them. These variations have conducted by degrees the classes of aquatic animals to their present state. Finally, when the sea quitted our continent for the last time, its inhabitants did not differ materially from those which exist in it at the present day." p. viii.

The soil which man now inhabits, and which the sea left in its last retreat, was then the seat of quadrupeds, and birds, and plants. The successive catastrophes have always been sudden. Previously climates underwent a complete revolution, and the animals were frozen at the instant of their destruction. The first sea was an unknown liquid, and uninhabited.

"There appears in those early times to have been a struggle between life and inert inanimate matter for the possession of that globe in which the latter had previously reigned without control." P. xii.

"It is impossible to deny that the masses which constitute our highest mountains, have been originally in a liquid state; that for a long time they were covered with waters, which then supported no living beings." P. xii.

"None of those agents which now operate on the surface of the earth, are adequate to the production of those revolutions, the traces of which we discover on its external crust." P. xxii.

Of the animals found amid the wrecks of former existence, 86 are unknown, 12 now exist; others remain undecided.

"Of 350 species about a fourth are oviparous quadrupeds, and all others mammiferous." lviii.

"Thus, as it is reasonable to believe that shells and fishes did not exist at the formation of the primary strata, we must also believe that the oviparous quadrupeds commenced to exist along with the fishes, and from the earliest periods of the formation of secondary strata. But the land quadrupeds did not appear, at least in any considerable number, for a long time after, when the coarse limestone was deposited, which contains most of our genera of shells, tho' quite of a different species from any now existing." lx.

It is in the latest strata only, viz. the alluvial, but never in rocky strata, that animals at present known, as the elephant, are found together with those that are extinct.

"There has been one succession, and very probably two successions in the class of quadrupeds, previous to that which exists at the present day on the surface of the earth." liii.

"I do not mean to say that a new creation was necessary to produce the species which now exist; I only say that they did not exist in the places where we see them at present, and that they must have come from some other quarter." lxix.

"The overwhelming inundation of any country could destroy the species of all those genera *peculiar* to *that* country, because none of them exist *elsewhere.*" lxix.

With respect to the human species:

"Every thing then leads us to believe that the human species did not exist in the countries where the fossil bones have been discovered, at the period of that revolution which overwhelmed those bones.

"I do not mean to conclude that man did not exist at the period I allude to. He might have inhabited some countries of small extent, from whence he re-peopled the earth after these terrible events. Perhaps, also, the places which he then inhabited may have been covered by the waters, and his bones may have been buried under the existing seas, with the exception of a small number of individuals who have continued the species. Be that, however, as it may, the establishment of mankind in those countries where the fossil remains of land animals have been found, that is, in a great part of Europe, Asia, and America, must of necessity be posterior not only to the revolutions which overwhelmed these bones, but also to those by which the strata which contained those bones were laid bare, and which are the last which this globe has suffered. It is easy to see that this last revolution, and consequently the establishment of our present societies, cannot be very ancient." P. lxxiv.

There is nothing genuine or histo-

rical which refers back the origin of the present world to many thousands of ages. All authentic documents confirm what natural monuments had previously announced.

Every nation commences their traditions with an account of a particular deluge, because each of them had preserved some remembrance of a general deluge. (xciii.) But the *authentic* testimonies of all countries agree in the relation of the one great Deluge, and its occurrence about the period of Noah's. The successive epocha of the prior changes, it is by no means possible to discover.

We have placed our miscellaneous readers in possession of the leading points of Cuvier's discoveries with extreme gratification, in circulating knowledge of such transcendant interest, and with sentiments of superior pride, that one exists who so elevates the real dignity of human nature by the magnificent operations of his intellect. A few years since, "the cosmogony of the world" would have set us talking with Ephraim Jenkinson of the "medley of opinions broached by philosophers:" but Cuvier, by studying the laws and operations of nature, instead of vainly conjecturing causes and systems, has raised a solid structure, where stood the baseless fabrics of Leibnitz, Burnet, Woodward, Whiston, Descartes, Dernaillet, &c. men who "never took into consideration all the conditions of the problem." Those who will not think for themselves are apt to think whatever every crafty and zealous pretender impresses upon them. Dr. Gregory ascribed the weakness and superstition of the English to their being governed by opinions instead of observation. Much depends upon people and books, by whom and which the mind is biassed. The sublime views which we acquire from the astronomy of Newton and Herschel, the geological science of Cuvier, the chemistry of Black, Lavoisier, Priestley, and Davy, incline the mind to look for its principles of judgment, on abstract points, to the great standards of intellect, instead of the mean, vague, and enthusiastic. At least, after such reading, we can conceive a man of ordinary understanding much less likely to become a dupe.

The translation is ably executed, and the language suited to the dignity of the subject, yet clear. Sixteen beautiful engravings illustrate the whole. We assure the publishers that they may avail themselves of our best endeavours to display the successive parts of this grand work.

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6. *An Attempt at a Glossary of some Words used in* Cheshire, *communicated to the Society of Antiquaries, by* Roger Wilbraham, *Esq. F.R.S. and S.A. From the Archæologia, vol. XIX.* 12*mo. pp.* 117.

WE have often, as Antiquaries, smiled at the arraignment of the humble classes for speaking *bad English;* whereas they are the only persons who speak English at all. *Ax, thilk, peasen, housen,* postes for *posts,* the double negative, &c. &c. are pure Anglo-Saxon words or idioms, while the language of the gentry is a mongrel collection from the vernacular tongue, Latin, Greek, French, &c. &c. As knowledge is amplified, words are amplified also, but the poor are retentive of archaisms, because their habits of living are stationary, their reading, if any, very limited, and their avocations uniform. It is much more difficult to account for the various pronunciations of the same word, e. g. *acorn* being articulated *aitchorn.* If we presume that the cause was originally owing to the adoption of the word by a foreigner, who misnomered (if we may so say) the right sound, and propagated it among his descendants, we might get at one partial cause; for it is certain that a colony of Germans would change *thirty* into *dirty,* because they cannot articulate *th.*

We have heard that the delivery of the Royal speeches by George II. was ridiculous. The late Queen Caroline called trouble *troble.*

It is also true that various accents are owing to the organs of speech being formed by habit to tones appropriate to particular nations. The Welch, Irish, Danes, Scotch, Normans, &c. have introduced a variety of words into the old Anglo-Saxon; but as to the pronunciation, the question is, whether there did not obtain among them, as among us, provincialisms (as we now call them), that is to say, different articulation of the same word in different districts. The custom, as society advances in civilization, and ideas flow more rapidly, is abbreviation; whereas, in low life, elongation and the drawl retain their

primary hold. An instance in the work before us will show this.

Anend, to set upright, is a common word with us; in Cheshire it is pronounced *aneend*, a manifest result of the drawl, common in rustic enunciation. But there is also infinite licentiousness ensuing from ignorance and the non-obligation, as in polished life, to observe a standard. For instance, *tantrums* is a common colloquy; but in this Glossary it is converted into *antrims* and tant*rells*, which conversions could only originate in ignorance of the right original. That such ignorance gives birth to endless corruptions is evident, from the daily errors of the poor, who, as Shakspeare says, call the *prodigal* son the *prodigious* son. We know an instance where a female servant being employed to read the Litany to a religious mistress, read "all the *dissolute* and oppressed" for "all the *desolate*," &c. In glossaries of this kind, therefore, a distinction is to be made between words merely corrupted, and words of foreign root, utterly unknown in the parent language. With regard to these, vicinity will have much concern. Thus the Northern counties may be presumed to have more Scotch terms, and the Western more Welch.

It is useful, however, to know all these variations, because intercourse is necessary, and if so, mutual understanding, as the sole means of intercourse, is necessary also.

The striking feature of this (and probably other Provincial Glossaries) is the extreme rarity of French words. In Tyrwhit's Glossary of Chaucer, they on the contrary abound. It was an ancient proverb, "*Jack would be a gentleman if he would speak French*; but the necessity of speaking in a language universally understood, baffled all the efforts to make French the general language of the nation, because it necessarily implied first teaching it to the poor, who otherwise could know only their mother-tongue. Hence it follows, as a corollary, that from these Provincial Glossaries we gain much knowledge of the original language of the nation.

But the signification of words may be very remarkably extended, by applying them in senses which the original word would by no means bear. Our use of the word *get* is a remarkable proof of this; the A. S. Letan ȝeatan, being confined to *obtinere, confirmare*. See Lye, in voce.

In the work before us is a similar instance. In an octavo Dictionary in our possession, the title of which is lost, but apparently of the end of the last century, is the following word: "Agate. Che[shire], *just a going*," from which definition it might be inferred that the original is merely a corruption of [just] *at* [the] *gate*, but more probably it is taken from the A. S. ȝet (get) adhuc, modo, usque, with the frequent initial augment of *a*, as in *a-going*, for *going*, and so forth. How this word *agate* has been amplified, appears by the article in the work before us.

"AGATE, adverbial expression, means not only a person up and recovered from a sick bed, but also one that is employed; he is agate marling or ploughing. A convalescent is said to be on his legs *again* [query *agäte*]. Agate is also used in the sense of, employed with, or setting about, a work. I have been agate a woman directing her in the road. I am agate a new cart, I am making a new cart." P. 14.

BIGHT or BOUGHT is used for any thing folded or doubled. (p. 15.) *Boughts* are circular folds or windings in Gloss. Spenser.

There are points of opinion which we should conceive to be universal. Every man might justly think, that to be *lark-heeled* is a beauty in the leg of a female, but it seems that

"The Cheshire farmer, who holds that the perfect form of female beauty consists more in strength than in elegance of limbs, often uses this contemptuous appellation BRID-LEGGED, i. e. *bird-legged*, to any female whose limbs happen to be somewhat slenderer than he has in his own mind fixed upon as the criterion of symmetry and taste." P. 23.

DADDLE, Mr. Wilbraham thinks only the diminutive of DADE. It means to walk with short steps. Mr. Wilbraham seems to be correct, for Drayton has

"No sooner taught to dade, but from their mother trip."—Polyolb. Song i.

ESHIN or ASHIN, a pail. (p. 36.) This is also a Norfolk word.

FASHONS. Unfortunate. If from the French *fascheux*, the only French etymon which we have yet seen.

FORTHOUGHT. The A. S. for-ȝen can is *perperam cogitare de, dedignari, diffidere*. In Johnson and Steevens

(viii. 217), "forthink is to repent." In our 8vo Dictionary, to be grieved in mind. Mr. W. very properly notes (p. 41) that FŌR-THOUGHT and FORE-THOUGHT have distinct meanings.

GAWM is to comprehend. Query? if the slang word, "he has no *gumtion*" was not formed from *gawm*.

GUFFIT, Shrove tide, supposed by Mr. W. a corruption of "Good tide." In our Dictionary is "Gut-tide, *Shrovetide*. From being the last day before the Lent fast, we give a coarser meaning to the first syllable *gut*, than good.

OSSE, to offer, begin, &c. Ash calls it local. (page 62.) Our Dictionary has—osse, Che. *(audere) to offer, intend*, or *dare*.

RAPPIT IT or ROT IT. A trivial exclamation, expressive of dissatisfaction. p. 67. We have seen an etymon of it from the French *Dieu le rabat;* God prevent it.

REGATT. Here is another French word, *rigols*. p. 68.

An obsolete custom is alluded to in the following item:

"STOCKPORT COACH or CHAISE; a horse with two women riding sideways on it, is so called; a mode of travelling more common formerly than at present." p. 80.

STELE for the handle of a rake, &c. is not local, as Ash makes it. (p. 80.) It is common in the West of England.

TIT is not merely an inferior horse (as p. 84); it means, in Lord Herbert's History of Henry VIII. as we think, one of the poney kind.

UNCO. Cockeram has "unknown." (p. 87.) We think it a corruption of the French "*incognu*," by which Sherwood renders it. Our Dictionary has "Uncuth, s. *unknown, also the guest of one night, for whose offence the landlord was not answerable.*"

Here we must take our leave. As education spreads, these words will disappear; and therefore Glossaries of this kind, independent of other considerations, are very valuable.

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11. *Observations upon Hawking. By Sir* John Saunders Sebright, *Bart. M. P. Describing the mode of breaking and managing the several kinds of Hawks used in Falconry.* Harding. 1826.

FALCONRY was once considered among those recreations necessary as an accomplishment of the prince, the nobleman, or the gentleman, forming the common appanage of birth, wealth, and grandeur. That it fell into disuse in this country, probably arose from the too great prevalence the diversion obtained among the courtly train of the gallant Prince Henry, or their dependants. At least we find the pursuit generally lampooned by the wits of that age, who usually give a waspish strength to satire by attacking the amusements or folly of the gay and fashionable. With Charles the Second it formed an occasional diversion, his hawks being under the management of the immortalized "William Chiffinch, Esq. Master-falconer to his Majesty." The sport from that time gradually decreased, and has only lately found a partial revival, obtained new interest, and is again, to a limited circle, refreshened with curiosity. However prevalent in olden days, nearly a century and an half have gone by with only one treatise published upon the subject. This was by James Campbell the falconer to the Earl of Eglintown, who, following the system of ancient treatises, collected much indifferent matter and elaborate study fit to be learnt by the underling attendant on the hawks, with scarcely an equal proportion of useful or amusing materials for the Gentleman Falconer.

The author of the present treatise, who has been distinguished as an ardent reviver of the sport, gives his practical knowledge and the fruits of his experience in a simple and brief form, no further loaded by technicalities than is incidentally required, and shows a perspicuity of subject that will make his few pages valuable to the general reader, and a manual of authority to the sportsman.

A short dedication to the eminent naturalist, John Dawson Downes, esq. acknowledges the author's obligations to him for instructions as to reclaiming and managing Hawks; and the diversions of Partridge, Magpie, and Heron Hawking, &c. are very clearly and succinctly described. We shall limit our extracts to the author's account of the hired falconer:

"Hawking, the favourite diversion of our ancestors, is now so fallen into disuse, that the Art of Falconry is in danger of being entirely lost. Conceiving, however, in whatever estimation we may hold it as an amusement, that the method of reclaiming a wild bird must always remain an object of curiosity, I have been induced to commit to paper the following observations on the

subject. They are the result, not only of my own experience, but of what I have learnt from the best falconers of the old school, having had abundant opportunities of acquiring information from them.

"The village of Falconswaerd near Bois le Duc in Holland, has for many years furnished falconers to the rest of Europe. I have known many falconers in England, and in the service of different Princes on the Continent, but I never met with one of them who was not a native of Falconswaerd. It has been the practice of these sober and industrious men to stay with their employers during the season for hawking, and to pass the remainder of the year with their families at home.

"John Pells, now in the service of my friend John Dawson Downes, esq. of Old Gunton Hall, Suffolk, and who also manages the Heron Hawks kept by subscription in Norfolk, is (I believe) the only efficient falconer by profession now remaining; all the others whom I remember are either dead or worn out, and there has been no inducement to younger men, to follow the employment of their forefathers."

12. *Original Picture of London for* 1827. Longman *and Co.*

UNDER the able editorship of Mr. Britton, this useful publication proceeds to new editions with increased success. The Introduction to this volume embraces a brief review of the improvements and leading characteristics of the Metropolis, during the years 1825—26. The early part of this Introduction is nearly similar to the able one we so fully noticed in our last volume, i. p. 326. The latter part of it we now with pleasure lay before our readers; as it exemplifies, in a pleasing manner, the spirit of the times, and the enterprising disposition of the present inhabitants of this grand Metropolis:—

"Adverting first to *Royal and National Works*, we find that a spacious, expensive, and, according to reports, splendid PALACE is building with great rapidity on the site of Buckingham House, in St. James's Park. Estimates and some accounts of this edifice have been exhibited to the public through the medium of the periodical press; but although the former come from authority, and are therefore materials for history, we know that the latter have been conjectural, and are, therefore, not adapted for these pages. Designed and directed by Mr. Nash, under the immediate sanction of His Majesty, we cannot doubt but it will present much decorated and highly enriched architecture. Many columns of cast iron, 18 feet in height, and of five tons' weight each, are already raised, and from the quantity of iron used, and the substantial manner in which the floors and walls are constructed, we may infer, that stability, and security against fire, are provided for by the architect. Fronting the centre of the palace, but advancing considerably before it, will be a splendid *Triumphal Arch*, in which the united talents of some of our most eminent sculptors are engaged to co-operate with the architect in producing a composition to vie with the famed arches of Constantine and Titus. A noble portico in the centre, with colonnades at the wings, and other colonnades, terraces, &c. on the garden-front, will constitute some of the exterior features of this palace; whilst the vestibule, hall, stair-cases, and state rooms will be replete with marble columns, painting, gilding, and other splendid embellishments. According to the architect's report to the Commissioners, the sum of 90,371*l.* was expended on the works up to the 5th of April, 1826, and 162,319*l.* more were required to complete the building and improvements in the gardens, &c.

"A *new Palace*, called York House, to the west of St. James's Palace, is nearly completed for the Duke of York, from designs by Benjamin Wyatt, esq. It is a large square mass, wholly cased with stone, and ornamented with columns, placed in the centre of three of its sides, and a *porte-cochère* on the other. Adjoining this mansion, another new one is nearly finished for the Duke of Clarence.

"In *Hyde Park*, a *new Bridge* of five arches, very flat, and with small piers, from the designs of John Rennie, esq. has been constructed across the Serpentine river, at the junction of that park with Kensington Gardens. An iron railing, extending from one end to the other, is intended to separate the bridge into two unequal parts, one of which is for the pedestrians of the gardens, and the other for carriages, &c. in the park. Instead of iron rails, let us hope that His Majesty will command a stone ballustrade to occupy the place of the former, as being not only architectural, but suited to such a bridge, and to such a royal park and scene. At the south-east angle of the park is now erecting a *new Lodge*, with double gate-ways and an open screen of columns. Nearly facing this, at the north-west angle of the Green Park, is another *new Lodge* of entrance to St. George's Palace, both from designs by D. Burton, esq.

"The *Earl of Grosvenor* has commenced building a large and splendid *town mansion*, in Upper Brook-street, from the designs of Mr. Cundy; and judging from the style and character of the western wing, we may expect to see an edifice worthy of the illustrious proprietor, and of his valuable collection of pictures.

"The spacious and handsome *Square*,

named *Belgrave*, one of the titles of the Earl of Grosvenor, has been advanced with great rapidity during the last year, and when completed will present one of the most uniform and elegant series of mansions in the Metropolis. Besides four symmetrical rows of houses, of the largest sizes, at the sides, there will be four spacious insulated villas, or mansions, at the angles of the square. One of these, far advanced, is for Mr. Kemp, the founder and proprietor of Kemp-town, Brighton. Many first-rate houses have also been raised in the adjoining streets. When we reflect on the depressed state of commerce, trade, and manufactures for the last year, we are both astonished and delighted to witness the spirit and laudable zeal which actuate the gentlemen and tradesmen concerned in these extensive works. If confidence and prosperity again visit our Metropolis, this new part of it must become fashionable, and consequently will amply reward the speculators. Every portion seems destined for durability, respectability, and for the comforts and elegancies of polished society. A large and handsome square, wide and well-paved streets, a strict police, with contiguity to the Parks, Palaces, the Houses of Parliament, and to public roads, this district offers very peculiar advantages. From 600 to 1000 men have been constantly employed and supported on these works for the last year. It is calculated that Belgrave Square alone, will cost nearly half a million of money. It measures 684 feet by 617 feet; and the adjoining long square, called *Eaton Square*, will be 1637 feet by 371 feet.

"A new and spacious *Church*, from the designs of Henry Hakewill, esq. has been recently finished at the eastern end of Eaton Square. Another novel feature distinguishes this part of London; namely, a large *Dock* or basin, which has been formed at the junction of the Vauxhall and Chelsea roads, where many commodious wharfs and warehouses have been laid out and built. Between this and the Thames is a large tract of ground, lately appropriated to gardens, but on which it is projected to raise a new and extensive town.

In *Westminster* we have to notice many alterations and improvements, both in progress, and recently executed, which must astonish the stranger, and will also gratify the real connoisseur. An extensive and handsome suite of *Law Courts*, with several attached offices, have been finished from the designs of Mr. Soane. These are appropriated to the legal business of Chancery, Exchequer, King's Bench, Common Pleas, &c. and are connected with each other by passages and galleries skilfully arranged, which also communicate with Westminster Hall, and with the two Houses of Parliament. These Courts, both in exterior and interior design, arrangement, and accommodation, have been much censured; but we will venture to assert that, in all these characteristics, they manifest great talents in the architect. They will, however, be admired by the learned foreigner, who examines the plan, and will hereafter be duly appreciated by every candid connoiseur. For the present northern front we believe the architect is not answerable, and also know it is directly opposed to his plans and wishes. We have reason to believe that the alteration of this front, from its original design, will cost the nation above 20,000*l.*

"Great additions and improvements have been recently made to the offices connected with the Houses of Lords and Commons: but it is to be regretted, that the national senate is not provided with a comprehensive and handsome edifice. At the junction of Downing and Parliament Streets, a range of very fine buildings has been raised, from the designs of Mr. Soane, and appropriated to the *Council Office*, *Board of Trade*, &c. Externally it is adorned with columns and three-quarter columns, with an enriched entablature and parapet. The whole is executed in free-stone, and finished with the greatest care and skill. On examining the progress of these works in different stages, we have noticed with much gratification the very sound and skilful manner in which every part has been constructed, as well as the superior quality of the materials employed in the whole edifice. We hope to see this pile of building continued, both northward, southward, and up Downing-street.

"At *Charing Cross* several houses, &c. have been taken down, preparatory to the formation of a large square, or open area, on the site of the King's Mews, with wide streets branching from it to the Strand, to Covent-Garden, and to the British Museum. The northern end of the square is to be occupied by a large and grand edifice, for the *National Gallery*, &c., whilst the *Royal Academy*, and other public buildings, are to be raised on the east side, paralleled with the front of St. Martin's Church. The architect's design of placing the *Royal Academy* in the centre of the open area, as well as in giving it the appearance of a Greek peripteral temple, are, we apprehend, injudicious. It is hoped that the buildings surrounding such an area may be on a grand scale, and richly ornamented; but that the area itself may be free, open, and not broken in upon with any thing larger than statues. The fine equestrian group of King Charles, and others of his late and present Majesty, might be advantageously placed in such a situation, to unite with and give picturesque effect to the scenery.

"The removal of *Carlton Palace*, which will be levelled in the course of the present winter, and the handsome square, terrace, fountain, &c., designed by Mr. Nash, to

occupy the site, will make a great alteration and improvement to the scenery of Pall Mall and Regent Street.

"Passing hence to the northern extremity of London, we shall find large additions made to the buildings in the *Regent's Park* since our former report. The *Coliseum* or *Panorama*, that spacious multangular edifice, with a grand Doric portico, has been completed, and a vast panoramic view of London, from the top of St. Paul's church, within its walls, is nearly finished. The whole will be ready for exhibition in the ensuing spring, and must excite much curiosity from its magnitude and novelty. To the north of this have been erected three handsome terraces, each consisting of a symmetrical design, altogether including nearly 100 first-rate houses. A group of buildings, for *St. Katherine's Hospital*, in the Gothic style, forming six dwelling-houses, with an insulated chapel, and a commodious house for the Master, Sir Herbert Taylor, are nearly finished, at the eastern border of the Regent's Park, from the tasteful designs of Ambrose Poynter, esq. At the north-west angle of the same Park, a new and handsome *Villa* has been built by Mr. D. Burton, architect, for the *Marquess of Hertford*. At the north-east angle of the same Park, a large piece of ground is laying out for the purpose of forming a *Ménagerie*, an Aviary, Fish Ponds, &c., under the sanction of the Zoological Society. Such an object has long been a desideratum in this great Metropolis: and placed in such a situation, under the management of scientific, learned, and independent gentlemen, must be both useful and amusing. Madrid and Paris have long possessed such collections; but these are the property of the respective monarchs; here it will be formed by, and belong to private persons.

"A *new Church*, opposite to the north end of *Portland-street*, in the Paddington Road, and parish of St. Mary-le-bourn, is nearly executed, from the designs of Mr. Soane. East of this, and at the north end of Gower-street, the managers of the *London University* have purchased a large piece of ground, and have commenced operations for building a spacious and noble edifice, from the designs of W. Wilkins and H. P. Gandy, architects. The builder, Mr. Lee, has contracted to execute the whole, from the plans of the architects, for 107,000*l*. The zeal and indefatigable exertions manifested by the Council, and the liberality in which some of them came forward to make up the sum requisite for commencing the works, merit the thanks of every well-wisher to so laudable and meritorious a plan.

"A new wing to the *British Museum*, from the designs of Mr. Smirke, is nearly completed.

"The *New London Bridge* is proceeding with rapidity; and from the sound and scientific manner in which the buttress and two other piers are built, and the acknowledged skill of the engineers and artisans engaged, we may calculate on seeing one of the finest and best bridges of modern, or of ancient times. The fourth coffer dam on the London side was completed and emptied on the 20th of Nov. 1826. Two arches on the Southwark side are in the progress of building; and one of the piers and sterlings of the old bridge have been removed.

"The excavations for, and the formation of, *St. Katharine's Dock*, near the Tower, are prosecuting with rapidity and zeal: and the *Tunnel under the Thames* is also advancing in a scientific and successful manner. In *Shoreditch*, a new Gothic *Church* is nearly finished, from the designs of Mr. Nash; and in *Bethnal Green* another new one is far advanced, from the designs of Mr. Soane. It is to be of the Grecian order, with a tower; was commenced in July, 1825, and is to be completed in April, 1827.

"The *new Post-Office*, in St. Martin's-le-Grand, is fast approaching completion, and will constitute one of the most imposing public buildings of the city. Preparatory to the re-erection of the whole of the Blue-coat School, or *Christ's Hospital*, in Newgate-street, a spacious and handsome *Hall* has been erected, from the designs of Mr. Shaw.

"A *new Chapel*, of novel design, being of an amphitheatrical form, has been recently completed, from the designs of W. Brooks, architect. It is seated near the Catholic Chapel, in *Finsbury Circus*. J. B."

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13. Skelton's *Engraved Specimens of Arms and Armour, &c. Parts I. II. III. and IV.*

WE renew with great delight our observations on this very beautiful and useful publication. One sixth part of the whole is now before us, the plates comprised in which enable us to form a pretty correct idea of what the two volumes will consist when complete.

Dr. Meyrick has availed himself of the opportunity of introducing curious historic facts from unpublished original MSS., and of bringing to our notice rare and early printed books. He has contrived, while imparting historic information, to give a sprightly and interesting character to a kind of catalogue raisonnée. Nor has Mr. Skelton been left behind, for he and the publick appear to have run a race; he has made each successive part superior to its predecessor, and they have as unequivocally encreased their patronage. This is as it ought to be, alike creditable to both parties. He has managed to give such clear and judicious lines with his

graver, that it becomes difficult to select the most pleasing of the plates. The target of the Emperor Charles the Fifth, and the enlarged specimen of its details, are elaborate and delicate in the extreme, and prove that Mr. Skelton is ready to dispute the palm of superiority with the celebrated Moses.

The collection from which this work has been formed, was made, as is generally known, for the double purpose of rendering more intelligible our ancient Historians and Poets, and for the benefit of the Arts. It was felt that, while the National Gallery of Statues displayed the beauties of the human form, and the British Institution laid open the secrets of the art of colouring, there existed no means of ascertaining ancient military paraphernalia. This really patriotic service has been performed; for not only have these things been amassed with judgment and great cost, but most liberally rendered accessible to artists of all countries. Mr. Skelton's efforts, which have been not only tastefully but faithfully exerted, and the scales that he has invariably given, cannot fail to augment their utility by conveying the resemblance to those who from distance or other causes, have not had the good fortune to contemplate the rare and splendid originals.

But our readers will have a better idea of the subjects represented in this work, than our general remarks can impart, by placing before them a list of the Plates that have already appeared.

	A. D.
Pl. II. Hunting Implements.	
Pl. VI. Armour for the Tournament	1484
Pl. IX. Ditto	1585
Pl. XV. Armour of a Knight . .	1445
Pl. XVIII. Armour ribbed and engraved	1500
Pl. XIX. Armour puffed and engraved	1510
Pl. XXII. Fluted cap-a-pee armour	1535
Pl. XXXI. Armour chased and engraved	1560
Pl. XLI. Cuirassier's armour . . .	1645
Pl. XLVIII. Antient Danish, Anglo-Saxon, and German Arms.	
Pl. LIII. Target of the Emp. Charles V.	1550
Pl. LV. Details of ditto.	
Pl. LXX. A breast-plate and Morian	1595
Pl. LXXVIII. Gauntlet of Henry Prince of Wales	1610
Pl. XC. Halbards.	
Pl. XCVII. Sculpture on an ivory Cross-bow	1450
Pl. CII. Sword engraved by Albert Durer	1495
Pl. CIV. Ditto, of the time of Eliz.	1568
Pl. CXIII. Miserecordes and Stilettos.	
Pl. CXIV. Hand Fire Arms.	
Pl. CXV. Ditto.	
Pl. CXXII. Dags and Pistols.	
Pl. CXXIII. Powder-flask of the French Infantry	1560
Pl. CXXXIV. Turkish Armour.	

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, *Jan.* 5.

The Hulsean prize for the last year has been adjudged to W. M. Mayers, of Catharine Hall, for his "*Critical Examination of our Saviour's Discourses, with regard to the Evidence which they afford of his Divine Nature.*"

The subject of the Hulsean prize essay for the present year is, "*The Contention between Paul and Barnabas.*"

Ready for Publication.

Part I. of the History of the Parish of Clerkenwell, to be completed in two volumes, illustrated with about 60 copper-plate engravings, representing its monastic buildings, with the mansions of nobility and gentry who formerly occupied this once fashionable part of the Metropolis.

Mr. Allen's History of Lambeth, the major part of which is printed, forming one volume of near five hundred pages, closely printed, with upwards of one hundred engravings of curious objects connected with the Parish.

The Geology of Central France, and particularly the Volcanic Formations of Auvergne, the Velay, and Vivaray, containing numerous Coloured Plates. By G. Poulett Scrope, Esq. F.R. and G. S. S.

American Sketches, by a Native of that Country; consisting of brief Notices of National Characteristics of Life, Literature, and Manners.

The History of the Church of England, from the Reformation to the beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By J. B. S. Carwithen.

The History of the Glorious Return of the Vaudois to their Valleys in 1689. By Henry Arnaud, their Pastor and Colonel. Translated from the original of H. Arnaud, by Hugh Dyke Acland, esq. Embellished with Original Sketches of that singular country.

A History of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham, containing his Speeches

in Parliament, and a portion of his Correspondence never before published. By the Rev. F. THACKERAY, A.M.

The first vol. (containing Cantos 1 to 12) of Orlando Furioso, in English Prose, from the Italian of Ludovico Ariosto, with Notes. By CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON.

Principles of Physical, Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education. By W. NEWNHAM, esq.

A Dictionary of Anatomy and Physiology. By HENRY WILLIAM DEWHURST, Surgeon.

BAGSTER'S Comprehensive Bible, containing, in one volume, the authorised Version, with copious prefaces and indexes, and more than 4,000 explanatory notes, and above 500,000 parallel passages.

Preparing for Publication.

Shigurf Namah-I-Valaët, or excellent Intelligence concerning Europe: being the Travels of Shaikh Itesa Moodeen, Moonshee, in Great Britain and France. Translated from the original Persian Manuscript into Hindoostanee. With an English Version and Notes. By JAMES EDWARD ALEXANDER, Esq. H. P. Late H. M. 13th Light Dragoons, and Adj. of the Body Guard of the Governor of Fort St. George, &c.—Also by the same Author, Travels from India to England, by way of the Burman Empire, Persia, Asia Minor, Turkey, &c. in the years 1825-26; containing a Chronological Epitome of the late Military Transactions in Ava; an Account of the Proceedings of the present Mission from the Supreme Government of India to the Court of Tehran; and a Summary of the Causes and Events of the existing War between Persia and Russia. With Sketches of Natural History, Manners, and Customs, and illustrated with Maps and Plates.

The Author of "London in the Olden Time," is engaged on a second volume, comprising Tales illustrative of the manners, habits, and superstitions of its inhabitants, from the 12th to the 16th century, in which the state of Minstrelsy, the form and proceedings of taking Sanctuary, the ancient institutions for Archery, and the superstitions relating to Talismans and Astrology will be exhibited; together with some notices of Sir John Froissart,, Geoffry Chaucer, the Countess of Richmond, Dame Juliana Bernes, William Caxton, and others.

A Popular Exposition of the Epistle to the Romans. By ROBERT WILSON, A. M. Author of a Treatise on the Divine Sovereignty, &c.

A Reply to the Accusations of Piracy and Plagiarism exhibited against the Author, in the January Number of the Christian Remembrancer, in a review of "*Horne and Carpenter's Introduction to the Study of the Holy Scriptures.*" By WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Selections from an Italian Oratorio, entitled, Jefte in Masfa, composed in 1776, at Florence, by the late F. H. BARTHELEMON, esq.

National Tales. By THOMAS HOOD, Author of Whims and Oddities, with Illustrations by Thomas Dighton.

No. I. of Deliciæ Sylvarum. By Mr. STRUTT, Author of the Sylva Britannica.

A Practical Treatise on Naval Bookkeeping in all its branches. With an Appendix, containing a variety of forms, orders, letters, returns, certificates, and other documents of practical utility in the naval service. By EDWARD LAWES, R. N.

No. I. of a Naval and Military Magazine, to be published Quarterly, containing Essays, Proceedings of Courts-martial, &c.

A Society "For the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge," is about to be established. The object is to impart useful information to such as are unable to avail themselves of experienced teachers, in the various branches of knowledge, chiefly as regards the SCIENCES, and the ARTS connected with them, by the periodical publication of Treatises, under the direction and with the sanction of a Committee. Each Scientific Treatise to contain an Exposition of the Fundamental Principles of some Branch of Science,—their proofs and illustrations,—their application to practical uses, and to the explanation of facts or appearances. The great division of Natural Knowledge, commonly called Natural Philosophy, will be subdivided into different Branches,—as, Elementary Astronomy—Mechanical Powers—Application of these to Machinery—Hydrostatics—Hydraulics—Pneumatics—Optics—Electricity—Magnetism. Separate Practical Treatises will be given on Dialling—Millwork—Optical Instruments; and Treatises on Geometry, Algebra, and Trigonometry will be published before extending Natural Philosophy to its higher branches, of Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, and Physical Astronomy. To each Treatise will be subjoined a reference to the works or parts of works in which the same subject is discussed more at large, with suggestions for enabling the student, who may feel so disposed, to prosecute his studies further. The First Treatise, being one on ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY, will be published soon, and on the same day will be given gratis, an Introductory Discourse on the Advantages and Pleasures derived from the pursuits of Science.

The Duke of York's Library is to be sold by Sotheby. It contains above *forty-five thousand* volumes, including, besides a number of valuable illustrated books of ancient days, nearly every publication entered at Stationers' Hall, and every novel and pamphlet printed in the united kingdom during the last forty years. In the library is a valuable and extensive collection of maps and charts.

LIBRARY OF THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

A work is now in preparation under the superintendence of Mr. Pettigrew, Librarian of the Duke of Sussex, entitled, "A Catalogue of the singularly rare and valuable Collection of MSS. and Books contained in the Library of the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington Palace."

The first part of the first volume is devoted to the description of the Theological MSS. of which there are nearly 300, and chiefly of the twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth centuries, though some of them are as early as the tenth. Those manuscripts are in various languages:—Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, German, Dutch, English, Irish, Arabic, Persian, Armenian, Pali, Singhalese, and Burman.

The *Hebrew Manuscripts* are 44 in number, and some of them are of very great value. The Pentateuchs on African and Basil skins are considered the finest in the country.—One of them measures 144 feet in length, 23 inches in breadth, consists of 72 skins, and is arranged in 263 columns, each of which has 42 lines. The History of the Hebrew MSS. is a curious narrative respecting the Hebrew MSS. of the Bible, of the manner directed to be written, and of the rules laid down by the Jews with respect to their manuscripts, by which the integrity of the text may be preserved. The character of the Hebrew MSS. is arranged under the divisions of Spanish, Italian, and German, the former of which is designated as the most beautiful. In the collection, there are two complete Hebrew MSS. of the Bible, one of the 13th, the other of the 15th century, the latter with illuminations. There are also three Pentateuchs, various commentaries and Rabbinical and Cabalistic works. There is a Pentateuch of the 13th century, in Hebrew and Chaldee, accompanied by illuminations of an exceedingly curious nature, and of which fine fac-similes (by G. Cruikshank) are given. All the terms peculiar to MSS. are also detailed and explained.

Among the *Greek Manuscripts*, there is one of the New Testament of the 13th century, which contains the whole of the books, with the exception of the Apocalypse. Some of the readings peculiar to this MS. are noticed, and a facsimile is given of the first page of the Gospel of St. Matthew, together with an illumination, ably executed by Mr. Harris in lithography. There are also various Greek MSS. of the Fathers of the Church, and among the *Homilies* of St. Chrysostom is that which was personally directed against the Empress Eudoxia, wife of Arcadius, whom he depicts as Herodias, and for which he was degraded from his episcopal dignity, and banished from Constantinople. Biographical sketches of the Fathers accompany the notice of the several MSS.

The *Latin Manuscripts* are both numerous and of great rarity. There are sixteen MSS. of the Vulgate, enriched with the most splendid illuminations. There are two MSS. of the Bible allegorised in Latin verses, some of which are in rhyme. The whole is included under the title of "Aurora," which title Mr. Pettigrew conceives is probably intended to allude to the light supposed to be thrown on the obscure passages of Scripture by the allegorical mode of interpretation. Specimens of such work are given in this Catalogue. It is attributed to Petrus de Riga, a Canon of Rheims, who flourished under the Emperor Frederick I. There are various MSS. of several of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, and some very fine Psalters. Illustrative of one of the tenth century, it being remarkably curious, there are three plates of facsimiles. The Commentaries by the Fathers are of early date and numerous. There is a MS. Commentary on the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles, by the venerable Bede, which was made about the year 1480, for Ferdinand, King of Castile. Of the MSS. of the Latin Fathers, those of St. Austin, St. Athanasius, and St. Ambrose, are the most numerous. There is a MS. of the celebrated work of Servetus, "Christianismi Restitutio," and a very interesting memoir of the unfortunate author.

The department of *Missals*, *Breviaries*, *Books of Offices*, &c. is very rich; and considerable service is rendered by the Author pointing out the contents of these various services of the Roman Church, which are so frequently confounded by collectors of rare and curious books.

The *French Manuscripts* are especially distinguished by a Commentary on the Bible, intitled, "*La Bible Moralizée*," from the Townley collection. The illuminations in this volume are in *chiaro oscuro*. A fine folio MS. of "The Golden Legend," is remarkable, as showing the various stages of the illuminative art. In the *Italian Manuscripts*, there is a very curious History of the Old Testament, enriched with 519 paintings. It forms a kind of *Biblia Pauperum*, and belongs to the 15th century. This article is accompanied by four fac-similes of the costume of the period. The Spanish, German, and Dutch MSS. follow next.

In the *English Manuscripts* there is a paraphrase on the Book of Job, by George Sandys, who was Gentleman of the Chamber to Charles I., and pronounced by Dryden to have been the first versifier of the age. There is a curious *Irish Manuscript*, intitled "*The Three Shafts of Death*," by Dr. Geoffrey Keating, the author of a "History of Ireland."

The *Arabic Manuscripts* relate to the Koran, of which a very interesting account is given; and a splendid one, which formerly belonged to Tippoo Saib, is particularly described. There is a *Persian Manuscript*

of the Gospels, and an Armenian MS. of the same, with singularly beautiful illuminations. This is of the 13th century, upon vellum, and is, perhaps, the most valuable Armenian MS. in the country. They are of exceeding rarity. The MSS. in the Pali, Singhalese, and Burman languages, conclude the first part of the first volume. The MSS. in the square Pali character, obtained from Rangoon, are, if not unique, the finest in this country. They are of the most splendid description, and one of them is upon *plates of ivory*. The letters are in Japan, and richly ornamented with gold. Mr. Pettigrew gives an account of the Pali language, and fully describes the MSS.

Aileen Aroon.

The origin of this beautiful Irish air, which was first introduced to the British public a few years ago (most unfairly) as a Scotch melody, by the name of "Robin Adair," is thus historically and correctly related in a new publication.

"Carol More O'Daly (brother to Donogh, a turbulent Connaught Chieftain, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth) was one of the most accomplished gentlemen of his time, and particularly excelled in poetry and music. He paid his addresses to Ellen, the daughter of a chieftain named Cavanagh, a lovely and amiable young lady, who returned his affection, but her friends disapproved of the connexion. O'Daly was obliged to leave the country for some time, and they availed themselves of the opportunity which his absence afforded them, of impressing on the mind of Ellen a belief of his falsehood, and of his having gone to be married to another; after some time they prevailed on her to consent to marry a rival of O'Daly. The day was fixed for the nuptials, but O'Daly returned the evening before. Under the first impression of his feelings, he sought a wild and sequestered spot on the sea-shore, and, inspired by love, composed the song of Aileen Aroon. Disguised as a harper, he, next night, gained access among the crowd that thronged to the wedding. It happened that he was called on by Helen herself to play. It was then, touching his harp with all the pathetic sensibility which the interesting occasion inspired, he infused his own feelings into the song he had composed, and breathed into his softened strain the very soul of pensive melody. It began "dtiucfa tu no a bhfanna tu Aileen Aroon," "Will you stay or come with me, Ellen my dear." Ellen soon felt its force, and "contrived to elope with him that very night."

Handel declared he would rather have been the author of this air than of all the music he had ever composed. And so enchanted was Signor Tenducci, a distinguished Italian singer, who assisted at the Italian Operas in Dublin, with it, that he resolved upon studying the Irish language, and become a perfect master of it.

On Planting.

The following paper, written by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. was read at the late meeting of the Bath and West of England Society:

In the year 1814, I submitted to your notice the profits of a certain piece of land, containing three quarters of an acre, which had been planted with Scotch and Spruce Fir Trees, on a soil so shallow that the roots were obliged to spread themselves along the surface of the ground, in order to obtain nourishment beneath. But to show that no soil is too poor for some kind of cultivation, this barren spot, when the fir-trees were cut down, after a growth of fifty-five years, averaged from the time of their planting, to that of their downfall, the sum of 6*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.* *per annum* for the three roods; and would have produced more, had the trees been properly trained and pruned when young.

Since that period, having a large space of vacant poor land on my estate, I have allotted it to plantations of various kinds, but chiefly to copses, as being more permanent than plantations of fir-trees, which only live for a certain number of years. In these I have abandoned the *spade in toto*, and have taken for its substitute an instrument first used, and I believe invented by Mr. Monro, who formerly was employed in Sweet's nursery grounds at Clifton.

We are apt to be prejudiced against any *new* inventions of the present day, so many having failed; but after the experience of seven years, I can safely recommend this instrument, as far preferable in every point of view to the *spade*, having planted half a million of various kinds of trees with it, all of which have succeeded and flourished to my satisfaction. Its form is very simple, and the only alteration I have made in Monro's instrument, is in bending the iron shaft to a curve, instead of leaving it straight. The mode of using it is as follows: one man employs the instrument, while another man or boy holds a bundle of plants. The man first inserts the instrument in the soil, holding it up for the reception of the plants, which, when done, he inserts the iron three times round the plant, in order to loosen the soil about the roots, then treads down the turf, and the plant becomes as firm set in the ground as if it had been long planted. Two men will plant in one day from five to six hundred, at 1*s.* per hundred; whereas, by digging holes, the expence would be 3*s.* per hundred, and the planting not done so well. This instrument is particularly suited to stony or rough furzy ground, where hole-digging is difficult; but in ground that has been cultivated, it will not succeed so well, the soil being too loose.

I have also tried another mode of planting copses, *i. e.* by the plough, which has answered very well, and is a cheap method. The plough raises one furrow, a man follows, placing the plants along it; on returning, the plough throws another furrow over the plant, which covers the roots. The next process is to tread the plants down. I have a most beautiful copse of hazel wood planted in this way. In a late extensive plantation of 70 acres, I have adopted the plan recommended by Mr. Pontey, of larch with an intermixture of oak, which seems to answer very well; the larch protect the oak, and when cut down, the intervals may be filled up with copse wood, and a permanent wood obtained.

Royal Vault at Windsor.

Adjoining to the east end of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, is a free-stone edifice, built by Henry VII. as a burial-place for himself and his successors; but this Prince afterwards altering his purpose, began the more noble structure at Westminster, and this fabric remained neglected until Cardinal Wolsey obtained a grant of it from Henry VIII. Wolsey, with a profusion of expense unknown to former ages, designed and begun a most sumptuous monument for himself, from whence this building obtained the name of Wolsey's Tomb-house. This monument was so magnificently built, that Lord Bacon in his life of Henry VIII. says, it far exceeded that of Henry VII. in Westminster Abbey; and at the time of the Cardinal's disgrace, the tomb was so far executed, that Benedetto, a statuary of Florence, received 4,250 ducats for what he had already done, and 380*l.* 13*s.* sterling had been paid for gilding only one half of this sumptuous monument. The Cardinal dying soon after his retirement from Court, was privately buried in one of the abbey chapels at Leicester, and the monument remained unfinished. In 1646 it became the plunder of the rebels, and the statues and the figures of gilt copper, of exquisite workmanship, made for the ornament of the the tomb, were sold to carry on the rebellion. King James II. converted this building into a Popish chapel, and mass was publicly performed here. The ceiling was executed by Verrio, who is allowed to have here excelled his other performances. The walls were finely ornamented and painted; but it remained entirely neglected ever since the reign of James II., and made a most ruinous appearance till the summer of the year 1800, when his late Majesty ordered the windows and other external parts to be repaired. Whatever might have been his Majesty's intentions at that time, nothing further was carried into execution till 1810, when it was determined to construct within its walls a Royal dormitory. The workmen employed in removing the earth for this purpose, discovered two coffins in a stone recess about three feet below the surface; one containing the remains of Elizabeth Wydville, Queen of Edward IV.; the other those of George, the third son of the said King and Queen. From hence it is evident, that the former conjectures concerning the remains of Elizabeth Wydville being deposited in the tomb of Edward IV. are erroneous. In front of the east end of the Royal vault, in which five niches are situated, and enclosing compartments within one of the massive Gothic columns, at each side, is placed a railing, within which the remains of the late King's own family are to be deposited.

In the niche nearest the centre his late Majesty lies; in the niche immediately adjoining, on the right hand, is Queen Charlotte's coffin; on the left of the late King's is the Princess Amelia's.

Medico-Botanical Society of London.

At the first Meeting of the seventh Session of the Society, holden on the 13th Oct. 1826, Sir James M'Grigor, M. D. F.R.S. K.C.T.S. President, in the Chair, the Secretary announced that his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence and St. Andrews, K.G. K.T. F.S.A. and Admiral of the Fleet, had honoured the Society by becoming one of the patrons. The Director (Mr. Frost) delivered an oration, in which he explained the benefits derived from the Institution, concluding with the mention of an order lately issued by their excellent President, the Director-General of the Army Medical Board, by which all Candidates for situations in his department were enjoined to produce certificates of their having attended lectures on botany for at least six months previous to their examination.

Letters from Barons Humboldt, Férussac, and Jacquin, and Professors Desfontaines and Wyttenbach, returning thanks for being elected Corresponding Members, were read.

At the second meeting of the Session, holden on the 10th of November, 1826, a paper by John Frost, Esq. F.S.A. F.L.S. was read, in which the author demonstrated that the plant yielding the Ipecacuana of Commerce was a species of Ionia Pers. and not of Calicocca or Psycotria, &c. as many botanists had maintained.

A paper on the various uses of Menyanthes Trifoliata, by J. P. Yosy, Esq. was read on the 8th of December.

The Anniversary Dinner of the Society, which was to have been celebrated on the 16th day of January, has, in consequence of the lamented death of the first Patron of the Society, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, been postponed to Saturday the 10th day of February.

College of Physicians.

It is confidently reported, that a general meeting of the Medical Faculty will shortly take place, to petition Parliament for the establishment of a College of the "Faculty of Medicine" on a new and more enlarged scale; to rescind the old and obsolete laws of the present College; and to join the medical, pharmaceutical, and surgical professions into one and the same calling, so that there should be no distinction between physician and surgeon; just as it is now at Paris and at Edinburgh: since it is the general opinion of all that the separation of the three branches is injurious to all, and is the real reason why it has become the fashion to employ the Apothecary, who unites all three, to the almost total exclusion of the Physician, who professes but one.

St. David's College.

This College, which was founded in 1822 by the present Bishop of Salisbury, at Llampeter, in Cardiganshire, for the benefit of the clergy in South Wales, the poverty of whose preferment precludes them from the advantages of a University education, is to be opened by the Bishop of St. David's in the month of February, when it will be incorporated by Royal Charter. It is calculated to accommodate about seventy students, and the Bishop of St. David's intends to admit persons from any part of the kingdom, provided they be members of the Church of England. The annual expense will, it is expected, be within 55*l.* A valuable collection of books has been presented to it by the Bishop of Salisbury, to which many of the Colleges and members of the University of Oxford have liberally contributed. A Grace has also passed the Senate at Cambridge University to give it a copy of all books that have been printed at its expense or are now in the press. The Rev. Llewellin Lewellin, M. A. of Jesus College, Oxford, has been appointed Principal, and the Rev. Alfred Ollivant, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Vice Principal and Senior Tutor.

Athenian Society.

This Society resolved, at a late meeting at the Crown and Anchor, to give a gold medal, value 20*l.* to the Schoolmaster or Governess in any part of the United Kingdom, who, within the year 1827, educates the greatest number of pupils according to the Interrogative System; also to give a purse of ten guineas for the best written Report on the comparative effects of this system of instruction, on not less than twenty pupils, the same to be printed for distribution; and another purse of ten guineas for the best Essay on the practical modes of improving the tempers and moral habits of children.

Phrenology.

In the "Lancet," No. 176, just published, in which Messrs. Gall, Spurzheim, Forster, Abernethy, and the Members of the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh, are submitted to so much raillery on account of phrenological opinions, it is omitted to be stated, and ought to have been as a matter of justice to the Craniologists, that those very persons who had been almost persecutors of the Anatomists of the Phrenological School in 1816, were in 1826 the warmest advocates of Phrenology; and that at Edinburgh not only professors of anatomy at the present moment, but doctors of medicine, lawyers, and even shopkeepers, carry craniometers about in their pockets to measure heads with, the new science being quite the rage of the Scotch University.

Ancient Tombs of Germany.

A work, written in the fourteenth century by a nun of the convent of Gunstherstbal, fell a short time since into the hands of Dr. Schreiber, a German Antiquary of much celebrity. In this book, designed only as a complete catalogue of the revenues of the convent, were numerous remarks, &c. of the highest importance to history and archæology; with one branch of the objects thus pointed out, Dr. S. has been particularly occupied—it concerns the *Hünengroeber*, or ancient tombs. Many rents were specified as arising from lands in the neighbourhood of these monuments. Now it was known that there were many of them in the North of Germany, but none has yet been discovered in Fribourg nor the southern provinces. Mr. Schreiber's first researches were fruitless: what in the fourteenth century was a common direction, could no longer be followed; but at length, at Elringen, on a piece of ground belonging to an ancient family, which had been pointed out as appertaining to the convent, a plough struck upon some tombs, the objects of the Doctor's inquiry. They occupy a space of 362 paces in circumference, and there are more than forty rows of burying-places. It is evident that formerly there rose above the ground some monuments which showed their exact situation. The number of tombs examined was 106 (of which forty-five were of men, forty-four women, and seventeen children), and it is presumed there are about as many more. They contained neither inscriptions nor any vestige of characters; but what was especially worthy of remark, charcoal was spread over the corpses, as if its antiseptic properties were even then known. There are some fragments of pottery, but very much injured; and a small piece of glass was found ornamented with plates of silver, but there were neither stone nor brazen vases.

SELECT POETRY.

Lines on hearing of the Death of JOHN NICHOLS, *Esq.*

AND is thy spirit fled? thou honoured sage,
Whose lamp illumed so long the passing age.
Blest with a temper whose unclouded ray
"Could make to-morrow cheerful as to-day,"
In calm enjoyment of domestic peace,
Thy mental energies knew no decrease.
Tho' time and toil had dimmed the visual ray,
Yet FILIAL love did half the loss repay.
Preserv'd, like Milton's muse, by FILIAL hands,
Each thought, each word, each valued record stands.
Like the great Bard was he with daughters blest,
Who every want supplied with duteous zest,
And who, as age required their fostering aid,
A Sire's commands with purest love obeyed.

As with mild radiance shone his setting sun,
Who could suppose his race so nearly run,
While, without struggle, from its mortal clay
His spirit soar'd at once to realms of day.

R. E.

A Tribute to the Memory of the late WILLIAM GIFFORD, *Esq.*

By JOHN TAYLOR, *Esq.*

AT rest is GIFFORD! from a lowly state
He rose, to rank among the truly Great.
His youth in penury and pain was past,
And Fate's dark clouds seem'd menacing to last;
But tho' he droop'd beneath a load of care,
He sunk not in the depths of dire despair:
Still, mid coarse drudgery, and tyrant sway,
His mind was cheer'd by Learning's dawning ray.
Tho' worn by toil, sound knowledge he acquir'd,
Yet only to an humble sphere aspir'd.
At length, while bent by sorrow and dismay,
A friend then help'd him on life's dreary way,
When e'en of hope bereft appear'd that friend,
His spirits rous'd, and bade his prospects mend.
Gain'd him full liberty at will to roam,
And fix'd him soon in Oxford's classic dome.
A lucky star still shed its fostering rays,
To light his onward course to happier days.
Chance—no, benignant PROVIDENCE was there,
And led him to a noble Patron's care,
Plac'd him at ease, and, as the Sire began,
The virtuous Son fulfill'd the generous plan *.
GIFFORD with grateful zeal beheld the Youth,
And train'd him soon to learning, wisdom, truth.
While station'd thus, with every want supply'd,
No change of fortune rais'd unseemly pride,
O'er former woes he cast no specious veil,
But told himself the sad eventful tale†,
Remembering still his youth's oppressive load,
And all the kindness Friendship then bestow'd.
Alas! what ills on human-kind await—
While happy thus amid the smiles of fate,
For Genius and for Learning wreath'd by Fame,
Disease, with undermining venom, came;
And yet its course his patience ne'er subdued,
But all was borne with Christian fortitude.
Mild was his temper;—if severe his pen,
'Twas only aim'd at vain and vicious men;
Firm to support those principles alone,
That shield the People and uphold the Throne.
In him the Critic, Scholar, Bard, combin'd
With zeal intrepid, and a candid mind.
False Taste‡ he ridicul'd and drove her hence,
A triumph well achiev'd by manly sense.
At last exhausted, Death then hov'ring near,
The patient suff'rer saw him not with fear,
Calmly declar'd his readiness to die,
And left the world without a parting sigh.

A RESTING-PLACE.

AND is there not a resting-place?
A calm for those who mourn?
Sweet hours that in my memory live!
O will ye ne'er return?

There *is* a calm for those who mourn,
By gloomy cares oppress'd:
Beyond the confines of the grave
There is a place of rest.

Aspire, my soul! to seek the prize
To man by mercy giv'n;
There is no resting-place on earth—
'Tis only found in Heav'n.

W. HERSEE.

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* The late and present Earl Grosvenor.

† See the Memoirs prefixed to his Translation of JUVENAL, from which some extracts shall be given in our next. EDIT.

‡ See the BAVIAD and MÆVIAD.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The accounts received from the Peninsula are of an unsatisfactory and rather contradictory description. We are informed that Ferdinand has not yet made the concessions required by England and France; but that the Spanish Ministers, unintimidated by the remonstrances and decisive measures of our Government, are actively organizing their means of defence, "that if the British Cabinet should proceed to acts of aggression, Spain may not be taken unprovided." It is stated, that troops to the amount of 8,000, some say 30,000, are ordered to the frontiers of Portugal, to form an army of observation; and that several parks of artillery were proceeding in the same direction.

Nothing has yet transpired to shew what are the decided intentions of Ferdinand; with whom, however, the French Cabinet is described as using its influence to lead him to the adoption of a mild and pacific policy, while the priests and ultras, by whom he is surrounded, urge him to an opposite course. It is not improbable that Ferdinand, pressed on the one hand by the representations of England and France, is exposed to representations equally strong, and danger, perhaps more imminent, in another direction. The exasperation and the violence of the Apostolic party in Spain would make a recognition by him of the Portuguese Constitution, perhaps, not a very safe step. As some proof of this opinion we notice a document written by Don Inguanzo, Abp. of Toledo, and Primate of Spain, as a representation to Ferdinand on the present state of affairs, and especially on the demands of England. Its substance is to urge Ferdinand to a strenuous resistance to the demands of England, which the Prelate conceives the British Government has no means of enforcing. The Portuguese charter is represented as a creation of Mr. Canning, and intended by him as an attack on the Catholic religion, of the success of which "the Lutherans" are represented to be extremely jealous. "This (says the Archbishop of Toledo) is the cause of God. Your Majesty knows it well, and so do all your Catholic subjects. If any one doubts this incontestible truth, believe it, Sir, he is not animated by that Christian zeal which takes alarm at the least suspicion of disrespect shown to the august religion we profess. The disciples of Luther have beheld, with feelings of wrath, the glorious increase which the true religion was gaining in the dominions where they are eager exclusively to establish the tenets of their reprobate Master. They have seen Catholicism solidly and holily take root, under the protection of the Bourbons, after braving all the vile attempts of Jacobinism; they have witnessed the strength it gained in Italy and Ireland, under the care of our Most Holy Father, Leo XII.: they have beheld it invade, with rapid strides, countries where darkness till then reigned; and, in short, they have long been sensible that the time announced was at hand, when all nations are to live under the same belief. Let your Majesty raise your voice, and it shall instantly be the signal for war. The standard of the cross being once raised, all your Majesty's subjects will flock around it; the Ministers themselves of the Sanctuary will take charge of the sacred ensign, and carry it triumphant into the thickest of the enemy's ranks. There the smoke of incense shall ascend with that of the cannon: the canticles of praise to the God of Armies shall be blended with the cries of the combatants, and the cause of the Most High be made triumphant!"

Official advices from Lisbon mention a trifling affair between the Constitutionalists and the rebels, on the banks of the Mondego, in which the former were successful; and one of the Portuguese Generals, in a communication dated the 29th December, announces to his Government, that the Marquis de Chaves was retreating in the direction of Celerico, having been defeated in an attempt to inclose a division of Constitutionals between his own troops and those of Magessi. This General, it appears, after his repulse from Alentejo, re-entered Spain in the neighbourhood of Almeida, of which he has obtained possession. This fortress is one of the strongest in Portugal, close to the frontier of Spain, and was surrendered to the rebels by the Lieutenant-Governor Alezeras, who took the opportunity of the reported sudden illness of his superior, General Pegue, to capitulate without firing a shot.

On the 1st of January, General Clinton, with about 3,000 of our forces, landed at Lisbon, and met with an encouraging reception.

ITALY.

It appears that the Pope, besides confirming the privileges of the Inquisition at Rome, and re-establishing the ecclesiastical asylums for criminals who fly from justice, has followed up these arrangements by further measures of severity against the Jews. Sometime ago a Papal order required this per-

secuted people to dress with a yellow badge on the hats of the men, and ribbands of a similar colour on the women. His Holiness has now ordered all the Hebrews to dismiss their Christian servants, and has forbidden all Christian servants to serve in the household of Jews.

AMERICA.

The Message of Mr. Adams, President of the United States, was delivered to Congress on the 5th of December. He says, "With the exceptions incidental to the most felicitous condition of human existence, we continue to be highly favoured in all the elements which contribute to individual comfort, and national prosperity. In the survey of our extensive country, we have generally to observe abodes of health and regions of plenty. In our civil and political relations, we have peace without, tranquillity within, our borders. We are, as a people, increasing with unabated rapidity in population, wealth, and national resources." In alluding to the suspension of the intercourse between America and the colonial possessions of Great Britain, the President throws the blame of that interruption on the British Government; and in adverting to the financial concerns of the United States, he says, "The severe shock so extensively sustained by the commercial and manufacturing interests in Great Britain, has not been without a perceptible recoil upon ourselves. A reduced importation from abroad is necessarily succeeded by a reduced return to the Treasury at home. The net revenue of the present year will not equal that of the last, and the receipts of that which is to come will fall short of those in the current year. The diminution, however, is in part attributable to the flourishing condition of some of our domestic manufactures, and so far is compensated by an equivalent more profitable to the nation." Mr. Adams, in adverting to the foreign relations of the American Government, informed Congress, that although they still enjoy peace and general good understanding, still this pacific condition is "qualified in several important instances by collisions of interest, and by unsatisfied claims of justice, to the settlement of which, the constitutional interposition of the legislative authority may become ultimately indispensable."—The commercial negociations and arrangements concluded with France and Netherlands, Denmark, and the Federation of Central America, are detailed in succession; and lastly, the discussions so long pending with this country, upon the subject of trading with our Colonial possessions. A feeble hope is expressed that every matter in dispute may be satisfactorily adjusted.

The New York Papers to the 17th of Dec. are filled with the voluminous official documents presented to Congress by the President, upon the important subject of discussion now pending between Great Britain and the United States, respecting the trade of the latter with our West India Colonies. It appears that the United States, though admitting the general right of every country possessing Colonies to regulate the trade of those Colonies in such manner as she may think fit, assumes in the discussion, that the trade with the British West India Colonies is as open to the United States as any other trade in the world, without considering whether some compensation might not be due to Great Britain for the concession of a privilege, which it is her undoubted right to give or withhold. Mr. Canning, in his Note, refutes this assumption, and puts the whole question upon plain and intelligible grounds.

In 1825, the total receipts of the Treasury of the United States were, in round numbers, 28,800,000 dollars; of which, however, there had remained surplus from 1824, 1,900,000, and was raised by loan 5,000,000; leaving of income from taxation (chiefly Customs) within the year 21,100,000. The expenditure for that year was about 23,600,000, of which there went towards the liquidation of the public debt, the large sum of more than 12,000,000 dollars, above one-eighth of the then existing debt. The military budget for 1825, including ordinance, fortifications, pensions, &c. fell short of 5,700,000 dollars; the navy, including the sums appropriated to its gradual increase, 3,050,000; and there remained in the Treasury, at the close of the year, a sum rather greater than the amount of the loan which has been raised in the course of it, *viz.* 5,200,000; income for 1826, derived from taxes, public lands, &c. within the year, little short of 25,900,000; making the whole receipts of the Treasury, at the end of 1826, of which the last quarter has been fixed by estimate only, something more than 31,000,000; expences of 1826, 24,660,000; of which, for the payment of debt, about 10,100,000; army, &c. 6,400,000; navy, 4,200,000; exhibiting a tendency in the naval department to increase the proportion of its expenditure to that of the army, as compared with the preceding year; and an augmentation in the charge for both military and marine, the former of 700,000 dollars, the latter of 1,150,000 dollars. The balance estimated to be in the Treasury at the end of 1826 was upwards of 6,400,000; of which 1,400,000 was an excess above the loan of 1825; and, with the 10,100,000 employed as a sinking fund, left a surplus revenue for the year, over and above the current expences of the government, amounting to 11,500,000 dollars, or one-half the public revenue. The revenue from taxes, public lands, &c., as estimated for 1827, stands at rather more than 23,000,000 dollars; the expenditure at 20,000,000; of which, for sinking fund,

10,090,000;—army, 5,650,000;—navy, 3,230,000; and civil list, considerably reduced, 1,830,000 dollars. The annual grant appropriated for the gradual increase of the navy, expiring with 1826, the renewal of it is strongly, though indirectly, recommended to the consideration of Congress.

The Ohio State, which is a province of the United States of North America, affords one of the most striking instances of increase in population and wealth. Only thirty years ago, a desert, which scarcely knew the step of civilized man, it has already risen to the third rank in the order of the Union. Five years ago this State counted 581,434 inhabitants, and at the present time 850,000, an increase which surpasses all previous experience. Ohio sends sixteen representatives and senators to the general Congress at Washington; and seventy-two representatives, with thirty-six senators, form the internal state, or domestic legislature. Four upper and nine departmental judges, administer the law, and a militia, consisting of cavalry, infantry, yeomen, &c. can station 150,000 men for the defence of the country.

ASIA.

From the Batavian papers of the 6th of Sept. it appears that the insurgents have been in most instances successful against the Dutch troops. They have been repeatedly beaten by the rebel chiefs, and great apprehension was entertained that they would make further progress before the reinforcements expected from Holland could arrive. In the paper of the 10th of Aug. there is an account of a considerable advantage gained by the rebels under Depo Negoro, near the Dessa Kamsang; the Dutch had on this occasion to cut their way through the enemy, after having been abandoned by their allies, the troops of Mangko Negoro. The General, in his dispatch, says, "We have to mourn, on this fatal day, the loss of several brave officers and men, and that there have fallen into the hands of the enemy two mortars, a quantity of ammunition, nine artillery horses, all the harness for the fore horses, and besides the muskets of the slain, many others; for several of Mangko Negoro's troops have returned to our camp naked and disarmed." The number of troops being much reduced by the repeated actions with the rebels, much of the military service has fallen upon the merchants of Batavia, who are anxiously imploring assistance from the mother country.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 28. The first stone on the city side of the *New London Bridge* was laid in the cofferdam of the third pier by Richard Lambert Jones, esq. the Chairman, assisted by the Committee and Mr. Rennie. The operation was the more interesting, as it is the deepest foundation that has been laid by cofferdams (being thirty feet deep at low water of spring tides, and forty-five feet at high water). This, in addition to the extraordinary rapidity of the current through the old bridge, rendered it a work of some difficulty, although every part has been carried on and completed with the greatest success.

The *Suspension-bridge* thrown over the Thames at Hammersmith, in its present state, forms a remarkable object, displaying the great superiority acquired by British artisans in the manufacture of iron-work. The piers of stone rising from the bed of the river, are finished, and the buttresses on the banks carried up almost to the intended elevation. Two massy iron chains, fixed upon the heads of the piers, and attached to the buttresses, form the supporting chains. From these the platform will be suspended after the manner of the Chain Pier at Brighton. A temporary bridge of wood is now fastened to the chains. A passage over the river is made for the workmen and others by this trajectus, which, from this extraordinary appearance, seldom is seen without surprise and astonishment. The advantages to be derived from this Bridge in the saving of distance, will be a direct passage from Hammersmith to Barnes, East Sheen, and other parts of Surrey, without going over either Fulham or Kew Bridges.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Covent Garden.

Jan. 2. The new opera of the *White Maid*, which appeared to be a compound of the novels of Guy Mannering and the Monastery, was well received. The scenery was beautiful, and the music excellent. It was announced for repetition without a dissentient voice.

Jan. 9. A new five-act comedy was produced, entited *A School for Grown Children*. It is the acknowledged production of Mr. Morton. The plot chiefly rests on the efforts of an old Nabob to reclaim an extravagant son; and the plan he pursues is to exhibit in his own person similar vices and excesses, in order to disgust the young man, and induce him to abandon his ruinous course of life. There are other subordinate plots which gave an interest to the piece; and on the whole it met with a tolerable reception.

Drury Lane.

Jan. 28. A new piece in one act, being a translation or rather adaptation from the French, entited *My Best Friend*, was brought forward. It was replete with humour, and received much applause.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, Dec. 26. Major-gen. Sir A. Campbell, to be G. C. B.

Major-gen. Thos. Reynell, Major-gen. Jasper Nicolls, Major-gen. Sir Sam. Ford Whittingham, knt. to be K. C. B.

The undermentioned Officers to be K. B. —Col. John M'Combe, 14th Foot; Col. Willoughby Cotton, 47th Foot; Lieut.-col. Geo. M'Gregor, 59th Foot; Lieut.-col. R. George Elrington, 47th Foot; Lieut.-col. John W. Mallett, 86th Foot; Lieut.-col. Wm. Smelt, 41st Foot; Lieut.-col. Michael Childers, 11th Drag.; Lieut.-col. John Wm. O'Donaghue, 47th Foot; Lieut.-col. Henry Godwin, 41st Foot; Lieut.-col. Hon. John Finch, half-pay Unattached; Lieut.-col. Robt. H. Sale, 13th Foot; Capt. Henry Ducie Chads, R.N.; Capt. Fred. Marryatt, R.N.; Lieut.-col. Wm. Frith, 38th Foot; Lieut.-col. Francis Fuller, 59th Foot; Lieut.-col. Matthias Everard, 14th Foot; Lieut.-col. Cecil Bishopp, 14th Foot; Major Jas. L. Basden, 89th Foot; Major Peter L. Chambers, 41st Foot; Major Geo. Thornhill, 13th Foot; Major Wm. H. Dennie, 13th Ft.; Commander Geo. F. Ryves, R.N.

The undermentioned Officers in the E.I.C. to be K.B.—Lieut.-col. Stevenson; Lieut.-col. Wm. Richards; Lieut.-col. James Brodie; Lieut.-col. Thos. Whitehead; Lieut.-col. Alex. Fair; Lt.-col. Clements Browne; Lieut.-col. Edw. W. Snow; Lieut.-col. Christ. S. Fagan; Lieut.-col. Alfred Richards; Lieut.-col. Steph. Nation; Lieut.-col. Brook B. Parlby; Lieut.-col. Chas. Hopkinson; Lieut.-col. John Delamain; Lieut.-col. Tho. Wilson; Lieut.-col. Geo. Pollock; Lieut.-col. Henry S. Pepper; Lieut.-col. Wm. C. Baddeley; Lieut.-col. Jas. Wahab; Lieut.-col. Jas. Skinner; Major Cornelius Bowyer; Major Richard L. Evans; Major Wm. L. Watson; Major Geo. Hunter.

War-Office, Jan. 1. Earl Harcourt, G.C.B. to be Governor of Plymouth, *vice* the Duke of Wellington, K.G. appointed Constable of the Tower. Gen. Sir W. Keppel, G. C. B. to be Governor of Portsmouth, *vice* Earl Harcourt.

Foreign-Office, Jan. 9. Mr. Santos Michelena, to be Consul.-gen. in Great Britain for Mexico. Mr. Thos. Wilson, to be Consul at Dublin for the United States of America.

Jan. 16. Geo. Cooke, of Bristol, gent. to be a Master Extraord. in Chancery.

War-Office, Jan. 18. 8th Reg. Light. Drag. Capt. Rich. Rich Wilford Brett, to be Major. 96th Foot, Major W. Leader Maberly, 72d Foot, to be Lieut.-col.; 97th ditto, Capt. Thomas Lynch, to be Major.—Royal African Col. Corps, Capt. Alex. Findlay, 2d W. I. Reg. to be Major.—Brevet: Major Hen. Dwyer, to be Lieut.-col. in the Army. To be Lieut.-colonels on the Continent of Europe only: Edw. Gregory, esq. 44th Foot; Chas. James Barrow, esq. 43d Foot; Anth. Stransham, esq. Royal Marines; Jas. Ormsby, esq. 63d Foot; Hon. John Browne, 13th Light Drag.; Wm. Verner, esq. 12th Foot; John Carrington Smith, esq. 19th Foot; Thos. Stephen Sorell, esq. Bradshaw's Recruiting Corps; Duncan Macpherson, esq. 78th Foot; John Rob. Udney, esq. 1st Foot Guards. To be Lieut.-colonel in the East Indies only; Lieut.-col. Jas. Skinner. To be Majors on the Continent of Europe only: Wm. D. Spooner, esq. 2d Dragoons; Wm. Thomson, esq. Royal Marines; Abr. James, esq. 67th Foot; John Gordon, esq. 2d Foot; Thos. Shaw, esq. 6th Garrison Battalion; Wm. W. Swaine, esq. 36th Foot; Francis B. Elliot, esq. 64th Foot.—Unattached. To be Lieut.-cols. of Inf.: Major Wm. Chamberlayne, 2d Drag. Guards; Lieut. and Capt. Henry Salwey, Coldst. Foot Guards; Major John Earl of Wiltshire, 8th Light Drag. To be Majors of Inf.: Capt. North Ludlow Beamish, from the 4th Dragoon Guards; Capt. Armine Simcoe Henry Mountain, 76th Foot; Capt. Geo. Seymour Crole, 41st Foot; Capt. Hugh Henry Rose, 19th Foot. Brevet Major Hardress Robt. Saunderson, Gren. Guards, to be Major of Inf. on half-pay.

Jan. 23. Royal Reg. of Horse Guards; the Duke of Cumberland to be Colonel, *vice* the Duke of Wellington; 12th Reg. of Light Drag. Major-gen. Sir Rich. Hussey Vivian, K. C. B. to be Colonel, *vice* Sir Colquhoun Grant; 15th Ditto (or King's Hussars), Major-gen. Sir Colquhoun Grant, K.C.B. to be Colonel, *vice* the Duke of Cumberland.

Jan. 24. The Duke of Wellington to be Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's Forces, and Col. of the 1st Gren. Guards, *vice* the Duke of York.

Lieut. B. M. Festing, of the Brazen, to be Commander; Lord Wm. Paget, of the Philomel, to be Capt.; and Lieut. Visc. Ingestre, to be Commander.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Bandon Bridge.—Lord John Russell, *vice* Lord Duncannon, who has made his election for Kilkenny.

Cork.—J. H. Hutchinson, esq. *vice* the Hon. C. H. Hutchinson, dec.

Downton—Alexander Powell, esq. *vice* Dr. Southey, who had been chosen without the qualification of estate.

Oxford.—Quintin Dick, esq.

Stafford.—T. W. Beaumont, esq. *vice* Rich. Ironmonger, dec.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. A. Russell, Archd. of Clogher.
Rev. G. Vernon, Preb. of Kilgoghlin, Ireland.
Rev. W. Airey, Hexham P. C. Northumb.
Rev. J. Coyte, Farnham P. C. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Cupples, Balyrashane V. Ireland.
Rev. R. Firmin, Fingringhoe V. Essex.
Rev. N. W. Hallward, Milden R. Suffolk.
Rev. —— Hume, Birr V. Ireland.
Rev. W. Mill, Ballywellan V. Ireland.
Rev. J. Morewood, Dunlace R. Ireland.
Rev. C. Musgrave, Halifax V. co. York.
Rev. C. Tetherston, Nenagh R. Ireland.
Rev. C. H. Williams, Cloverly R. co. Devon.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 25. At the Military Asylum, Southampton, the wife of Lieut.-col. Evatt, a son.——29. In Hereford-street, the wife of Thos. Barrett Lennard, esq. M.P. a son and heir.——30. In Calthorpe-street, London, the wife of Thos. Chitty, esq. a son.——31. In Devonshire-place, the wife of R. W. Hall Dare, esq. a dau.

Jan. 1. At Erbistock Hall, co. Flint, the wife of Lieut.-col. Fred. Philips, a dau.——2. At Critchill, Dorset, Lady Charlotte Sturt, a son.——3. In Dorset-st. Salisbury-sq. the wife of Rich. Bentley, esq. a son.——5. At Worting, Hants, the wife of the Rev. F. C. Blackstone, a son.——7. The wife of Edw. Wakefield, esq. of Southcote House, near Reading, a dau.——9. The Lady of the Hon. Geo. Agar Ellis, M.P. Spring-gardens, a dau.——12. In Gloucester-place, the wife of John Vincent Thompson, esq. a dau.——At the General Post-office, the wife of G. H. Freeling, esq. a son.——18. At Knowlton Court, the wife of Capt. Hughes D'Aeth, R. N. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 12. At Norton, Staffordshire, William Woodward, esq. of Pershore, Worcestershire, to Mary-Anne, fourth dau. of John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall.——28. W. H. Webley Parry, esq. only son of Capt. Webley Parry, R.N. C.B. and G.C.S. of Noyadd, Trefawr, Cardigan, to Catherine Anghared, youngest dau. of David Davies, esq. M.D. of Pentre, Pembroke.——30. At Worcester, John Wing, esq. of Wisbeach, to Sarah, third dau. of the late John Henry Maw, esq. of Belle Vue, near Doncaster.

Lately. At Shoreditch Church, the Rev. D. Williams, to Martha-Blyth, eldest dau. of the late Rev. T. A. Dale, of Lewes, Sussex.

Jan. 1. At Richmond, Surrey, Robert Walter Carden, esq. to Pamela Eliz. Edith, second dau. of W. S. Andrews, esq. of Richmond.——At St. Mary's, Lambeth, John Merrifield, esq. Middle Temple, to Mary-Philadelphia, dau. of the late Chas. Watkins, esq. barrister-at-law.——The Rev. Francis Demainbray, to Mary, only dau. of the late Francis Findon, esq. of Shipston-on-Stour, Worcestershire.——At Bruton, Somerset, the Rev. John C. J. Hoskyns Abrahall, Head Master of Bruton Free Grammar school, to Jane, third dau. of Edward Dyne, esq. solicitor, Bruton.——3. At Petersham, the Rev. W. R. Bewsher, of Richmond, to Margaret, second dau. of the late E. Hawthorn, esq.——At Hawleigh Church, co. Suffolk, Joshua Grigby, esq. of Drinkstone Hall, to Miss Anna Crawford, second dau. of Wm. Crawford, esq. of Hawleigh Park.——At St. Paul's, Deptford, Henry Ewbank, esq. of Forest-hill, to Lydia, dau. of Jonathan Lucas, esq. of Hatcham-grove, Surrey.——At St. Andrew's, Holborn, Walter Wakeman, esq. of Purshall Hall, co. Worcester, to Sibylla-Philadelphia, eldest dau. of James Pasmore, esq. of Bedford-row.——4. At Hornsea Church, the Rev. Edw. Osborn, to Mary, second dau. of the late Henry Bolland, esq.——At St. Marylebone Church, the Rev. Geo. M. Musgrave, to Charlotte-Emily, youngest dau. of Thomas Oakes, esq. of Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square.——At Kirby Cane, Norfolk, Henry Amsinck, esq. R. N. to Charlotte Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. Geo. Wilson, of Kirby Hall.——6. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Major Arthur-Hill Trevor, to Helen-Wyse, dau. of the late Joseph Jekyll, esq. of Spettisbury House, co. Dorset.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Jackson-King Hunt, esq. of Montague-street, to Sophia, eldest dau. of Jukes Coulson, esq. of Montague-place, Russell-square.——7. At St. Mary's, Lambeth, George Machin, esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Miss M. A. Temple, of South Lambeth.——8. At the British Ambassador's Chapel, at Paris, Jas. Dawes, esq. Equerry of the Duke of Bourbon, to Mary-Harcourt, eldest dau. of Rear-Admiral Manby.——At Brislington, co. Somerset, the Rev. Chas. Rankin, to Isabella, dau. of Edw. Long Fox, M.D. of Brislington House.——9. At Halifax, the Rev. Joseph Jaques, of Cawthorne, to Ellen, second dau. of Mr. Carter, of Yew Cottage, near Halifax.——15. At Bletsoe, Bedford, the Rev. John Balfour Magenis, Vicar of Sharnbrook and Harold, son of Rich. Magenis, esq. M. P. and nephew to the Earl of Enniskillen, to Frances-Margaretta-Ede, of Merry Oak, Southampton, second dau. of the Hon. Mr. Justice Moore, of Lamberton Park, Ireland.——17. At Alveston Church, Warwickshire, Capt. Geo. Baker, R. N. second son of Sir Robert Baker, of Berners-street, to Eliz. Octavia, fourth dau. of the late Wm. Harding, esq. of Baraset House.——18. At Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, Edwin Maddy, esq. barrister-at-law, to Maria Eliz. eldest dau. of Alderman Wood, M. P.

MEMOIR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE FREDERICK, DUKE OF YORK AND ALBANY, K. G. &c. &c. &c.

On Friday, January 5, at 20 minutes past 9 p. m. at the house of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, in Arlington-street, died, in his 64th year, his Majesty's next brother, his Royal Highness Prince Frederick, Duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland, Bishop of Osnaburg, Knight of the Garter, First and Principal Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, Knt. Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order, Knight of St. Esprit, a Field-Marshal, Commander in Chief of all the King's land forces in the United Kingdom, Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards, Colonel in chief of the 60th or Royal American regiment of foot, and of the Royal Dublin regiment of infantry, Lord Warden of Windsor Forest and Great Park, High Steward of New Windsor, Warden and Keeper of the New Forest, D. C. L. and F. R. S.

His Royal Highness was born Aug. 16, 1763, the second son and child of their late Majesties King George the Third and Queen Charlotte. On the 27th of the following February he was elected Bishop of Osnaburg, a nominal prelacy, to which the Elector of Hanover has the power of influencing the election alternately with another European power. A medal, commemorative of the preferment, which was issued in gold and silver on his first birth-day, is described in vol. xxxv. p. 393. Prince Frederick was invested with the ensigns of the Bath, Dec. 30, 1767, and installed at Henry the Seventh's Chapel June 15, 1772; he was elected a Companion of the Most Noble order of the Garter June 19, 1771, and on the 25th of the next month was installed at Windsor, in company with his two brothers, the Prince of Wales and Prince Ernest Augustus (now Duke of Cumberland).

The education of his Royal Highness, under the paternal eye of George the Third, was strictly attended to; and the pictures which are left us of the domestic life pursued under his Majesty's sanction, are such as to convince us of his paramount regard for the blessings of a tranquil life.

From his earliest age his Royal Highness was destined to the military profession, the study of which formed an essential part of his education. In pursuance of this object, and the acquirement of the French and German languages, he was sent to the Continent at the end of 1781, and continued abroad till 1787, his established residence during that period being Hanover, from whence he made excursions to various parts of Germany, visiting Vienna, Berlin, and other capitals, and also attending the reviews of the immortal Frederick, and acquiring a knowledge of the theory and practice of Prussian tactics, then considered the model for every military commander. (Several references to accounts of his reception at the various places he visited will be found in our General Index, vol. I. p. 335, v. Osnaburg.) His Royal Highness's first commission in the Army was that of Colonel, which was dated Nov. 1, 1780; he was appointed to the command of the 2d regiment of Horse Grenadier Guards March 23, 1782; Major-general 20th of November following; and Colonel of the Coldstream Guards, with the rank of Lieutenant-general, Oct. 27, 1784.

On the 27th of the following month, Prince Frederick, who had hitherto been generally known by the title of the Bishop of Osnaburg, was created Duke of York and Albany in Great Britain, and Earl of Ulster in Ireland. These titles had then been extinct for seventeen years, from the period of the death of his uncle Edward in 1767.*

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* It is a singular coincidence in the history of the two last Dukes of York, that each of them should have died in the *seventh* year after the accession of his brother to the Crown. The resemblance which may be traced in the personal character and disposition of these two Dukes of York claims likewise some attention. The following description of the former Duke, from the Annual Register for 1767, applies exactly to the personage whose death the country is now deploring:—"It is needless to delineate his character, for it is engraved in the heart of every Englishman. His affability, good nature, humanity, and generosity, endeared him to all ranks of people. He was fond of company and pleasures, which induced him to visit most places of public resort; and contributed to make him very generally known and much beloved. He was particularly kind and tender to his domestics, who regarded him with the most real affection, and lament his loss with the most unfeigned sorrow." This Royal person was the godfather of the late Duke of York. Being employed in naval affairs, he was not present at the baptism, but the Earl of Huntingdon stood as his proxy.— A folding plate of his funeral procession embellishes our vol. xxxv. p. 535.

In the beginning of August 1787 the Duke of York returned to England (see an account of the consequent rejoicings in vol. LVII. 734). On the 27th of Nov. following he was introduced to the House of Lords; but the first instance of his joining in the Debates, was on the 15th of December 1788, when the Settlement of the Regency was under discussion. On this occasion (as, we have good reason to hope, on the more recent and memorable one,) he acted as the organ of his elder Brother, who, having engaged his affections in early youth, (for in their childhood they were remarkably attached,) had the happiness of preserving that friendship unbroken to the last. This speech, which was heard with the greatest attention, and excited a vast degree of interest at the time, may be seen in vol. LIX. p. 47, as in the same volume, p. 722, will be found the few sentences he delivered Jan. 31 following, on representing the Prince of Wales's and his own desire to have their names omitted in the Commission for holding Parliaments, — an example immediately followed by the Dukes of Cumberland and Gloucester.

In May of the same year, 1789, the name of his Royal Highness was brought prominently before the public, on his having engaged in a duel with Lieut.-col. Lennox, nephew of the then Duke of Richmond, afterward in 1806 the successor to that title, and the father of his present Grace. This dispute originated in an observation of his Royal Highness, "that Lt.-col. Lennox had heard words spoken to him at the club at Daubigny's, to which no gentleman ought to have submitted." This observation being reported to the Lt.-col., he took the opportunity, while his Royal Highness was on the Parade, to address him, "desiring to know, what were the words which he had submitted to hear, and by whom they were spoken?" To this his Royal Highness gave no other answer than by ordering the Lt.-col. to his post. The parade being over, his Royal Highness went into the orderly-room, and sending for the Lt.-col., intimated to him, in the presence of all the officers, that he desired to receive no protection from his rank as a Prince, and his station as Commanding Officer, but that, when not on duty, he wore a brown coat, and was ready as a private gentleman to give the Lt.-col. satisfaction. After this declaration, Lt.-col. Lennox wrote a circular to every member of the club at Daubigny's, requesting to know whether any such words had been used to him, and appointing a day for an answer from each; their silence to be considered as a declaration that no such words could be recollected. On the expiration of the term limited for an answer to the circular letter, the Lt.-col, sent a written message to his Royal Highness, to this purport: "That, not being able to recollect any occasion on which words had been spoken to him, at Daubigny's, to which a gentleman ought not to submit, he had taken the step which appeared to him most likely to gain information of the words to which his Royal Highness had alluded, and of the persons who had used them; that none of the members of the Club had given him information of any such insult being in their knowledge, and therefore he expected, in justice to his character, that his Royal Highness should contradict the report, as publicly as he had asserted it." This letter was delivered to his Royal Highness by the Earl of Winchelsea, when the answer returned not proving satisfactory, a message was sent to his Royal Highness, desiring a meeting: time and place were settled that evening. The meeting accordingly took place; and the seconds published the following statement: "In consequence of a dispute, of which much has been said in the public papers, his Royal Highness the Duke of York, attended by Lord Rawdon, and Lt.-col. Lennox, accompanied by the Earl of Winchelsea, met at Wimbledon Common. The ground was measured at twelve paces, and both parties were to fire at a signal agreed upon. The signal being given, Lt.-col. Lennox fired, and the ball grazed his Royal Highness's curl. The Duke of York did not fire. Lord Rawdon then interfered, and said, 'That he thought enough had been done.' Lt.-col. Lennox observed 'That his Royal Highness had not fired.' Lord Rawdon said 'It was not the Duke's intention to fire: his Royal Highness had come out upon Lt.-col. Lennox's desire to give him satisfaction, and had no animosity against him.' Lt.-col. Lennox pressed that the Duke of York should fire, which was declined, upon a repetition of the reason. Lord Winchelsea then went up to the Duke of York, and expressed his hope 'That his Royal Highness could have no objection to say, that he considered Lt.-col. Lennox as a man of honour and courage.' His Royal Highness replied, 'That he should say nothing; he had come out to give Lt.-col. Lennox satisfaction, and did not mean to fire at him; if Lt.-col. Lennox was not satisfied, he might fire again.' Lt.-col. Lennox said he could not pos-

sibly fire again at the Duke, as his Royal Highness did not mean to fire at him.—On this, both parties left the ground. The seconds think it proper to add, that both parties behaved with the most perfect coolness and intrepidity. (Signed)

"RAWDON. WINCHELSEA.

"Tuesday evening, May 26, 1789."

A meeting of the officers of the Coldstream Regiment took place on the 29th of May, on the requisition of Lt.-col. Lennox, to deliberate on a question which he had submitted, 'Whether he had behaved in the late dispute as became a gentleman and an officer?' and after a considerable discussion, adjourned to the 30th, came to the following resolution:—'It is the opinion of the Officers of the Coldstream Regiment, that subsequent to the 15th of May, the day of the meeting at the Orderly-room, Lt.-col. Lennox has behaved with courage; but, from the peculiar difficulty of his situation, not with judgment."

It has been considered strange that Lt.-col. Lennox's second in this duel was one of the Lords of the Bedchamber to the King, and his mother, Lady Winchelsea, was employed in rearing the Duke of York. The Duke of Richmond died in 1819, but it is remarkable that the other three personages engaged in this affair have all died within six months,—the Earl of Winchelsea the 2d of last August (see our Sept. Mag. p. 270), Lord Rawdon (the Marquess of Hastings) Nov. 28, and the Duke of York Jan. 5.

Amid the political agitations of the year 1791, the marriage of his Royal Highness to the Princess Royal of Prussia served to cement more closely the relations which the Courts of St. James's and Berlin had found it their interests to contract, with the view of counterpoising the inordinate ambition and mighty projects of the restless Empress of Russia. The treaty touching this alliance was signed at Berlin on the 26th of January, and its leading articles are recorded in vol. LXII. p. 172.

On the 28th of September the King of Great Britain declared in Council his consent to the contract; and it was on the following day that the Duke of York was married, at Berlin, to Frederica-Charlotta-Ulrica-Catharine, only child of King Frederick-William, by his first consort Elizabeth - Ulrica - Christiana, Princess of Brunswick - Wolfenbuttel; and half-sister of the present King of Prussia. Their Royal Highnesses left Berlin Oct. 27, and having spent some weeks in Germany, were, on their arrival in England, re-married at the Queen's House Nov. 23. The ceremonials of both marriages are preserved in vol. LXI. p. 1057. By the Duchess his Royal Highness had no issue. Her domestic and charitable virtues are well known, and a short memoir of her, written on her death in 1820, is printed in vol. XC. ii. 181.

On the occasion of his marriage, the Duke had voted him by Parliament the sum of 18,000*l.* *per annum*, and the King settled on him 7000*l.* from his Irish revenue, which, in addition to the 12,000*l.* *per ann.* he before enjoyed, constituted a yearly income of 35,000*l.* The sum of 8,000*l.* *per ann.* was at the same time voted to the Duchess, in case she should survive. There was, however, some opposition to these grants. Several Members deemed the revenue proposed by the Minister too large, as the Duke received a very considerable one from the Bishopric of Osnaburg, stated by some at no less than 35,000*l.* a year. But this appearing an object unfit for parliamentary discussion, the votes proposed by the Ministry passed in his favour.

In 1793 the Duke was called into active military service. A British army was ordered for Flanders, to form part of the grand army under the Prince of Saxe Cobourg. The Duke was appointed to the command of that army, aided by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Sir Wm. Erskine, and other officers of distinction. It is generally allowed that the plan of the campaign was bad, and the failure cannot therefore be placed to the conduct of his Royal Highness. The royal assent for the embarkation of the brigade of Foot-guards was obtained February 2, and it landed at Helvoetsluys March 4. Strong reinforcements were soon after ordered, with Hanoverian and Hessian contingents. The first military operations in which his Royal Highness assisted, occurred in the neighbourhood of Tournay, and near St. Amand and Vicogne, in the month of May, in the course of which he was promoted to the rank of General. In the subsequent battle of Famars, on the 23d May, he commanded a principal column of the allied army, and bore a distinguished share in the success of that brilliant day; the result of which was the investment and siege of Valenciennes. The direction of this operation was entrusted to his Royal Highness, to whom the city was surrendered, after a considerable part of it had been reduced to ashes, on the 26th of July.

Having joined the main army, the Duke of York co-operated, on the 7th and 8th August, in the movements

against the enemy's positions at the Camp de Cesar, Bois de Bourlon, &c. upon the line of the Scheldt, from all which they were dispossessed, or retired, although without material loss, owing to the indecision and slowness of the allied army, against which his Royal Highness had in vain remonstrated in frequent communications to Prince Hohenlohe, their Quarter-master-general, who had objected to an earlier and more decided movement of the army on the 8th, by which the enemy's retreat would have been intercepted.

The Prince of Cobourg, after these operations, laid siege to Quesnoy, and subsequently invested Maubeuge, while the Duke of York continued his march in the direction of Orchies, Tourcoing, and Menin, with the British, Hanoverian, and Hessian troops, to which was added a body of Austrians, under the orders of Lieut.-General Alvintzy. The object of this separation was the siege of Dunkirk, which had been determined upon by the British Cabinet, and which was viewed with regret, not only by the Austrian Generals, but also by his Royal Highness, who had remonstrated against it, as far as he could; at the same time, when he found his representations unavailing, he proceeded with the utmost zeal to the execution of a measure, from which may reasonably be dated the subsequent reverse of fortune on the French frontier.

After a succession of severe and sanguinary actions, fought by the besieging and covering armies with success, though without any positive effect, the principal of which occurred on the 24th of August (when the gallant General d'Alton fell), and on the 6th and 8th of September, the Duke of York found himself under the necessity of raising the siege. His Royal Highness had contended with perseverance against numerous and increasing difficulties, arising from the rapid accumulation of the enemy's means of resistance, the delay on the part of the British Government in forwarding the necessary ordnance and stores, and the neglect in providing any means of naval co-operation, even such as might secure his Royal Highness's positions from molestation by the enemy's small craft on the coast. The retreat was effected in good order, and without any other loss than that of the heavy iron ordnance, which, being on ship carriages, could not be removed; and the army re-assembled at Furnes and Dixmude.

His Royal Highness's corps, after this, was stationed for some time on the frontier of West Flanders (the head-quarters being at Dixmude and Thoraut), occasionally co-operating with General Beaulieu in repelling the enemy's attacks upon Menin and other points. Towards the middle of October his Royal Highness moved with 6,000 men, chiefly British, to the support of the Prince of Cobourg, then before Maubeuge. He made a rapid march to Englefontaine, where he arrived on the 16th, the day on which was fought the battle of Wattignies: in consequence of which, although *both* parties, considering the advantage to be with the enemy, had retired from the field, and although the Austrian army was superior in numbers and quality of troops, the Prince of Cobourg thought fit to abandon the operation in which he was engaged.

The Duke of York returned to Tournay, in which place, and the neighbourhood, he continued until the close of the campaign. After some trifling affairs the army went into winter quarters, the Duke of York's head-quarters being at Ghent, whence, attended by Gen. Mack, he proceeded to England, to concert with the British Government the plan and measures for the ensuing campaign.

His Royal Highness returned, in the month of February 1794, from England to Courtrai, to which place the British head-quarters had been removed, upon a forward concentration of the cantonments. The army had been considerably reinforced by drafts from the British regiments, and by additional corps of Hanoverians, Hessians, and Darmstadt troops, taken into British pay. The troops under his command moved successively to Tournay, St. Amand, and the Plains of Cateau, where the greater part of the allied army was united, under the command of the Emperor, on the 16th of April. On the following day a general and successful attack was made upon the enemy's positions at Vaux, Premont, Marets, Catillon, &c.; and Landrecies was immediately invested. His Royal Highness commanded the right wing of the covering army during the siege. A detachment of cavalry from his corps gained a considerable advantage, on the 24th of April, near Villers en Cauchia, towards Cambrai; and on the 26th his Royal Highness completely defeated, near Troixville, with great slaughter, and the loss of 35 pieces of cannon, a corps of 30,000 men, which, under the orders of Gen. Chapuy, attacked his position. General Chapuy was taken prisoner, with a considerable number of officers and men. On the 30th Landrecies surrendered; and his

Royal Highness's dispatch, announcing this event, may be seen in vol. LXIV. p. 469.

On the 10th of May the French, to the number of 30,000, under Pichegru, made a furious attack on the Duke, near Tournay. They were repulsed. But in a subsequent engagement at the same place, they defeated the Allies on the 14th. On the 18th the Duke of York's division was attacked, and obliged every where to give way, and the Duke himself was on the point of falling into the enemy's hands. It was with prodigious efforts that Generals Fox and Abercrombie found means to restore sufficient order among the troops to save them from total destruction and effect a retreat.

To prove, however, that no blame was considered to attach to the Duke of York, or the gallant troops under his orders on that occasion, it is only necessary to quote the following extract of a letter from the Prince of Coburgh, addressed to his Royal Highness soon after the event:—

"Sa Majesté m'enjoint de donner a V. A. R. les assurances les plus positives que non seulement elle est parfaitement satisfaite de la maniere, pleine de zêle, d'intelligence, et de valeur, dont V. A. R., ses braves généraux, et ses braves troupes ont executé tous les mouvemens qui on eu lieu successivement dans les journées du 17 et du 18, mais qu'elle lui donne par cette lettre le témoignage certain et bien décidément irrécusable que V. A. R. n'a fait aucune manœuvre, qui n'ait été une suite essentielle de la disposition générale, ou qu'elle n'ait engagé V. A. R. à faire par les messages successifs, que dans le courant de l'affaire elle a recu de ce Monarque."

Recent measures had confirmed the suspicion for some time entertained by the Duke of York, that the Austrian Cabinet had determined on the abandonment of the Netherlands, and certainly of West Flanders,—for the maintenance of which the British Cabinet, on the other hand, was most solicitous. His Royal Highness had in vain remonstrated against the establishment of a system of warfare so injurious to Great Britain; and had equally in vain urged, upon every occasion, the adoption of more vigorous attempts towards checking the enemy, by a concentration of means and efforts. This jarring of interests between the two countries increased the irritation and jealousy which had resulted from the failure of the 11th May, upon which occasion the British troops accused the Austrians (not without reason) of having sacrificed them. The Duke of York was well aware of these feelings, and had himself ample reason to be hurt and mortified by the inattention shewn to his advice, and the turn which affairs had taken; but his endeavours were invariably directed to the preservation of harmony; and while the Austrian Generals resisted his urgent representations, they acknowledged the spirit of conciliation which influenced his Royal Highness's language, and the zeal with which he was ever ready to cooperate in any measure tending to the support of the general cause.

The rest of this disastrous campaign was a succession of disappointments, in which the brave and persevering spirit of the British Commander vainly struggled against the insincerity of allies, and the coldness of his own government, after retreating without dishonour from post to post. The Allies were at length no longer able to oppose the enemy. A reinforcement of 10,000 British troops, under Earl Moira, having arrived at Ostend, and marched with all speed to the relief of the Duke, on the 8th of July effected a junction. On the 14th September Pichegru attacked the several posts which the Duke had taken along the river Dommel, and compelled him to retreat across the Meuse. The French crossed the Meuse in October, and on the 19th attacked the Duke's army. The Duke, after suffering severely, withdrew his troops across the Waal. On the 27th of October the French again compelled the Duke to move further off, for security. A series of disasters succeeded, which terminated in the retreat of the British and their German auxiliaries through Westphalia. On the 14th April 1795, the different British brigades embarked in the Weser for England. And thus terminated the warfare, under the Duke of York, in the years 1793, 1794, and 1795.

In February, 1795, his Majesty was graciously pleased to nominate the Duke of York to the situation of Commander-in-chief, an office not less important than at that time it had become arduous, from the deplorable effects of the inefficiency and abuse which prevailed in every branch and department of the military service. His Royal Highness undertook the duties of this situation with a firm determination to correct the errors and abuses which had crept into the administration of the army; and the zeal and indefatigable attention with which he persevered in this arduous task were equalled only by the judgment which directed his labours. But of this more hereafter.

In 1799, the Duke again appeared in

the field. On the 26th of August, the vessels, conveying a large British force, came to anchor near the shore of the Helder; and on the 27th the troops began to disembark. The first enterprise was the taking of the Helder. His Royal Highness himself landed in Holland on the 13th September, and the force under him, including 1000 Russians, amounted to nearly 35,000 men. An engagement with the French took place on the 19th September, which, owing, it is said, to the misconduct of the Russians, was unfavourable to the Duke. On the 8d of October another action took place. The right wing of the British was commanded by Sir Ralph Abercrombie, the centre division by General Dundas, and the left wing by Major-general Burrard. The enemy was entirely defeated. In this engagement the loss of the enemy exceeded 4,000 men and 300 prisoners, and the British lost about 1,500 men. In another engagement, which followed soon after, the British were again masters of the field of battle, though the loss amounted to 1200 British and 700 Russians. The army directed its march towards Haerlem; but intelligence having been received that the French had succeeded in throwing up strong works in the rear of our army, and that a corps would be placed in our rear as we advanced, his Royal Highness was forced to pause. General Daendels having attacked the right wing of the British on the 10th of October, under Prince William of Gloucester, he was under the necessity of falling back. On the 17th of October a suspension of arms was agreed on between Generals Brun and Daendels and the English and Russian commanders, and it was agreed on that the English and Russians should be allowed to evacuate Holland, on condition that 8000 seamen, either Batavian or French, prisoners in England, should be given up to the French government.

Upon his return to England, the Duke of York again directed his time and attention to the amelioration of the military system; each successive year afforded fresh proofs of the benefits arising from his unabated exertions, and it must be admitted, that owing to these, and the many wise regulations established by his Royal Highness, the British army, at this moment, offers a model of perfection to every military nation.

From the proud feeling inspired by these reflections, we turn with regret to notice that, in the midst of the cares attendant upon his official duties, and while exerting himself to increase the glory of Great Britain, by the improvement and consolidation of her vast military resources, a foul attempt was made to deprive his country of the services of the illustrious Commander-in-chief. On the 27th of January, 1809, Gwyllym Lloyd Wardle, esq. commonly called Colonel Wardle, brought forward a motion in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Committee to investigate the conduct of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander-in-chief, with regard to promotions, exchanges, and appointments to commissions in the army, and in raising levies for the army. We will not review the progress of the investigation, for all its important features were duly recorded at the time in our pages, and have recently been but too often repeated.

On this painful occasion the Duke of York behaved with the greatest magnanimity, and, though acquitted by a majority of 278 to 196, finding that the efforts of some individuals had succeeded in raising a prejudice against him in the public mind, his Royal Highness waited upon the King, and tendered his resignation on the 18th of March, 1809.

In the discussions on the appointment of the Regency of 1810, the Duke again joined to advance the interests of his elder Brother. The substance of his speech on this occasion, Dec. 27, is recorded in vol. LXXX. ii. 654.

One of the first acts of his present Majesty, after his being vested with the full powers of Regent, in 1811, was to reinstate his Royal Highness in his former office. Lord Milton brought this re-appointment before the House of Commons, and concluded with moving, "That it has been highly improper and indecorous in the advisers of the Prince Regent to have recommended to his Royal Highness the re-appointment of the Duke of York to the office of Commander-in-chief." The more violent members of the opposition remained obstinate in their error; but a new light had broken in on the House in general. When a division took place, there were only 47 for the motion, and 296 against it.

Since that time the Duke pursued the even tenor of his way, devoting himself to business with the greatest regularity. Every arrangement, the most minute, was submitted by the heads of departments, for his sanction; the memorial of every officer, the petition of every soldier, engaged his personal attention, nor were any suffered to pass unnoticed.

Tuesdays and Fridays during the Session of Parliament, and at other periods Tuesdays only, were the days on which his Royal Highness gave audiences

to officers of every rank, who wished to approach him on business. From the frequency of these levees, and the indiscriminate admission, there were few, if any, officers of the army, who were not personally known to his Royal Highness; and, although compliance with the requests of all was impossible, the refusal was always softened by the kind manner in which it was conveyed.

In July, 1814, and again at the same period in the following year, both Houses of Parliament passed a vote of thanks to the Duke of York, for the benefits he had bestowed on the nation as Commander-in-chief in the wars then concluded (see vol. LXXXIV. ii. 265; LXXXV. ii. 165).

In August, 1815, his Royal Highness accidentally broke his left arm (vide ibid. p. 176), and in April, 1819, experienced a similar misfortune with his right arm (see vol. LXXXIX. i. 366); but on neither occasion was it more than a temporary inconvenience.

After the death of Queen Charlotte in 1818, the Duke of York was appointed, with a Parliamentary grant of 10,000*l.* *per annum*, Custos of the person of his afflicted Father. The affectionate assiduity with which he performed this duty is universally acknowledged. It was repeatedly and triumphantly boasted by the Ministry, that, if his Majesty could, by the favour of Providence, have been enabled to exercise any influence in the selection of a person to watch over his declining years, on none would his choice have fallen more promptly than upon the Duke of York. In the arms of his Royal son and guardian the Monarch breathed his last.

In Feb. 1820, the Duke accepted the freedom of the Drapers' Company; and the speech addressed to him in their name, on this occasion, is printed in vol. XC. i. pp. 128—130.

On passing through Norwich, Dec. 2 that year, his Royal Highness, together with the Duke of Wellington, was presented with the freedom of that city.

The last prominent act of the Duke of York's life, and that which had latterly much promoted his popularity, was his manly defence of the Protestant constitution of the country, delivered in the House of Lords, April 25, 1825. That noble declaration of his well-deliberated opinion is recorded in our vol. XCV. i. 453. It has since been reprinted with every mode of embellishment,—as a display of ornamental penmanship, and in letters of gold.

His Royal Highness had laboured under a dropsy since the month of July last, for the relief of which his Royal Highness underwent an operation on the 3d of September. The result of this operation, aided by the favourable effects of medicine afterwards, was the removal of the constitutional complaint; but its partial influence on the limbs, producing a mortification of a considerable portion of the shin of both legs, subsequently brought his Royal Highness's valuable life into danger; and although this was checked, and hung in suspense for a time, the powers of his frame sunk ultimately in the struggle.

His Royal Highness was informed early, that his situation was not free from peril; yet he bore his protracted illness with a stoutness of heart, an evenness of temper, and a pious resignation, which were very remarkable; and, as his mind was not affected by his disease, he continued to perform all the duties of his high office of Commander-in-chief with his usual punctuality and quickness. Indeed, among the last acts of his official life was that arrangement for the benefit of the old Lieutenants who cannot afford to purchase, which had for some time engaged his attention, and which was laid before the King, by his express desire, for his Majesty's approbation, the day before he took leave, as it were, of worldly affairs, and received the Sacrament from the Bishop of London.

The same unclouded state of his intellects admitted of his reading the newspapers constantly, and of feeling interested in all that was going on; so that, as his malady advanced, had the fears of his medical attendants been expressed in daily bulletins of his health, as in truth they must have been, this intelligence would have recoiled upon him with a fatal force, by destroying those sanguine hopes of recovery which contributed so essentially to the efforts of art to do him good; and would have precipitated the sad event which we all now deplore. It is this consideration alone that explains and justifies the silence of the physicians to the subject of the Royal Duke's health; a regular statement of which would have been fairly demanded, under other circumstances, by the zealous and affectionate attachment of a loyal people to the Presumptive Heir of the Throne.

Throughout his long illness, notwithstanding the serious nature of his disease, the severe sufferings he underwent, and the rapid wasting away of his person, he did not appear to expect that his illness would terminate fatally, until the morning of the day on which he died. He did not even relinquish his habits of business until a very few days

before his death, but continued to receive the official report of his Secretaries, as punctually as when he attended at his office in the Horse Guards; and all his remarks showed that he fully expected to recover. But early on the morning of that day which was to terminate his existence in this world, he beckoned his immediate attendants (Sir Herbert Taylor and Col. Stevenson, we believe), to the side of his chair, and faintly said, "Now I know that I am dying!" These were his last words.

It was, however, very evident that he retained his memory many hours afterwards; for when his royal brothers, the Dukes of Clarence and Sussex, entered his apartment, he showed that he was conscious of their presence; and when the hour arrived at which he had been accustomed to receive some surgical attentions, he pointed to the clock, to remind those about him that it was time that duty was performed; it was performed immediately of course; and then he gradually sank into a state of total insensibility, and so continued until he expired.

His Royal Highness's very active habits, his early rising, and his strict attention to the business of his office, have long been generally known; but when the public, judging from those habits, and his robust appearance, supposed him to be in the enjoyment of perfect health, he was suffering much pain, and was every moment in danger of sudden dissolution. For more than four years his Royal Highness had been labouring under a spasmodic affection of such a nature, that he could not lie down, but at the imminent risk of his life; and from the commencement of that attack, four years ago, he never retired to rest without a supply of anti-spasmodic medicines by his bed-side, so placed as to be at hand on the instant. Latterly, for many months before his last confinement, his Royal Highness never entered a bed, but slept in an easy chair.

The disease which proved fatal to his Royal Highness, it is now well ascertained, was that species of dropsy which is technically called ascites.

The King's last visit to his dying Brother was on Friday, Dec. 29, just a week before his death. His Majesty took with him some particular soup, of which he recollected the Duke to have formerly partaken with pleasure; the King, in his anxiety, personally handed some of it to his Royal Brother, who appeared to be sensible of the attention, and slightly tasted of the once favourite soup. His Majesty was seriously affected by the Duke's altered appearance, and, it is said, at his similarity to the late King in his last moments. It was at the earnest request of his medical advisers that his Majesty discontinued his visits to Rutland House, which had previously been frequent. From that time messengers were twice every day dispatched to Windsor, to acquaint his Majesty of the state of the Royal sufferer.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex arrived at Rutland House as early as nine o'clock on the fatal morning, and the Duke of Clarence at twelve o'clock. They were with the deceased till within an hour of his death. The Duke of Clarence then withdrew; the Duke of Sussex remained in the anti-room till his Brother was no more.

His Royal Highness, who had only been able occasionally to recognize his attendants, became totally insensible about one o'clock. In the course of the afternoon he once or twice so far recovered as to appear sensible of external objects, but immediately relapsed into his former state of stupor. His Royal Highness continued in the same state during the evening, with scarcely any change. The narcotics administered produced occasional repose, but soon after nine o'clock the approach of death was manifest. At 20 minutes after, his respiration having scarcely been perceptible for some time, he breathed his last without a struggle. The room in Rutland-house, in which his Royal Highness expired, is on the ground-floor, looking into the Green Park. He had not been out of that room, and the one adjoining, for nearly eight months. The Duke had one easy chair during the day, and another for the night. They were both made suitable for ease in any position his Royal Highness might recline in. He expired in one of them.

Immediately after the death of his Royal Highness, Sir Henry Halford and Sir H. Taylor left Arlington-street for the Royal Lodge at Windsor, where they communicated the melancholy intelligence to his Majesty, who was, as usual, (since the precarious state of his Royal brother,) anxiously waiting the arrival of a messenger, who in general arrived about one o'clock every morning. His Majesty, notwithstanding the suffering his feelings have undergone, enjoys tolerably good health.

On Saturday morning the workmen employed on the King's new Palace, in St. James's Park, the mansion erecting for the late lamented Duke, and the one opposite for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, were suspended, and all the works stopped. At an early hour Mr. Mash left the Lord Chamberlain's office,

and proceeded to Windsor to take his Majesty's commands respecting the funeral. On Sunday a funeral sermon was preached at the Chapel Royal.

The coffin for the Royal remains was carried to Rutland House late on Wednesday evening, and soon after twelve o'clock they were conveyed in a hearse to the King's Palace, St. James's, followed by a mourning coach, in which were Sir Herbert Taylor, Col. Stevenson, and the King's Sergeant-surgeon. The King's guard, under the command of Col. Macdonald, were drawn out to receive the Royal corpse, which was afterwards conveyed into the state room assigned for the lying in state. This took place on the two next days. On Thursday the privilege of entrance through the Stable-yard, by tickets, lasted till 11, when the public admission took place through the second front gate of the Palace. When the crowd had passed along a covered way across the yard, they entered through the new staircase, which leads to the state apartments. This was hung with black cloth, and the landing places were railed off, so as to break the force of the crowd, and prevent any unseemly rush in the approach to the grand suite of rooms. At eight o'clock a Captain's full-dress guard from the grenadier-guards, with a colour, mounted as a guard of honour. At the same hour a Captain's guard from the 17th Lancers also mounted. A strong detachment of police had already been in attendance, and were distributed around the barriers, and in considerable force at the first entrance. The police were assisted by a large reinforcement of constables, under Mr. Lee, the High-constable. The Lancers were to do duty outside, and the Grenadier Guards marched inside, and were disposed at various entrances, and along the internal passages about the Palace. The Yeomen of the Guard had also assembled within the Palace, and about an hour before the time of public admission, took their stations in files, 24 in the new gallery, and 12 in the armoury-room; with a yeoman-usher to each party. They were dressed as usual, with the addition of black stockings, and black crape round their hats and partisans. The honourable corps of Gentlemen at Arms (who are, in fact, his Majesty's body guard,) also gave their attendance, though unusual, except at the funeral of the King or Queen. A gentleman in deep mourning was stationed in each room, to keep the public moving.

The state room, in which the corpse was placed, had its black cloth so fitted up at the top as to resemble a tent, in allusion to the military character of the departed Duke. The sides of the room were covered with black cloth fluted horizontally, ornamented with hatchments and silver sconces.

The coffin stood on a platform under a state canopy; and over it was thrown a pall of black velvet, with three escutcheons on each side. At the head of the coffin, on a velvet cushion, was placed the Coronet; below, on another cushion, the Duke's Baton as Field-marshal. Three large wax candles burned on each side. On the coffin-plate is the following inscription, issued from the Heralds' College:

Depositum
Illustrissimi Principis
FREDERICI,
de Brunswick Lunenburg,
DUCIS EBORACI ET ALBANIÆ,
Comitis Ultoniæ,
Nobilissimi Ordinis Periscelidis,
et
Honoratiss. Ordin. Militar. de Balneo
Equitis,
Fratris augustissimi et potentissimi
Monarchæ,
GEORGII QUARTI,
Dei Gratiâ Britanniarum Regis,
Fidei Defensoris,
Regis Hanoveræ, &c.
Obiit quinto die Januarii,
Anno Domini MDCCCXXVII.,
ætatis suæ LXIV.

A few minutes before ten o'clock, General Upton took his station at the head of the coffin, Colonel Sir Henry Cook on the right side, and Colonel Armstrong on the left side; these officers were attached to his late Royal Highness's staff, and appeared in Court mourning. In the front were J. Hawker, esq. Richmond Herald, and C. G. Young, esq. York Herald. On each side were three Gentlemen-at-arms, holding banners, viz. of Albany, White Horse of Hanover, Falcon and Fetter-lock, White Rose, the Crest of the late Duke; and one of the Arms of his Royal Highness. There were also two Gentlemen-ushers, and two Gentlemen of the Privy-chamber. On each side of the platform were six grenadiers, with their muskets reversed, leaning on the butt end. The whole produced as solemn and imposing an effect as can be easily imagined. Mr. Harding, an eminent artist in lithography, was employed by authority in making a drawing of the scene, from which a print has been published by Mr. Ackermann.

The first person who entered with a ticket was the venerable Lord Stowel. Those who passed by the solemn spectacle moved as in a procession. The

strictest silence prevailed throughout. —At twelve o'clock, those in attendance on the corpse were relieved, and this was repeated every two hours. It was supposed, from a general calculation, that about 20,000 persons had entered the Palace in the course of the day.

We shall not stop to detail the extreme multitude and pressure of the crowd outside, which probably equalled or exceeded that on any former occasion. The destruction of apparel was very great, and the newspapers have been filled with vague reports of several accidents; we have not, however, found that any lives were lost. The second day was less riotous than the first.

At seven o'clock on the 20th Jan. the morning of the funeral, a detachment of the 2d Life-guards entered the Court-yard of the Palace; and at eight, precisely, the procession moved in the following order, agreeably to the official programme:—

THE PROCESSION.

Trumpets and Kettle-drums of the two Regiments of Life-guards, and the Drums and Fifes of the Foot-guards.

Knight-marshal's-men on foot, with black staves.

Two Mourning Coaches, drawn by four horses, conveying the Servants and Pages his late Royal Highness.

Five Mourning Coaches, drawn by six horses, conveying: the medical attendants and Private Chaplain; the Secretaries; the Aides-de-camp; the Equerries of his late Royal Highness, and the Assistants to the Adjutant and Quarter-master-generals; the Adjutant-general, the Quartermaster-general, and their two Deputies.

The State Carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, conveying Norroy King at Arms (acting for Clarencieux), with the Coronet of his late Royal Highness, supported by two Gentlemen-ushers of the Privy-chamber.

Escort of Life-guards.

Ten of the Yeomen of the Guard, with partisans reversed.

THE HEARSE, adorned on each side with a long escutcheon of his late Royal Highness's Arms, and with one of the Crest at the end, and drawn by of his Majesty's black Hanoverian horses, driven by his Majesty's Body-coachman.

Ten of the Yeomen of the Guard, with partisans reversed.

Escort of Life-guards.

A Mourning Coach, drawn by six horses, conveying Garter King at Arms, and two Gentlemen-assistants.

Another, with the two Executors, Sir H. Taylor and Col. Stephenson.

Carriage of his Majesty, drawn by six horses, the Coachman and Footmen in deep mourning, with scarfs and hatbands.

Carriage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Carriages of the Duke of Sussex, Princess Augusta, Duchess of Kent, Duke of Gloucester, Princess Sophia, and Prince Leopold, each drawn by six horses.

A body of Life-guards flanked the procession, and the Lancers, who had previously been stationed as piquets, attended as far as Kensington. The military, with arms reversed, moved along three abreast at a walking pace, and constables kept the way clear on each side. The whole scene, when viewed from the upper end of St. James's-street, served to present to the mind all that is associated with solemn splendour.

At Cranford Bridge, where the procession was appointed to rest, it arrived between one and two o'clock. It left that place at four, and at five o'clock torches were lighted. At eight it arrived at Frogmore, and halted for ten minutes, to receive their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Clarence, Sussex, and Gloucester, and about eighty of the servants and grooms of his Majesty and of the Royal Family, in deep mourning, who were stationed four abreast, the two on the sides bearing flambeaux in their hands. With this addition in front, the procession moved on slowly into Windsor, keeping the centre between two lines of cavalry.

On Friday, the 19th, a large portion of the troops who were to attend the ceremony, had arrived at Windsor. Another division was stationed at different parts of the road by which the funeral was to approach. The whole consisted of 200 men of the first battalion of the Coldstream regiment, of a large detachment from the second and third battalions of the Grenadier Guards, and another detachment from the Third Guards. The greater part of this body came to Windsor, and joined the 67th Foot, which was already in the barracks

there. The infantry, therefore, which was ordered to duty on this occasion at Windsor and its vicinity, amounted to nearly 1,600 men. These troops received the assistance of a detachment from the Royal Horse-guards (Blue), stationed at Windsor and Slough. Two brigades of Artillery were stationed in the Long Walk, with twelve light six-pounders and ammunition cars. Sir H. Vivian commanded the whole.

On the day of the funeral, at eleven o'clock, the Mayor and Corporation proceeded in their robes to the parish church, and a funeral sermon was preached by the Rev. Isaac Gosset, Vicar of Windsor, and Chaplain to the Corporation.

At half after six visitors were admitted by tickets to the north aisle of St. George's Chapel, the south aisle being exclusively reserved to the persons immediately engaged in the ceremony. At a quarter before nine the head of the procession arrived at the barrier erected before the gate leading into the yard. The carriages of the Chief Mourner and of the other Royal Dukes only were allowed inside. The hearse having reached the porch and halted, the coffin was placed in the car, and wheeled by ten Yeomen of the Guard into the Chapel. From this moment half-minute guns continued to be fired in the Long Walk.

The procession then moved forward:

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Eleven Pages of their Royal Highnesses Prince Leopold, the Princess Augusta, and the Duke of Sussex.

Five Pages of his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.

Sixteen Pages of the King, the Back-stairs, the Presence, and Bedchamber.

Nine Pages of the deceased.

Solicitor to his late Royal Highness, John Parkinson, Esq.

Surgeons, Messrs. Simpson, M'Grigor, Sir A. Cooper.

Physicians, Doctors Macmichael, Thomson, Drever, Sir H. Halford.

The Corporation of Windsor, represented by a Deputation, consisting of Mr. J. Secker, Jun. and Mr. C. Layton, Bailiffs; Mr. Secker, Town-clerk; Mr. Egelstone, Chamberlain; Mr. J. Clode, Justice; Mr. J. Voules, Mayor; and Sir Giffin Wilson, Recorder.

Curate of Windsor, Rev. R. P. Mealy. The Vicar of Windsor, Rev. I. Gosset.

Chaplains to his late Royal Highness, Rev. W. L. Coghlan, T. Nayler, S. Barker, Dr. Rudge, T. Hatch, G. G. Stonestreet, Thomas Lane Fox, H. H. Dakins.

Private Chaplain, Rev. Wm. W. Dakins, D.D.

Chaplain-gen. to the Army, the Rev. Robert Hodson, Dean of Carlisle.

Secretaries to his late Royal Highness, Major T. Maling, F. Dighton, Esq. Lieut.-Col. G. Disbrowe.

Equerries to Prince Leopold, Duke of Sussex, Duchess of Kent, and Duke of Clarence.

Assistant Quarter-master-general, Lieut.-Colonel J. Freeth. Assistants Adjutant-general, Lieut.-Cols. Macgrigor and D'Aguilar.

Aids-de-camp to his Majesty, Cols. Trench and Thornton.

Aids-de-camp to his late Royal Highness, Lt.-Cols. F. Russell, T. Armstrong, Hon. G. Anson, Col. Sir H. F. Cooke.

Deputy Quarter-master-general, Sir R. D. Jackson. Deputy Adjutant-general, Maj.-gen. J. Macdonald.

Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital, Sir A. Hope. Governor of the Royal Military College, Sir E. Paget.

Quarter-master-gen. Sir J. W. Gordon. Adjutant-gen. Sir H. Torrens.

Equerries to the King, Maj. Gen. Sir G. A. Quentin, Lt.-Gen. Bayly.

Clerk-marshal and First Equerry to the King, Lt.-Gen. Sir F. T. Hammond.

Equerries to his late Royal Highness, C. C. Smith, Esq. Maj. Gen. Hon. A. P. Upton.

Master of the Buck-hounds, Lord Maryborough.

Grooms of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, Col. Whatley, Hon. Col. King, Hon. A. C. Bradshaw, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, Adm. Sir E. Nagle, Gen. Sir W. Keppel, Gen. the Hon. E. Finch.

Master of the Robes to his Majesty, Earl of Mountcharles.

Pursuivants: Rouge-croix, R. Lawrie, Esq.; Blue-mantle, W. Woods, Esq. F.S.A. Rouge-dragon, F. Townsend, Esq. F.S.A.; Portcullis, J. Pulman, Esq. F.S.A.

King's Sol.-gen. Sir N. C. Tindal. King's Att.-gen. Sir C. Wetherell.

Comptroller of his Majesty's Household, by the Deputy, T. Brent, Esq. Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, Rt. Hon. W. H. Fremantle.

Heralds of Arms.

Lancaster, G. F. Beltz, esq. Windsor, F. Martin, esq. York, C. G. Young, esq.

Judge-Marshal of his Majesty's Forces, Sir. J. Beckett.

The Lord Chief Baron, Sir W. Alexander.

The Master of the Rolls, Sir J. S. Copley.

The Paymaster-general to the Forces, Rt. Hon. W. V. Fitzgerald.

Lords of the Bedchamber to his Majesty, Lords Graves and Lovaine, Visc. Lake, and Earl De la Warr.

The Secretary at War, Viscount Palmerston.

Bishop of Llandaff, Dr. Sumner. Bishop of Lincoln, Hon. G. Pelham.

Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, Dr. Burgess, Bp. of Salisbury. Bishop of Exeter, Dr. Carey. Bishop of London, Dr. Howley.

Heralds:—Somerset, J. C. Disney, esq. Richmond, J. Hawker, esq.

The Minister of State of Hanover, Count Munster.

His Grace the Archbishop of York, Dr. H. Vernon.

Norroy King of Arms, by G. M. Leake, Chester.

Captain of the Yeoman Guard, Earl of Macclesfield.

Groom of the Stole to his Majesty, Marquis of Winchester.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household, the Marquis of Conyngham.

Choir of Windsor.

Prebendaries of Windsor.

The Dean of Windsor, the Hon. H. L. Hobart, D. D.

The BATON of his Royal Highness as Field-marshal, and the CORONET, borne each on black velvet cushions, by Field-marshal Earl Harcourt, and Norroy King at Arms, E. Lodge, esq. (acting for Clarencieux), next followed, supported by Gentlemen-ushers to the King, and surrounded by the six banners, of Albany, the White Horse of Hanover, the Falcon and Fetterlock, the White Rose, the Crest, and the Arms, each carried by Cols. W. Elphinstone, Sir J. Harvey, J. T. Jones, Sir A. Dickson, Sir H. Hardinge, and Lord Downes.

The Earl Marshal, the Duke of Norfolk.

The Lord-chamberlain and Vice-chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, the Duke of Montrose and Marquis Graham, escorted by Gentlemen-ushers of the Privy-chamber.

THE BODY,

covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with eight escutcheons of the Arms of his late Royal Highness, carried by Ten Yeomen of the Guard, under a Canopy of black velvet.

The Pall-bearers were six Dukes,—Beaufort, Rutland, Dorset, Newcastle, Northumberland, and Wellington; and the Supporters of the Canopy eight Generals,—the Marquis of Anglesea, the Earls of Cavan, Ludlow, Rossiyn, and Cathcart, Lords Lynedoch, Hill, and Howden.

J. Sharper, esq. Garter King of Arms, Sir G. Nayler, Sir H. Halliday.

THE CHIEF MOURNER,

H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing the collars of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, and Guelphic orders; supported by the Marq. of Hertford and Camden.

Trainbearers, Marq. of Salisbury and Londonderry.

Assistants to the Chief Mourner, Eight Peers: Earls of Shaftesbury, Jersey, Warwick, Bathurst, Clarendon, and Verulam, Visc. Melville and Sidmouth.

Their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester, in long black cloaks, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing their collars, their trains each borne by two of their Equerries.

The Executors to his late Royal Highness, Sir H. Taylor and Lt.-Col. Stephenson.

His Majesty's Ministers: Right. Hon. W. Huskisson, C. W. Wynn, Geo. Canning, R. Peel; Lord Privy-seal, Lord Westmoreland; Lord High Chancellor, the Right Hon. Lord Eldon.

Private Friends of his late Royal Highness, &c.

Gentlemen-ushers.

Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed.

Yeomen of the Guard, with partisans reversed.

[There were also present the Dukes of St. Alban's, Leeds, Devonshire, and Argyll, the Marquisses of Thomond, Worcester, and Chandos, Earls of Ormond, Belfast, and Brecknock, Lords Howard of Effingham, Foley, Alvanley, Grantham, Farnborough, the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c. &c.]

The most solemn silence was preserved during the advance of the procession, and by the time that those who composed the rear had reached the choir, the first part of the Burial Service had terminated. The coffin was then placed near the entrance to the Royal vault, the foot being directed towards the altar. The Duke of Clarence sat at the head as chief mourner, the Dukes of Sussex and Gloucester being on his right and left.

The venerable Earl Harcourt, who bore the Baton of his late Royal Highness, stood at the foot of the coffin, opposite the Chief Mourner. The Lord Chamberlain was in the same position. The Duke of Wellington, who supported the pall first on the left hand, retained his place with the other five Dukes who were pall-bearers, on the sides of the coffin. The six banners, which were carried by Colonels in the Army, were arranged between the coffin and the altar. The Bishops took their seats in the stalls nearest the east end;—the Marquis Conyngham, Lord Steward, occupied one of the lower stalls near the place of interment;—the Canons of Windsor sat in the stalls near the organ, under the Knights' stalls; and the Dean stood, in the earlier part of the service, under the Sovereign's stall. The Master of the Rolls and the Chief Baron sat on the south side of the choir; as did also the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Canning, Mr. Huskisson, Mr. Croker, &c.

The arrangements having been completed, the Lay Clerk and Choristers chaunted the proper Psalm. The Lesson was then read by the Hon. and Rev. the Dean of Windsor; after which the beautiful anthem by Kent, from the 55th Psalm, was sung in the most impressive manner.

The solemn ceremony of interment was then performed. The lowering of the coffin into its last awful receptacle was a crisis which shook the firmness of many.—Part of Handel's Anthem, composed for the funeral of Queen Caroline, wife of George II. was then sung:

QUARTETTO.

When the ear heard him, then it blessed him. And when the eye saw him, it gave witness of him.

CHORUS.

He delivered the poor that cried, the fatherless, and him that had none to help him. Kindness, meekness, and comfort were in his tongue. If there was any virtue, and if there was any praise, he thought on those things.

QUARTETTO.

His body is buried in peace.

CHORUS.

But his name liveth evermore. Amen.

—The Dean read the remainder of the Burial Service, which being concluded, Sir George Nayler, Garter King of Arms, proclaimed his Royal Highness's style as follows:

"Thus it has pleased Almighty God to take out of this transitory life unto his Divine Mercy, the late most high, most mighty, and illustrious Prince, Frederick Duke of York and Albany, Earl of Ulster, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, First and Principal Knight-Grand-Cross of the most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Knight-Grand-Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, and next brother of the most high, most mighty, and most excellent Majesty, George the Fourth, by the grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, King of Hanover, and Duke of Brunswick and Lunenburgh; whom God bless and preserve with long life, health, and honour, and all worldly happiness!"

The day was observed throughout the kingdom as one of mourning. Business was every where suspended, and in several places funeral sermons were delivered in the Churches. There was, however, scarcely a sermon delivered on the following Sabbath, in which some allusion was not made to this grand national misfortune.

The best portraits of the Duke of York recently published are:

Painted by	*Engraved by*
1. Sir T. Lawrence	Doo
2. A. Geddes	Hodgetts
3. J. Jackson, R.A.	Turner
4. Ditto	Reynolds
5. Wivell	Thompson
6. Ditto	Lupton.

The paper, of which the following is a copy, now lies on the table of the United Service Club. It has already received several hundred names of the highest rank, and there is no doubt of every member of the Club uniting hand and heart in the measure:

"London, Jan. 6.

"We, the undersigned members of the United Service Club, feeling most deeply the loss sustained by the nation, and by us, by the lamented death of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and being most anxious to perpetuate to posterity the profound respect and esteem in which we hold his memory, propose a voluntary subscription to be entered into, to defray the expence of erecting a marble statue to be presented to the United Service Club, and to be placed in the new Club-house about to be built, as a mark of the high respect

which we entertain of the late illustrious and much-esteemed Commander in Chief; and in order to afford every member the gratification of sharing in this mark of respect, it is requested that no larger sum than two guineas shall be subscribed by any one member."

It is hardly necessary to add, that a thing called "A Posthumous Letter of his Royal Highness the Duke of York," which has been published since his Royal Highness's demise, was neither written nor dictated by his Royal Highness.

CHARACTER OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

By the Author of Waverley.

IN the person of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, we may justly say, in the language of Scripture, "there has fallen this day in our Israel a Prince and a Great Man." He has from an early period of his manhood, performed a most important part in public life. In the early wars of the French Revolution, he commanded the British forces on the Continent; and although we claim not for his memory the admiration due to the rare and high gifts which in our latter times must combine to form a military genius of the first order, yet it has never been disputed, that in the field his Royal Highness displayed intelligence, military skill, and his family attribute, the most unalterable courage. He had also the universal testimony of the army for his efforts to lessen the distresses of the privates, during the horrors of an unsuccessful campaign, in which he acquired, and kept to his death, the epithet of the Soldier's Friend.

But it is not on account of these early services that we now, as boldly as our poor voice may, venture to bring forward the late Duke of York's claims to the perpetual gratitude of his country. It is as the reformer and regenerator of the British army, which he brought from a state nearly allied to general contempt to such a pitch of excellence, that we may without much hesitation claim for them an equality with, if not a superiority over, any troops in Europe. The Duke of York had the firmness to look into and examine the causes, which, ever since the American war, though arising out of circumstances existing long before, had gone as far to destroy the character of the British army, as the natural good materials of which it is composed would permit. The heart must have been bold that did not despair at the sight of such an Augean stable.

In the first place, our system of purchasing commissions,—itself an evil in a military point of view, and yet indispensable to the freedom of the country,—had been stretched so far as to open the way to every sort of abuse. No science was required, no service, no previous experience whatever; the boy, let loose from school the last week, might in the course of a month be a field-officer, if his friends were disposed to be liberal of money and influence. Others there were, against whom there could be no complaint for want of length of service, although it might be difficult to see how their experience was improved by it. It was no uncommon thing for a commission to be obtained for a child in the cradle; and when he came from college, the fortunate youth was at least a lieutenant of some standing, by dint of fair promotion. To sum up this catalogue of abuses, commissions were in some instances bestowed upon young ladies, when pensions could not be had. We know ourselves one fair dame who drew the pay of Captain in the —— dragoons, and was probably not much less fit for the service than some who at that period actually did duty; for, as we have said, no knowledge of any kind was demanded from the young officers. If they desired to improve themselves in the elemental parts of their profession, there was no means open either of direction or of instruction. But as a zeal for knowledge rarely exists where its attainment brings no credit or advantage, the gay young men who adopted the military profession were easily led into the fashion of thinking that it was pedantry to be master even of the routine of the exercise which they were obliged to perform. An intelligent serjeant whispered from time to time the word of command, which his captain would have been ashamed to have known without prompting; and thus the duty of the field-day was huddled over rather than performed. It was natural, under such circumstances, that the pleasures of the mess, or of the card or billiard table, should occupy too much of the leisure of those who had so few duties to perform,—and that extravagance, with all its disreputable consequences, should be the characteristic of many; while others, despairing of promotion, which could only be acquired by money or influence, sunk into mere machines, performing without hope or heart a task which they had learned by rote.

To this state of things, by a succession of well-considered and effectual regulations, the Duke of York put a stop with a firm yet gentle hand. Terms of service were fixed for every rank, and neither influence nor money were permitted to force any individual forward, until he had served the necessary time in the present grade which he held. No rank short of that of the Duke of York—no courage and determination inferior to that of his Royal Highness—could have accomplished a change so important to the service, but which yet was so unfavourable to the wealthy and to the powerful, whose children and protogés had formerly found a brief way to promotion. Thus a protection was afforded to those officers who could only hope to rise by merit and

length of service; while at the same time the young aspirant was compelled to discharge the duties of a subaltern before attaining the higher commissions.

In other respects, the influence of the Commander-in-Chief was found to have the same gradual and meliorating influence. The vicissitudes of real service, and the emergencies to which individuals are exposed, began to render ignorance unfashionable,—as it was speedily found, that mere valour, however fiery, was unable, on such occasions, for the extrication of those engaged in them; and that they who knew their duty and discharged it, were not only most secure of victory and safety in action, but most distinguished at head-quarters, and most certain of promotion. Thus a taste for studying mathematics, and calculations applicable to war, was gradually introduced into the army, and carried by some officers to a great length; while a perfect acquaintance with the routine of the field-day was positively demanded from every officer in the service as an indispensable qualification.

His Royal Highness also introduced a species of moral discipline among the officers of our army, which had the highest consequences on their character. Persons of the old school of Captain Plume and Captain Brazen, men who swore hard, drank deep, bilked tradesmen, and plucked pigeons, were no longer allowed to arrogate a character which they could only support by deep oaths and ready swords. If a tradesman, whose bill was unpaid by an officer, thought proper to apply to the Horse-Guards, the debtor received a letter from head-quarters, requiring to know if there existed any objections to the accompt, and failing his rendering a satisfactory answer, he was put on stoppages until the creditor's demand was satisfied. Repeated applications of this kind might endanger the officer's commission, which was then sold for the payment of his creditors. Other delinquencies were at the same time adverted to; and without maintaining an inquisitorial strictness over the officers, or taking too close inspection of the mere gaities and follies of youth, a complaint of any kind, implying a departure from the character of a gentleman and a man of honour, was instantly inquired into by the Commander-in-Chief, and the delinquent censured or punished, as the case seemed to require.

The private soldiers equally engaged the attention of his Royal Highness. In the course of his superintendence of the army, a military dress, the most absurd in Europe, was altered for one easy and comfortable for the men, and suitable to the hardships they are exposed to in actual service. The severe and vexatious rules exacted about the tying of hair, and other trifling punctilios (which had been found sometimes to goad troops into mutiny), were abolished, and strict cleanliness was substituted for a Hottentot head-dress of tallow and flour. The pay of the soldier was augmented, while care was at the same time taken that it should, as far as possible, be expended in bettering his food and extending his comforts. The slightest complaint on the part of a private sentinel was as regularly inquired into, as if it had been preferred by a general officer. Lastly, the use of the cane (a brutal practice which our officers borrowed from the Germans) was entirely prohibited; and regular corporal punishments by the sentence of a court-martial have been gradually diminished.

If, therefore, we find in the modern British officer more information, a more regular course of study, a deeper acquaintance with the principles of his profession, and a greater love for its exertions—if we find the private sentinel discharge his duty with a mind unembittered by petty vexations and regimental exertions, conscious of immunity from capricious violence, and knowing where to appeal if he sustains injury—if we find in all ranks of the army a love of their profession, and a capacity of matching themselves with the finest troops which Europe ever produced,—to the memory of his Royal Highness the Duke of York we owe this change from the state of the forces thirty years since.

The means of improving the tactics of the British army did not escape his Royal Highness's sedulous care and attention. Formerly every commanding officer manœuvred his regiment after his own fashion; and if a brigade of troops were brought together, it was very doubtful whether they could execute any one combined movement, and almost certain that they could not execute the various parts of it on the same principle. This was remedied by the system of regulations compiled by the late Sir David Dundas, and which obtained the sanction and countenance of his Royal Highness. This one circumstance, of giving a uniform principle and mode of working to the different bodies, which are after all but parts of the same great machine, was in itself one of the most distinguished services which could be rendered to a national army; and it is only surprising that, before it was introduced, the British army was able to execute any combined movements at all.

We can but notice the Duke of York's establishmen tnear Chelsea for the Orphans of Soldiers, the cleanliness and discipline of which are a model for such institutions; and the Royal Military School, or College, at Sandhurst, where every species of scientific instruction is afforded to those officers whom it is desirable to qualify for the service of the Staff. The excellent officers who have been formed at this Institution, are the best pledge of what is due to its

founder. Again we repeat that, if the British soldier meets his foreign adversary, not only with equal courage, but with equal readiness and facility of manœuvre—if the British officer brings against his scientific antagonist, not only his own good heart and hand, but an improved and enlightened knowledge of his profession—to the memory of the Duke of York, the army and the country owe them.

The character of his Royal Highness was admirably adapted to the task of this extended reformation, in a branch of the public service on which the safety of England absolutely depended for the time. Without possessing any brilliancy, his judgment, in itself clear and steady, was inflexibly guided by honour and principle. No solicitations could make him promise what it would have been inconsistent with these principles to grant; nor could any circumstances induce him to break or elude the promise which he had once given. At the same time, his feelings, humane and kindly, were, on all possible occasions, accessible to the claims of compassion; and there occurred but rare instances of a wife widowed, or a family rendered orphans, by the death of a meritorious officer, without something being done to render their calamities more tolerable.

As a statesman, the Duke of York, from his earliest appearance in public life, was guided by the opinions of Mr. Pitt. But two circumstances are worthy of remark: First, that his Royal Highness never permitted the consideration of politics to influence him in his department of Commander-in-Chief, but gave alike to Whig as to Tory, the preferment their service or their talents deserved; Secondly, in attaching himself to the party whose object is supposed to be to strengthen the Crown, his Royal Highness would have been the last man to invade, in the slightest degree, the rights of the People. The following anecdote may be relied upon:—At the table of the Commander-in-Chief, not many years since, a young officer entered into a dispute with Lieut.-Col. ——, upon the point to which military obedience ought to be carried. "If the Commander-in-Chief," said the young officer, like a second Seid, "should command me to do a thing which I knew to be civilly illegal, I should not scruple to obey him, and consider myself as relieved from all responsibility by the commands of my military superior." "So would not I," returned the gallant and intelligent officer who maintained the opposite side of the question. "I should rather prefer the risk of being shot for disobedience by my commanding officer, than hanged for transgressing the laws and violating the liberties of the country." "You have answered like yourself," said his Royal Highness, whose attention had been attracted by the vivacity of the debate; and the officer would deserve both to be shot and hanged that should act otherwise. I trust all British officers would be as unwilling to execute an illegal command, as I trust the Commander-in-Chief would be incapable of issuing one."

The religion of the Duke of York was sincere, and he was particularly attached to the doctrines and constitution of the Church of England. In this his Royal Highness strongly resembled his father; and, like his father, he entertained a conscientious sense of the obligations of the Coronation Oath, which prevented him from acquiescing in the further relaxation of the laws against Catholics.

In his person and countenance the Duke of York was large, stout, and manly; he spoke rather with some of the indistinctness of utterance peculiar to his late father, than with the precision of enunciation which distinguishes the King, his Royal brother.—Indeed, his Royal Highness resembled his late Majesty perhaps the most of any of George the Third's descendants.

In social intercourse the Duke of York was kind, courteous, and condescending; general attributes, we believe, of the blood royal of England, and well befitting the Princes of a free country. It may be remembered that when, in "days of youthful pride," his Royal Highness had wounded the feelings of a young nobleman, he never thought of sheltering himself behind his rank, but manfully gave reparation by receiving the (well-nigh fatal) fire of the offended party, though he declined to return it.

We would here gladly conclude the subject; but to complete a portrait, the shades as well the lights must be inserted, and in their foibles as well as their good qualities, Princes are the property of history. Occupied perpetually with official duty, which to the last period of his life, he discharged with the utmost punctuality, the Duke of York was peculiarly negligent of his own affairs, and the embarrassments which arose in consequence, were considerably increased by an imprudent passion for the turf and for deep play. Those unhappy propensities exhausted the funds with which the nation supplied him liberally, and sometimes produced extremities which must have been painful to a man of temper so honourable. The exalted height of his rank, which renders it doubtless more difficult to look into and regulate domestic expenditure, together with the engrossing duties of his Royal Highness's office, may be admitted as alleviations, but not apologies, for this imprudence.

A criminal passion of a different nature proved, at one part of the Duke's life, fraught with consequences likely to affect his character, destroy the confidence of the country in his efforts, and blight the fair

harvest of national gratitude, for which he had toiled so hard. It was a striking illustration of the sentiment of Shakspeare:—

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices
Make whips to scourge us.——

The Duke of York, married to Frederica, Princess Royal of Prussia, Sept. 29, 1791, lived with her on terms of decency, but not of affection; and the Duke had formed, with a female called Clarke, a connexion justifiable certainly neither by the laws of religion nor morality. Imprudently he suffered this woman to express her wishes to him for the promotion of two or three officers, to whose preferment there could be other objection than that they were recommended by such a person. It might doubtless have occurred to the Duke, that the solicitations of a woman like this were not likely to be disinterested; and, in fact, she seems to have favoured one or two persons as being her paramours,—several for mere prospect of gain, which she had subordinate agents to hunt out for,—and one or two from a real sense of good nature and benevolence. The examination of this woman and her various profligate intimates, before the House of Commons, occupied that assembly for nearly three months, and that with an intenseness of anxiety seldom equalled. The Duke of York was acquitted from the motion brought against him by a majority of eighty; but so strong was the outcry against him without doors—so much was the nation convinced that all Mrs. Clarke said was true, and so little could they be brought to doubt that the Duke of York was a conscious and participant actor in all that person's schemes, that his Royal Highness, seeing his utility obstructed by popular prejudice, tendered to his Majesty the resignation of his office, which was accepted accordingly, March 20, 1809. And thus, as according to Solomon, a dead fly can pollute the most precious unguent, was the honourable fame, acquired by the services of a lifetime, obscured by the consequences of what the gay world would have termed a venial levity. The warning to those of birth and eminence is of the most serious nature. This step had not been long taken, when the mist in which the question was involved began to disperse. The public accuser in the House of Commons, Col. Wardle, was detected in some suspicious dealings with the principal witness, Mrs. Clarke, and it was evidently expectation of gain that had brought this lady to the bar as an evidence. Next occurred, in the calm moments of retrospect, the great improbability that his Royal Highness ever could know on what terms she negociated with those in whose favour she solicited. It may be well supposed she concealed the motive for interesting herself in such as were his own favoured rivals, and what greater probability was there, that she should explain to him her mercenary speculations, or distinguish them from the intercessions which she made upon more honourable motives? When the matter of the accusation was thus reduced to his Royal Highness's having been, in two or three instances, the dupe of an artful woman, men began to see that, when once the guilt of entertaining a mistress was acknowledged, the disposition to gratify such a person, who must always exercise a natural influence over her paramour, follows as a matter of course. It was then that the public compared the extensive and lengthened train of public services, by which the Duke had distinguished himself in the management of the army, with the trifling foible of his having granted one or two favours, not in themselves improper, at the request of a woman who had such opportunities to press her suit; and, doing his Royal Highness the justice he well deserved, welcomed him back, in May 1811, to the situation from which he had been driven by calumny and popular prejudice.

In that high command his Royal Highness continued to manage our military affairs. During the last years of the most momentous war that ever was waged, his Royal Highness prepared the most splendid victories our annals boast, by an unceasing attention to the character and talents of the officers, and the comforts and health of the men. Trained under a system so admirable, our army seemed to increase in efficacy, power, and even in numbers, in proportion to the increasing occasion which the public had for their services. Nor is it a less praise, that when men so disciplined returned from scenes of battle, ravaged countries, and stormed cities, they re-assumed the habits of private life as if they had never left them.

This superintending care, if not the most gaudy, is amongst the most enduring flowers which will bloom over the Duke of York's tomb. It gave energy to Britain in war, and strength to her in peace. It combined tranquillity with triumph, and morality with the habits of a military life. If our soldiers have been found invincible in battle, and meritorious in peaceful society when restored to its bosom, let no Briton forget that this is owing to the paternal care of him to whose memory we here offer an imperfect tribute.

THE MARQUESS OF HASTINGS, K. G.

Nov. 28. On board his Majesty's ship the Revenge, then lying in Baia Bay, near Naples, having nearly completed his 72d year, the Most Noble Francis Rawdon Hastings, Marquess of Hastings, Earl of Rawdon, Viscount

Loudoun, Baron Hastings, Botreux, Molines, Hungerford,* and Rawdon, and a Baronet, in England; Earl of Moira, and Baron Rawdon of Moira, co. Down, in Ireland; Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Malta and its dependencies; Constable and chief Governor of the Tower of London, and Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the Tower division; a Privy-counsellor, and one of the Council of the King in Scotland and Cornwall; Colonel of the 27th regiment of foot: a Governor of the Charterhouse; K.G. G.C.B. G.C.H. F.R.S. F.S.A. and M.R.I.A.

The family of Rawdon, from which the Marquess was paternally descended, is of high antiquity at Rawdon near Leeds. The head of the pedigree, Paulyn de Rawdon, is stated to have commanded a band of archers in the service of the Conqueror; and this tradition is alluded to in the family arms, a fess between three pheons (or arrow heads), and their motto "Nos quoque tela sparsimus." The estate of Rawdon, of which the Marquess died possessed, is said to have been the reward of this faithful archer, though the poetical deed of gift recorded by Weever, in his Funeral Monuments, is probably fictitious. George, eighteenth in descent from Paulyn, having distinguished himself by his military services in Ireland, was advanced to a baronetcy, May 20, 1665, and added to the order in England, though styled of Moira in the County of Down. His great grandson, Sir John, the fourth baronet, was advanced in 1750 to an Irish Peerage, by the title of Baron Rawdon of Moira; and having married in 1752, as his third wife, the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, eldest daughter to Theophilus, 9th Earl of Huntingdon, was created in 1761 Earl of Moira.

The deceased Marquess, his eldest son by this latter union (his two former ladies having died without male issue), was born Dec. 7, 1754. Having completed his education at Oxford, and made a short tour on the continent, Lord Rawdon embraced the military profession, for which he had felt an early prepossession, and entered the army in 1771 as Ensign in the 15th foot. He obtained a Lieutenancy in the 5th in 1773, and embarked for America. The first battle of any importance in which he was engaged was the bloody fight of Bunker's Hill, where his conduct obtained the particular notice of General Burgoyne, who was pleased to express in the most flattering terms to the British Government, the admiration he felt of our young officer, and, in a letter written to England, to make use of this remarkable expression:—"Lord Rawdon has this day stamped his fame for life." In 1775 his Lordship was appointed to a company in the 63d, and soon after Aid-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. He was at the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains, attack of Fort Washington, Fort Clinton, and other affairs in 1776 and 1777.

In 1778 Lord Rawdon was nominated Adjutant-General to the British army in America, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; he was actively employed both on the retreat of the British army through the Jerseys from Philadelphia to New York, in the action at Monmouth which followed, and at the siege of Charlestown.

As the American line was chiefly composed of the very lowest order of Irishmen, his Lordship undertook to raise a corps at Philadelphia, called the Volunteers of Ireland, which was soon recruited from the enemy's ranks, and became eminently distinguished for its services in the field. In the first battle of Camden, under the command of his Lordship, exactly one-half of the regiment was killed or wounded, and in that of Hobkirk Hill a still greater proportion. The officers, who were selected from the regular regiments, could not, however, with all their zeal and abilities, extirpate that desire of change which impelled the men to desert, until his Lordship adopted an extraordinary expedient. A man caught in the act of going over to the enemy was brought on the parade before the whole regiment, to whom he was delivered up by his Lordship in a most impressive way, to be judged, punished or acquitted. The officers were ordered to withdraw, and leave every thing to the private soldiers, who, in a few minutes, hung their offending comrade on the next tree; and the example was most effectual.

His Lordship was next appointed to the command of a distinct corps of the army in South Carolina, which province was invaded by the American General, Gates, and his Lordship had so arranged his plans, as with a very inconsiderable force to maintain his principal positions. Notwithstanding the superiority which the enemy possessed in point of number, some favourable opportunities were

* The ancient baronies of Newmarch, Peverel of Nottingham, Moel of Cadbury, and De Homet, have been added to the above titles; but are not attributed to the Marquess in Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage. See some queries respecting them in vol. LXXXII. ii. 626.

not wanting to have induced him to seek a battle, if his own glory had been consulted instead of the public good; but he adhered to the measures concerted with Lord Cornwallis, who, on reaching the army, found all the forces collected and disposed to his utmost satisfaction. At the memorable battle of Camden, which succeeded on the 16th of August, 1780, Lord Rawdon commanded one wing of the army. When Lord Cornwallis pursued soon afterwards the American army towards Virginia, Lord Rawdon with a very small force, was left to defend the exterior frontiers of South Carolina against the provincial Generals, Marion and Cumpter; but General Green, having contrived after the battle of Guilford to turn Lord Cornwallis's left, fell suddenly on Lord Rawdon, who had only a few redoubts to defend his sick and magazines at Camden, The intention of General Green was evidently to carry these by assault; and, as this was likely to be attempted during the night, the troops were withdrawn from them at dusk, and prepared to surprise the enemy on the open ground at the moment when they commenced their attack on the works. General Green, however, was induced to act more cautiously, and wait for the arrival of his artillery; and Lord Rawdon, who saw all the difficulty of effecting a retreat, resolved to become the aggressor. Accordingly, on the 25th of April, 1781, he chose the hour of mid-day to make his attempt, when it was least expected, and his march was concealed by a circuitous route through thick woods.

Having by this sudden and rapid manœuvre reached Hobkirk Hill, even before the American General Green was aware of his Lordship's movements, and who not only supposed himself secure from any attack on account of the vast superiority of his force, but also from a very extensive swamp which protected him on the weak, and perhaps only assailable point of the hill. Lord Rawdon approached with a narrow line of front, and the enemy's piquets being driven in, an alarm was immediately spread through the American camp. General Green, who possessed a greatness of mind far superior to any other of the American generals, perceived the danger of his situation, and with the utmost promptitude decided upon the means most likely to repel the British. Finding that Lord Rawdon advanced in a narrow front, he immediately commanded a heavy fire of grape-shot from his batteries, and under their protection charged down Hobkirk Hill. Lord Rawdon discerning Green's design, immediately extended the whole of his line, and thus completely disconcerted the enemy's plan. This foresight of Lord Rawdon gained him a complete victory. Having pursued the Americans to the summit of the hill, after silencing their batteries, he charged them, and put the whole to the route. General Green rallied his troops several times, but the continual charges of the British, and the ardour with which they advanced on the enemy, were irresistible, and they were put to flight on all sides. This success enabled Lord Rawdon to concentrate his army, and, being joined by some reinforcements from the coast, he succeeded in driving the enemy to a considerable distance; but the capture of Lord Cornwallis, which soon followed, and the declining state of our American affairs, rendered it necessary that the troops should be withdrawn towards Charlestown, where both armies remained inactive from the excessive heat, and perhaps a mutual conviction that the contest was nearly at an end.

A severe and dangerous attack of illness obliged Lord Rawdon to quit the army for England, but the vessel in which he embarked was captured and carried into Brest. Lord Rawdon was almost immediately released, and on his arrival in England was honoured with repeated marks of distinction and kindness by his Sovereign, who appointed him one of his Aid-de-camps, and was graciously pleased to create him an English Peer, by the title of Baron Rawdon, of Rawdon in Yorkshire, March 5, 1783. He had received the rank of Colonel, Nov. 20, 1782.

During his Lordship's command at Charlestown, an American prisoner, named Isaac Haynes, who, not content with remaining on parole, had voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance, and received his liberty on that account, contrived in the most artful manner to corrupt a numerous body of our militiamen, having first, in violation of his oath, obtained the rank of Colonel in the hostile army. The detection of his villainy did not take place till the enemy were already advancing on Charlestown, and when he was carrying off his band of deserters to join them. A court of enquiry immediately set, entirely by the direction of the Commandant of Charlestown, to whom this duty appertained independently of Lord Rawdon, and Haynes was publicly executed, but not before his Lordship had endeavoured to procure the man's pardon by a private communication with some loyalists, whom his Lordship requested to petition

in his behalf. Notwithstanding his humane exertions, he was actually charged with being the author of the man's death, which was termed a wanton act of military despotism. The affair made considerable noise at the time, both in and out of Parliament, but his Lordship amply vindicated himself, and obtained an apology in the House of Lords from his Grace the Duke of Richmond.

In that House Lord Rawdon proved himself a clear and able orator, and a judicious man of business. His benevolent and persevering exertions on the Debtor and Creditor Bill, to relieve the distresses of persons imprisoned for small debts, will remain a monument of philanthropy upon our parliamentary records; while his manly deportment throughout every debate, both in the English and the Irish Parliament, proved his steadiness as a statesman not inferior to his intrepidity as a soldier.

Having formed an intimate friendship with the Prince of Wales, his Lordship took an active part in the Prince's favour on the memorable discussions respecting the Regency; and on the 26th of December, 1789, moved in the House of Lords the amendment in his Royal Highness's favour. His speech on this occasion may be seen in vol. LIX. p. 328. With the late Duke of York his intercourse was equally constant, and in May, 1789, his Lordship acted as second to his Royal Highness, in his duel with Lieut.-Col. Lennox, the particulars of which are given in our Memoir of his Royal Highness, in p. 70.

In October of the same year, on the death of his maternal uncle the Earl of Huntingdon, he came into possession of the bulk of that nobleman's fortune; a very seasonable acquisition, for by his great liberality he had involved himself in considerable pecuniary difficulties. His mother then succeeded to the barony of Hastings, and the other baronies in fee possessed by her father, while the earldom of Huntingdon was unclaimed, and remained dormant till confirmed to the present Earl in 1819.

In 1791 was published in 8vo. the substance of Lord Rawdon's speech in the House of Lords, on the third reading of the Bank Loan Bill.

On the 20th of June, 1793, his Lordship succeeded his father as second Earl of Moira, and on the 12th of October that year he was advanced to the rank of Major-General. At the same period he was appointed Commander-in-chief of an army intended to co-operate with the Royalists in Brittany, and all the ancient nobility of France were to serve under him. It is remarkable too, that the late General Sir Charles Stewart, one of the best officers of the age, offered to waive the seniority of rank, and be under the command of the Earl of Moira on this occasion. But before any effective movements could be made, the Republicans had triumphed completely. The Earl's own exposé of the enterprise, made in the House of Lords, may be seen in vol. LXIV. p. 437.

In the summer of 1794, when the situation of the British army and that of the allies in Flanders was extremely critical, and the former was obliged to retreat through Brabant to Antwerp, the Earl of Moira was dispatched with a reinforcement of 10,000 men, and most fortunately succeeded in effecting a junction with the Duke of York, though his Royal Highness was then nearly surrounded by hostile forces much superior in number. The dispatch which his Lordship had employed in embarking his troops without either tents or heavy baggage from Southampton, and in debarking them at Ostend, the 30th of June, 1794, prevented the enemy's ascertaining the actual strength under his Lordship's command, which was an object of serious importance; and to maintain it, the Earl directed his Quarter-master-general, the late Gen. Welbore Ellis Doyle, to issue orders that quarters should be provided at Bruges for 25,000 troops, although his force did not exceed 10,000. The delusion was admirably maintained, and the French General Pichegru, who was in the vicinity of Bruges with a force much greater than the British, completely deceived.

He soon afterwards returned to England; had a command little more than nominal at Southampton; was regular and active in the discharge of his parliamentary duties; was accustomed to take the chair at masonic and other anniversary meetings; and acquired great popularity throughout the country. As a Freemason his Lordship was particularly enthusiastic and active; and from the time the Prince of Wales was elected Grand Master, undertook the efficient discharge of that office. He was the author of an elegant address, presented by the Grand Lodge to the King in 1793, which was considered a complete refutation of the charge brought against the brotherhood by Abbé Barruel and Professor Robinson.

In 1797 was published, in 8vo. a Speech by Lord Moira on the dreadful and alarming state of Ireland; and in 1798 appeared Letters by his Lordship to Col. Mac Mahon, on the subject of a change in his Majesty's Ministers. In

our review of the latter pamphlet (vol. LVIII. p. 225) will be found a brief statement of the negociations to which it related. The Earl was to have been placed at the head of the new Administration, and it has been said that when his present Majesty became Regent in 1811, the Earl of Moira was again commissioned to form an administration of able and impartial statesmen; but on both occasions it was found impracticable to form such a coalition as he had projected.

In 1803 the Earl of Moira was appointed Commander-in-chief in Scotland, and promoted to the rank of General, Oct. 1.

On the 12th of July, 1804, his Lordship married Flora-Muir Campbell, the present Countess of Loudoun. The ceremony took place by special licence, at the house of Lady Perth in Grosvenor-square; it was performed by Dr. Porteus, then Bishop of London; and the Prince of Wales gave the bride's hand. (see vol. LXXIV. p. 689.)

His Lordship having acted steadily with the Opposition, he was, when they came into power in 1806, appointed to the post of Master-general of the Ordnance, in which he continued till the Tory party regained their ascendancy. In the inquiry into the conduct of the Princess of Wales, he took a most active part in favour of the Prince, and co-operated in promoting the investigation of those circumstances which were considered as implicating the honour of his Royal Friend.

In 1808 his Lordship, on the death of his mother, (of whom see a short memoir in vol. LXXVIII. p. 467,) succeeded to the ancient English baronies enjoyed by her; and a year or two after he was honoured with the Order of the Garter.

In 1812 the Earl of Moira was appointed to the high and distinguished office of Governor-general of British India. Under his Lordship's government there, the glory of our arms was sustained in the field, and justice and benevolence distinguished every measure of the Cabinet of Calcutta. The vigorous prosecution and successful accomplishment of the Nepaul war was his most important achievement. Its original object was merely the suppression of the Pindarries, an association whose undisguised principle was the plunder of all its neighbours; but it terminated, as the recent Burmese war has done, in adding greatly to the territories of the Honourable Company. The Earl himself declared, in an address to the inhabitants of Calcutta, "Undoubtedly your sway has been prodigiously extended by the late operations. The Indus is now in effect your frontier; and, on the conditions of the arrangement, I thank Heaven that it is so. What is there between Calcutta and that boundary? Nothing but states bound by a sense of common interest with you, or a comparatively small proportion of ill-disposed population, rendered incapable of raising a standard against you." *

On the 7th of December, 1816, his Lordship was created Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquess of Hastings; and on the 6th of February following he was honoured with the thanks of Parliament for his conduct in the Nepaul war. The vote, together with some remarks on our hero's brilliant career, may be seen in vol. LXXXVII. ii. 240, extracted from Evans's "Ægis of England;" as may the similar eulogies of an earlier writer, Mr. J. P. Roberdeau, in vol. LXXV. p. 152.

The Marquess's health being affected by his residence in India, he returned to England in 1822, and was succeeded by Lord (now Earl) Amherst, the present Governor-general. On the 22d of March, 1824, he was nominated Governor and Commander-in-chief of Malta. From his Lordship's excessive liberality—his unbounded generosity—he is known to have been more or less embarrassed during life, and pecuniary difficulties were said to have been the chief cause of his appointment, after resigning the princely government of India, to the comparatively insignificant one he latterly filled. His Lordship's generosity and benevolence were beyond all bounds; the devotion of his property to the cause of the French emigrants, and the general exercises of charity and beneficence, greatly impoverished him; but he was rich indeed, in that satisfaction which arises from the practice of every kind and humane feeling that can adorn the human heart.

Some weeks before his death his Lordship had met with a fall from his horse, which produced very distressing effects on the hernia, from which he had long suffered. The following letter, dated Naples, Nov. 29, details the circumstances of his decease: "Arrangements having been made on board the

* The whole of the Earl of Moira's narrative, from which the above is an extract, may be seen in the Royal Military Calendar, vol. I. pp. 332—344. To the same work we are indebted for the account we have given of his Lordship's previous military exploits.

Revenge, for receiving the Marquess of Hastings and family on board, by the officers giving up the ward-room and the cabins in it, he was, on the 20th, brought down from the palace at Malta to the shore in a sofa arranged for that purpose, and put into the Admiral's barge and towed alongside, to prevent the noise of the oars in the boat in which he was; was hoisted in and carried to the cabin in the ward-room quite safely, and at day-light next morning ing Revenge went to sea. He was in such a weak state, when brought on board, that it was quite wonderful his surviving one hour after the other. He was removed from Malta quite against the opinion of all the medical men. The ship had fortunately a very quick and very quiet passage, being only three days; but, on the arrival of the Revenge, he was so ill that it was found impossible to move him; therefore the ship remained at Baia Bay to take advantage of the smooth water, the Admiral as usual doing every thing he could, and putting himself to many inconveniences. The Marquess lingered in the most melancholy state, showing the greatest firmness and resignation I ever heard of; and on the 28th, at about eleven at night, he breathed his last, surrounded by his unhappy wife and four daughters. His son is not here, but is expected every hour. So well was he convinced that his time was close at hand, that he took leave of his children several days before his death, and told his medical man not to give him any thing to prevent the event taking place at once, as he was sure nothing could save him. In this nobleman's death, a wife has lost the best of husbands, children the best of fathers, and I think, if possible, poor Malta has lost even more;—the good he has done, and what he had planned to do for that island, requires a much more able pen than mine to explain. It may be most truly said, that the Maltese have lost the best friend and protector they ever had." Another letter, from an officer of the Revenge, states the following remarkable request of the illustrious deceased: "The late Marquess of Hastings, in a letter found amongst his papers after his death, requested that on his decease, his right hand might be cut off, and preserved until the death of the Marchioness, when it was to be interred in the same coffin with her Ladyship! In pursuance of his direction the hand has been amputated."

The children of the Marquess of Hastings and the Countess of Loudoun, were two sons and four daughters, all of whom, except the eldest son, survive him. They were 1. Flora-Elizabeth, born in Queen-street, Edinburgh, Feb. 11, 1806; 2. Francis-George-Augustus, Lord Machline (his mother's second title), born in St. James's-place, London, Feb. 13, 1807, and died next day; 3. George-Augustus-Francis, now Marquess of Hastings, born in the same place, Feb. 4, 1808, and baptized on the 7th of April following, his present Majesty being one of the sponsors; 4. Sophia-Frederica-Christina, born Feb. 1, 1809; 5. Selina Constantia, born April 15, 1810; 6. Adelaide-Augusta-Lavinia, born Feb. 25, 1812.

The Marchioness intends remaining at Naples for some time, and the remains of the Marquess, at his Lordship's desire, were conveyed to Malta, for interment, in his Majesty's ship Ariadne, Captain Fitzclarence.

At a general meeting of the Proprietors of East India Stock, which was held Dec. 18, Sir Charles Forbes expressed his hope that the next occasion on which the Proprietors should be assembled, would be to pay some mark of respect to the memory of that great and good man, the Marquess of Hastings. He was convinced, he said, that such a a proposition would be unanimously adopted, and he trusted that, ere twelve months should elapse, the statue of that lamented and noble individual would be seen adorning that Court, which would be the most striking testimony of respect they could possibly pay to him. This intimation was received with loud cheers by the whole Court.

HENRY CLINE, ESQ. F.R.S.

Jan. 2. At his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, aged 76, Henry Cline, esq. F.R.S. His death was occasioned by a gradual bodily decay, consequent upon an intermitting fever under which he for some time laboured more than three years ago. During his decline, which was attended with extraordinary emaciation and weakness, he retained his mental powers in a remarkable degree, and possessed a vigour of intellect and liveliness of fancy, and a cheerfulness of disposition which made life desirable.

During the active part of his life, he was for a great number of years one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, and gave lectures there upon Anatomy and Surgery; and by his professional skill maintained the high character which former surgeons had given to the Hospital, and by his talents as a lecturer increased the reputation of its school of Anatomy and Surgery.

He was eminently successful as a private practitioner. It might be invidious to say,

that he was the first of the London Surgeons of his day, but it is apprehended, that every person competent to form a judgment, will readily admit, that he had no superior. It is believed, that no such person will maintain that he was inferior to any one of them, with respect to acuteness in discovering and ascertaining disease, soundness of judgment, skill in operating, the number, together with the rank of his patients, and above all, with respect to the confidence with which he inspired them. He was regarded by his professional brethren with good will and esteem and respect in a remarkable degree; and his patients looked upon him as a friend as well as a professional adviser. It would perhaps be difficult to name a person whose intercourse, in the way of his profession merely, gave occasion to an equal number of private friendships.

He was indebted for this success very little to adventitious circumstances. It was principally owing to his skill and knowledge; it was owing likewise in a considerable degree to his general talents, to his strength of mind, and to the mildness of his manners.

His feelings both selfish and social were ardent, his imagination lively, his intellectual faculties powerful; but the exercise of all his feelings and powers was under the complete controul of his will, so that he was able to exhibit, and he did exhibit habitually, in his countenance and deportment, an equanimity not to be disturbed by accident, and a mildness and kindness of disposition, which conciliated people at first sight. This early prepossession in his favour was strengthened by a further acquaintance, which discovered his patient attention, his caution and prudence, his knowledge and skill, his fruitfulness in resources, his dignified self-command, and that calm and well-grounded confidence in himself, which universally excites the confidence of others. Thus the favourable opinion of him, which was at first a prejudice, became afterward a reasonable ground of attachment and of earnest recommendation.

He distinguished himself as a surgeon, and a teacher of Anatomy and Surgery, but he was a person who would have distinguished himself, whatever had been his situation and calling. His strong intellect, his self-determination, his steady adherence to his purpose, and his consummate prudence, would have ensured him success in any career of honourable ambition.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Ab Kettleby, Leicestersh. aged 57, the Rev. *J. B. Copesteaks*, Vicar of that place, and of Calverton near Nottingham. He has left 6,000*l.* to the Derby, 1,000*l.* to the Nottingham, and 700*l.* to the Leicester Infirmaries.

At Linlithgow Manse, much and justly regretted, the Rev. *J. Dobie*, D.D. in the 81st year of his age, and 54th of his ministry.

The Rev. *Wm. Gordon*, Rector of Chilcomb, Hants, to which church he was presented by the Rev. Dr. North, the late Bishop of Winchester.

At High Offley, Staffordshire, aged 75, the Rev. *Thomas Harding*, Perpetual Curate of Adbaston and Ranton, both in that county, and for thirty-five years Curate of High Offley. To Ranton he was presented in 1802, by the Earl of Aboyne, and to Adbaston in 1813, by the Dean of Lichfield.

At Exeter, the Rev. *James Sidney Neucatre*, Rector of Wordwell, near Bury. He was presented to that church (of which we lately gave a view in vol. xciv. i. 297,) in 1795, by the late Earl of Bristol, and was a man whose piety, kindness, and simplicity of heart gained him a universal good opinion.

At Kirkandrews-upon-Esk, Cumberland, in his 70th year, after a few days' illness, the Rev. *John Nichols*. He had been Curate of that parish for 40 years.—We know not whether he was the same as the Rev. John Nichols, Minister of Warneford, Northumberland, and author of "A short view of the evidences, doctrines, and duties of the Christian Religion, 1792." 8vo.

Aged 75, the Rev. *William Peebles*, D.D. Minister of Newton, Ayrshire, and formerly of Weston-upon-Ayr. He published "Sermons on various subjects; to which are subjoined Hymns, suited to the several Discourses, 1794," 8vo. "The Crisis, or the Progress of Revolutionary Principles, a Poem. 1804." 8vo.

At his residence, the Friary, Newark, aged 73, the Rev. *William Rastall*, Rector of Thorpe, Notts. He was the representative of a family long eminent among the inhabitants of Newark; the founder of which was William Rastall, made Judge of the King's Bench in 1558; and was the second son of Timothy Rastall, esq. and Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Heron, esq. Recorder of Newark. Samuel, his only brother, died Dean of Killaloe, in 1781; and Elizabeth, his only sister, was married to the Rev. Sam. Beilby, D.D. The late Historian of Newark, William Rastall, esq. who took the name of Dickinson, (and of whom see a memoir in vol. xcii. ii. 376,) was his half-cousin, both being descended from the same grandfather, Sam. Rastall, esq. four times Mayor of Newark, the now deceased from his first marriage, and the Historian from his second, with Anne, daughter of Edmund Dickinson, esq. The deceased was presented to the Rectory of Thorpe, by the King, in 1788. He was for some years also Rector of Winthorpe, Notts, to which church, being the patron, he presented his eldest son, the Rev. Robert Rastall, in 1819. He married Mary, daughter of William Lansdal, of Collingham, esq. by whom he had a numerous

family.—See the Rastall pedigree in Dickinson's History of Newark, p. 322.

Nov. 21, his natal-day, at the Glebe-house, Saxmundham, in consequence of a fall from his horse on the 11th ult. aged 71, the Rev. *Wm. Brown*, Rector of that parish, and Little Glemham, and perpetual Curate of Great Glemham. This respectable divine received his academical education at Trin. Coll. Cam. where he took the degree of A.B. in 1777. In 1783, he was licensed to the Perpetual Curacy of Farnham, on the nomination of Charles Long, of Hurts Hall, esq.; in 1783, he was presented to the Rectory of Saxmundham, which he resigned in 1788, by the same patron; in 1798, he was again presented to this Rectory, as well as to that of Glemham Parva, by Dudley Long North, of Glemham Hall, esq.; and in 1803, he was licensed to the perpetual Curacy of Glemham Parva. It is but justice to the memory of Mr. Brown, to state that he was ever zealous in the discharge of his ministerial duties; beloved by his relations and friends, and most deservedly regretted by his numerous parishioners.

"——— Vale!
Quanto minus est cum reliquis versari,
Quam tui meminisse." J. F.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

Dec. 21. At Stockwell, aged 80, Mr. Thomas Nicholls, the author of several poetical and literary works.

Dec. 29. At the York Hotel, Covent-garden, aged 63, Peter Firmin, esq. of Dedham, Essex.

Dec. 31. C. Santer, esq. solicitor, of Chancery-lane.

Lately. At Pimlico, aged 74, Mr. John Rastall, formerly an extensive farmer and malster, at Great Ponton, in Lincolnshire.

Jan. 1. At Putney House, aged nearly 80, Heneage Legge, esq. He was born Jan. 7, 1746-7, the only son of the Hon. Heneage Legge, Baron of the Exchequer, (second son of William first Earl of Dartmouth,) by Catharine, dau. and coh. of Jonathan Fogg, esq. merchant of London, and niece of Sir John Barnard, Lord Mayor in 1738. He was married in 1768 to Elizabeth second dau. of Philip Musgrave, sixth Bart. of Edenhall, Cumberland, and aunt of the present Sir Philip-Christopher Musgrave. This lady died March 4, 1820. Mr. Legge was once of Idlicote, and afterward of Ashton Hall in Warwickshire.

Jan. 2. Aged 38, Eliza, wife of Ferd. Thomas, esq. of Regent-street.

In Sloane-street, aged 18, John-George, son of Dr. Taylor.

Jan. 7. At Rosslyn House, Hampstead, Henry Davidson, esq. of Tulloch, N. B.

In Bell-yard, aged 40, Mary Jane, wife of Eugenius Roche, esq.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-sq. Chas.-Andrew O'Kelly, esq.

Jan. 9. At Battle-bridge, aged 100, Margaret, relict of Mr. John Rule, of Berwick-on-Tweed.

At the house of Mr. William Harris, (late of the Royal Institution Library,) in Brompton-crescent, Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, a lady whose talents and acquirements were justly distinguished as rare and uncommon; but whose benevolence and kindness of heart, warmth and sincerity of friendship, purity and rectitude of mind, gentleness and urbanity of manners, were even more conspicuous. She was deeply versed in all the ancient languages and classical literature, and was probably the most learned woman in Europe. She had frequent visitors among literary characters, and was lately honoured with a visit from his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. She has bequeathed the whole of her valuable library to her friend, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gaselee, and a handsome legacy to Mr. Harris.

In Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, aged 67, John Terwin, esq.

Jan. 10. In Baker-street, aged 82, the widow of Geo. Stainforth, esq.

Jan. 11. Mary, second dau. of John Farley, esq. of Clapham-common.

In South Audley-street, aged 21, the Hon. Emma Cary, sister of Visc. Falkland, and only dau. of Charles John, late and 8th Viscount.

Jan. 13. In Upper George-st. Bryanstone-sq. aged 85, Cumberbatch Sober, esq.

Suddenly, aged 76, Mrs. Cath. Berrow, of Camden-st. Islington.

At his chambers, in Gray's Inn, aged 63, Thos. Whittard, esq. solicitor.

Jan. 14. At Manor-place, Chelsea, the wife of John Maling, esq., mother of Major Maling of the Horse Guards, the confidential Assistant Secretary to the late Duke of York.

Jan. 18. In Piccadilly, aged 91, the relict of Paul Vaillant, esq. formerly an eminent bookseller in the Strand, and one of the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex in 1760.

Jan. 23. At Brixton-hill, aged 52, Ralph Blegborough, M.D. late of Bridge-st. Blackfriars. He published, in 1803, "Facts and Observations respecting the efficacy of the Air-pump Vapour-bath in gout and other diseases;" and married June 1, 1812, Mrs. Thresher, of Brixton,

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Bucks.—*Jan.* 9. At Claydon House, aged 82, the widow of Rev. Rob. Verney.

Devonshire.—*Lately.* At Compton Gifford, in his 12th year, Alexander, third son of Sir Edw. Thornton, of Wembury House.

Jan. 2. At Oakford Villa, near Tiverton, aged 62, Tho. Cross, esq. late of the Customs.

DORSET.—*Dec.* 28. At Beaminster, aged 84, Thos. Hitt, esq.

Jan. 6. At Summer-hill House, Lyme, aged 82, Col. Williams, formerly of Rhode Hill, Up Lyme, but latterly of Lyme.

ESSEX.—*Jan.* 6. At Chigwell-row, aged 28, Eliz. wife of Mundeford Allen, esq.

Jan. 9. At Maldon, Eliz. wife of Rev. Fred. Doveton, late Rector of Woodham Walter.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 7. Hannah, wife of John Winwood, esq. of Henbury-hill, and eldest dau. of J. W. Ricketts, esq. Vincent Lodge.

Jan. 16. At his seat, Fairford Park, aged 85, John Raymond Barker, esq.

HANTS.—*Jan.* 4. In Kingsland-place, Southampton, aged 82, J. Hockins, esq. He enjoyed a considerable pension from Government, for having, whilst serving as engineer under Gen. Elliott, at Gibraltar, been the first inventor of the red-hot ball.

Jan. 14. Suddenly, in the High-st. Winchester, aged 57, John Sayer, esq.

HERTS.—*Jan.* 1. At Cheshunt, Jane Frances, sister of Adm. Sir Rich. Hussey-Bickerton, second bart. of Upwood, Hants. She was the second and youngest dau. of the late Rear-adm. Sir Richard Bickerton, by Maria-Anne, dau. of Tho. Hussey, of Wrexham, esq.

Jan. 3. At Sawbridgeworth, Wm. Brown, esq. of Brunswick-sq.

Jan. 9. Anne, wife of G. A. Martin, esq. of Freezy Water, Waltham-cross.

KENT.—*Jan.* 11. At Woolwich, Joseph Kirkpatrick, esq. of St. Cross House, Isle of Wight.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Dec.* 23. At Grove House, Grimsby, Thos. Moore Williamson, son of Lieut. N. Williamson, R.N. commander of the revenue cutter Greyhound.

Jan. 8. Aged 72, the wife of Mr. Ald. Wardale, of Grimsby.

Jan. 10. At Hull, aged 78, Gilbert Farr, esq. of Healing.

Jan. 14. At Gainsborough, aged 75, Eliz. last surviving sister of the late Wm. Etherington, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan.* 7. At Forty Hill, Enfield, aged 67, Wm. Green, esq.

Jan. 8. At Hayes, aged 90, Mrs. Elliot, leaving 9 children, 58 grand-children, and 43 great grand-children, now living.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 22. At Diss, aged 80, Z. Fincham, esq.

NORTHAMPT.—*Jan.* 12. At the house of Onley Saville Onley, esq. Pitsford, aged 34, Cha. Bouverie, esq. second son of Edw. Bouverie, esq. of Delapre Abbey.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Jan.* 6.—At Lauton, John Davison, esq. only brother of Alex. Davison, esq. of Swarland House.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan.* 9. At Stanford in the Vale, aged 83, the widow of John Hughes King, esq.

SOMERSET.—*Dec.* 25. Aged 79, Charles Knatchbull, of Babington, esq. second son of Rev. Dr. Wadham Knatchbull. Preb. of Durham, and brother of the late Sir Wyndham Knatchbull, bart. At an early age he entered into the Royal Navy, wherein he served 27 years; and, having obtained the rank of Post Captain, commanded a line of battle-ship in several actions in the West Indies, and in the glorious battle of the 12th of April, under Lord Rodney. He retired from the navy soon after peace was concluded, at the same time relinquishing his half-pay. He then served as Field Officer in the militia and volunteers in the county of Somerset, during the ensuing war.

Jan. 4. At Bath, aged 74, after a lingering illness, Dame Henrietta, relict of the late Sir Thomas Champneys, first bart. of Orchardley. She was dau. of Humphrey Minchin, esq. of Stubbington, Hants, and sister of the present Henry Minchin, esq. of Clayfield House in that county. She was the second wife of Sir Thomas Champneys, who died July 2, 1821.

Jan. 6. At Bath, Frances, widow of Ralph Shipperdson esq. of Hall Garth, Durham, and second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Kershaw, Rector of Ripley, and Vicar of Leeds.

Jan. 8. At Bath, Sarah, third dau. of the late Ames Hellicar, esq. of Bristol.

Jan. 11. At the Rectory, Walton, Fred. Chas. youngest child of the Rev. Lord John Thynne.

SURREY.—At Richmond, in his 72d year, James Butt, esq.

Jan. 8. At Epsom, aged 68, the relict of Wm. Newdick, esq. of Cheshunt, Herts.

Jan. 15. Aged 64, Henry Woods, esq. of Purcroft, Chertsey.

SUSSEX.—*Dec.* 30. At Brighton, in her 3d year, Anne-Cecil, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Carleton (brother of Lord Dorchester), by Frances Louisa, 2d dau. of Eus. Hatton, of Catton Hall, Derby, esq.

Jan. 10. At Brighton, Anne, widow of Charles Drake Garrard, esq. of Lamer, Herts.

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan.* 18. Aged 70, Mrs. L. Pritchards, of Croft Lodge, Ambleside.

WILTS.—*Dec.* 26. At the Paddocks, near Chippenham, Henry Delmè Awdry, esq. of Queen's College, Oxford.

Lately, aged 99, Mrs. Waylen, mother of Mr. Waylen, Surgeon, of Devizes.

Jan 1. At Bemerton, in her 84th year, Mrs. Cath. Thistlethwayte Pelham, eldest dau. and co-heiress of Alex. Thistlethwayte, esq. formerly M. P. for Hants.

Jan. 5. Of a deep decline, aged 28, Miss Harriet Shrapnell, of Bradford, Wilts, grand-dau. of the late Mr. Renison, Gent. of the same place. Her sister, Mrs. M. Beale, wife of Mr. Beale, Lombard-st. died last Sept. of the same disorder, in her 26th year.

Jan. 6 Harriet, relict of Daniel Compton, esq. of Urchfont.

Jan. 20. The wife of Mr. John Tubb, Land-surveyor, of Fisherton Anger.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 6. At Dudley Vicarage, aged 30, Eliz. the beloved wife of the Rev. Dr. Booker, vicar of that parish.

YORKSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Ulverstone, aged 83, Wm. Fisher, esq. one of the Society of Friends, and formerly of the house of Fisher, Nixon, and Co. of Leeds.

Jan. 2. Aged 71, Wm. Robinson, esq. of Hemingbrough.

Jan. 3. At Applebridge House, near Stokesley, aged 37, Capt. C. M. Hill.

Jan. 4. Ann, wife of the Rev. John Husband, Vicar of Whixley, near York.

Jan. 5. At Colton Lodge, near York, aged 87, C. Morritt, esq. only surviving son of the late Bacon Morritt, esq. of Cawood, and uncle to J. B. S. Morritt, of Rokeby Park, esq.

Jan. 6. Aged 88, Geo. Braikenridge, esq. of Winash, Brislington.

Jan. 11. At York, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Chas. Fiennes Clinton, a week after the birth of a daughter.

Jan. 15. Charlotte, Lady of Sir Chas. Ibbetson, fourth and present Bart. of Denton Park, and 2d dau. of Thos. Stoughton, of Bath, esq. She was married, Feb. 4, 1812.

Jan. 18. Aged 24, Charlotte, dau. of the late Wm. Graburn, esq. of Kingsforth, near Barton-upon-Humber.

Jan. 11. Aged 63, Henry Pyke, Esq. of Wick, near Pewsey.

WALES.—*Jan.* 10. Sarah Ann, eldest dau. of Francis Minnitt, esq. Cardiff.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan.* 9. At Glassnevin, Sarah, wife of the Rev. Dr. Grier, and sister to the Abp. of Dublin.

Lately. At Gibbs's Hotel, Edinburgh, Count G. H. de St. George, of Changins, in Switzerland.

IRELAND.—*Jan.* 6. At his seat at Roebuck, aged 76, John Exshaw, esq. senior Alderman, and the oldest magistrate in the county of Dublin. Alderman Exshaw was elected to the aldermanic gown in the year 1782. In 1790 he contested the election for the city of Dublin in the Irish Parliament, but did not succeed. During the disturbances in 1797 and 1798 he commanded the Stephen's-green yeomanry, which formed a fine and well-disciplined battalion, upwards of 1000 strong; he was likewise Adjutant-general to the entire yeomanry forces of the Dublin district, and was considered an excellent officer, reversing the adage, *cedunt arma togæ*. On one occasion, during these disturbances, the command of the Dublin Garrison devolved upon him for a short time, in consequence of the absence of the troops of the line. Alderman Exshaw was one of the police magistrates of the 2d division; this office, in consequence of the late arrangements, dies with him. He was likewise the publisher of the "Hue and Cry," the emoluments of which are stated to be about 1000*l.* a year.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 27, 1826, to Jan. 23, 1827.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	875	1700	Males	656	1314
Females	825		Females	658	

Whereof have died under two years old 331

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Between				
2 and 5	110	50 and 60	132
5 and 10	43	60 and 70	126
10 and 20	47	70 and 80	133
20 and 30	84	80 and 90	54
30 and 40	121	90 and 100	7
40 and 50	126		

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Jan. 12.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
53	10	34	10	29	1	40	6	46	1	49	4

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 60*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 19*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 22. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 8*d.*	to	5*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 10*d.*	to	4*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 22:	
Veal	5*s.* 0*d.*	to	5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts 2102	Calves 160
Pork	4*s.* 6*d.*	to	5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep and Lambs 25,900	Pigs 80

COAL MARKET, Jan. 22, 26*s.* 0*d.* to 40*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 50*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 84*s.* 0*d.* Curd 88*s.*—CANDLES, 9*s.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, Jan. 22, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	145 0	£. 6 10
Barnsley	285 0	14 0
Birmingh (1-8th sh.)	265 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	140 0	9 10
Coventry	1100 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	—	18 0
Croydon	3 0	—
Derby	—	8 0
Dudley	90 0	4 10
Ellesmere and Chester	100 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	288 0	10 & 3 bs
Grand Surrey	50 0	3 0
Grand Union	25 0	—
Grand Western	7½ 0	—
Grantham	190 0	9 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	25½ 0	1 1
Lancaster	37 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	380 0	16 0
Leicester	390 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	87 0	4 0
Loughborough	—	197 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	196 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	40 0	—
Neath	330 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	125 0	3 15
Regent's	32 0	—
Rochdale	84 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	—	40 0
Stourbridge	330 0	16 10
Stratford-on-Avon	40 0	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	240 0	12 10
Severn and Wye	31 0	1 18
Thames and Medway	15 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	—	1 10
Ditto, Black	—	1 1
Trent and Mersey	1850 0	75 & bs.
Warw. and Birming.	260 0	11 0
Warwick and Napton	225 0	11 0
Wilts and Berks	5 5	—
Worc. and Birming.	43 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	9 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	83 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	195 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	82½ 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	70 0	3½ 0 do.
Bristol	100 0	2 10
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	6 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	43 0	1 10
Vauxhall	20 0	1 0
Waterloo	6 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	30 0	1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	26½ 0	1 1
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	10 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	121 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	63½ 0	3 0
Kent	28 0	—
Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
South London	92 0	3 0
West Middlesex	65 0	2 15
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	1¾ dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	55 0	2 10
Atlas	8¼ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4 0	0 5
County Fire	—	2 10
Eagle	4¼ 0	0 5
Globe	140½ 0	7 0
Guardian	18 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	90 0	5 0
Ditto Life	10 0	0 8
Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Protector Fire	¾ dis.	0 1 3
Provident Life	19 0	0 18
Rock Life	2⅝ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	—	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	35 dis.	—
Bolanos	70 pm.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	5 dis.	—
British Iron	26 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	14 0	—
General	1¾ dis.	—
Pasco Peruvian	14 dis.	—
Potosi	2¾ dis.	—
Real Del Monte	90 pm.	—
Tlalpuxahua	50 pm.	—
United Mexican	10½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	18 dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	56 0	3 0
Ditto, New	1¼ pm.	0 12
City	157 0	9 0
Ditto, New	87 0	5 0
Imperial	5½ dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	4¾ dis.	5 p.ct.
General United	7 dis.	6 p.ct.
British	12 dis.	—
Bath	13¼ 0	0 16
Birmingham	50 0	3 0
Birmingham&Stafford	6 dis.	—
Brighton	10 dis	3 p.ct.
Bristol	23½ 0	1 6
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	par.	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	54 0	2 10
Ratcliff	—	3 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	11 pm.	—
Auction Mart	18 0	—
Annuity, British	10 dis.	—
Bank, Irish Provincial	4¼ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	—	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	20 0	1 0
Margate Pier	180 0	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Dec. 26, to Jan. 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Farenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°			*Jan.*	°	°	°		
26	41	42	40	30, 43	cloudy	11	39	38	38	29, 30	showers
27	39	41	39	, 50	cloudy	12	35	37	31	, 44	cloudy
28	35	38	32	, 54	cloudy	13	32	38	48	, 80	sh., h. wind
29	38	42	41	, 36	cloudy	14	48	44	33	, 30	sh. & stor.
30	45	48	45	, 18	fair	15	32	35	35	30, 20	fair
31	45	48	45	, 18	fair	16	40	44	45	30, 00	cloudy, m.
J. 1	44	46	44	29, 88	fair, h. r. at n	17	35	40	35	, 24	cloudy, sn.
2	35	36	30	, 55	fair	18	32	34	31	, 25	fair
3	24	26	20	, 50	fair	19	30	35	28	, 27	fair
4	20	27	29	, 66	fair, snow.	20	29	30	27	, 15	fair
5	28	31	28	30, 10	snow	21	28	28	30	29, 80	snow
6	29	32	37	, 28	snow	22	29	27	20	, 59	snow
7	38	42	45	, 10	mist	23	25	29	29	, 60	fair
8	47	50	48	29, 98	cloudy	24	29	33	27	, 57	snow
9	45	45	41	, 86	fair	25	28	31	18	, 63	cloudy
10	40	41	40	, 69	rain						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1826, to January 27, 1827, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
29	199½	79 ⅜	—	86	85⅝	—	94¾	18⅝	—	40 38 pm.	18 17 pm.	19 17 pm.
30	200	79⅜ ⅝	—	—	86¼	—	95½	18¾	—	38 pm.	17 19 pm.	—
1	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2	201¼	79¾ ⅞	—	87¼	86⅝	—	95½	18¾	—	40 43 pm.	20 23 pm.	20 23 pm.
3	201	79⅞	—	87⅛	86½	—	95⅞	19	—	42 45 pm.	22 25 pm.	22 pm.
4	—	79¾ ⅞	—	86⅝	86⅝	—	95⅞	18⅞	—	43 46 pm.	24 26 pm.	25 26 pm.
5	201½	79⅞ ¾	—	87⅜	86¾	—	95¾	19	—	46 pm.	25 28 pm.	25 28 pm.
6	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	79⅝ ¾	78⅝ 9	—	86½	94¾ 5⅛	95¾	19⅛	236¼	46 pm.	26 27 pm.	26 27 pm.
9	—	79⅝ ⅞	78⅞ 9⅛	87	86½	94¾ 5	95¾	19	—	45 43 pm.	25 23 pm.	26 23 pm.
10	202¾	79⅞ 80⅛	79⅛ ⅜	87⅛	86¾	94⅞ 5⅛	96	19⅛	236¼	46 47 pm.	25 27 pm.	25 27 pm.
11	—	79⅞ ⅝	79⅛ 8⅞	87	86⅜	85 4¾	95¾	19	—	—	25 26 pm.	25 26 pm.
12	202¼	79⅛ ½	78¼ ¾	86	85¾	94⅝ ⅛	95½	19	—	44 pm.	26 24 pm.	26 24 pm.
13	201½	79½ ⅜	78¾ ⅝	—	86⅛	94⅜ ⅝	—	19	—	46 pm.	24 25 pm.	26 25 pm.
15	—	79¼ 9	78½ ¼	—	85⅞	94⅜ 4	94¾	18⅞	233¾	45 41 pm.	25 23 pm.	25 23 pm.
16	202	78¾ 9⅛	78 ⅜	86¼	85¾	93⅝ 4	94⅞	18⅞	—	41 38 pm.	22 23 pm.	22 23 pm.
17	201	78⅛ ½	78 7⅜	86	84⅝	93¾ ⅛	94 ⅜	18¾	—	—	23 19 pm.	23 19 pm.
18	—	78½ 8	77⅞ ¼	86¼	85¼	93⅝ ⅛	94	18⅝	—	39 36 pm.	21 22 pm.	21 23 pm.
19	200¾	77¾ 8¼	76¾ 7½	86	84⅝	93 ¼	93⅞	18¾	—	37 40 pm.	20 21 pm.	20 22 pm.
20	—	78⅞ 9⅛	78 ⅜	—	85⅝	93⅝ 4	—	18¾	—	—	—	—
22	—	79⅛ ½	78 ¾	—	86⅛	93¾ 4⅜	95⅛	19	—	—	21 23 pm.	21 23 pm.
23	—	79½ ⅛	78⅞ ⅜	—	85¾	94¼ 3¾	95	18⅞	234¾	43 46 pm.	23 25 pm.	23 25 pm.
24	202	79⅛ ⅝	78⅜ 9	87¾	86⅜	93¾ 4¾	95⅝	19	234	45 pm.	27 25 pm.	27 25 pm.
25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	202	80 79½	79¼ 8⅝	86⅝	86⅛	94¾ ¼	95¼	18⅞	—	46 48 pm.	25 27 pm.	—
27	—	79⅝ ⅞	78⅞ 9⅛	—	86¼	94½ ⅝	95½	19⅛	—	46 47 pm.	26 27 pm.	26 27 pm.

South Sea Stock, Jan. 10, 86⅞. Jan. 26, 86¾.—New South Sea Ann. Jan. 26, 78½.
Old South Sea Ann. Jan. 8, 79¼.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M.Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit.Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit.Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle2
Carmarth.-Chelms 2
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry2-Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5

Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham2..Oxf.2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries2
Stamford2.Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York4
Man 2...Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

FEBRUARY, 1827.

[PUBLISHED MARCH 1.]

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with a PORTRAIT of the late WILLIAM GIFFORD, Esq.
And a View of SOMERTON CHURCH, co. Oxford.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Verax observes, "As the Catholic question is again to be agitated in Parliament, and party sentiments probably to be urged with the usual warmth, allow me to recall to your readers the memorable words of a sincere patriot and admirable writer, the author of 'The Pursuits of Literature.' Speaking of the public maintenance of the Roman Catholic Clergy, as a body, by our Government, he thus expresses himself: 'We must remember that the very frame and spirit of the Laws, Ordinances, and Constitution of England, are in the most direct opposition to the Roman Catholic religion, and all its doctrines, practices, opinions, superstitions, and tyranny. I am astonished that we can forget their history and effects.' ——'We may depend upon it, wherever the Roman Catholic religion is introduced, or permitted, or fostered, or pitied, or encouraged, the words of the poet will be found eminently true—

Spiritus intus alit, totamque infusa per artus
Mens agitat molem, et magno se corpore miscet.

Verax of Cambridge says, "In looking over your Obituary for the month of September 1825, I discovered an error in the account there given of the late Professor Dobree, which, bearing as it does upon the high and deserved reputation of his predecessor in the Greek Professorship, I am anxious to see rectified. It is said that 'he (Mr. Dobree) was intimately acquainted with Porson, who set the highest value on his talents; and at the death of that great man, was considered as his natural successor: but he was at that time out of the kingdom, and the diffidence of his diposition would not permit him to become an active competitor for any honour.' You will judge of your Correspondent's accuracy, when I inform you, that Mr. Dobree was not only in England at the time of Porson's decease, but that he was actually a candidate to succeed him in the Professorial chair. So far, however, was he from being considered as his *natural* successor, that he very soon thought it advisable to withdraw his name and pretensions, upon finding the inclination of the Electors, I might almost say unanimously, turned towards Mr. Monk, then a Fellow of Trinity College, and now Dean of Peterborough. The same course was adopted on this occasion by the third Candidate, at present one of the most distinguished characters in this realm; and thus the field was left open to him, who, from the result, may perhaps with more propriety be said to have been considered as the natural successor to Porson. Entertaining, as I unquestionably do, a very high regard both for the literary and private character of the late Professor Dobree, I shall not hazard a depreciation of either by instituting any comparison between him and others: but this I will take upon myself to say, that to no Greek Professor, since the foundation of the office, is the University of Cambridge more indebted than to Professor Monk, whether we consider his editorial services, his valuable assistance in the reformation of our classical examinations, or his able and judicious defence of Alma Mater, on all occasions when her honour and advantage were concerned."

H. B. remarks, "In an article signed D. A. Y. in your Supplementary number, p. 595, there is mentioned an inscription 'very quaint and pedantic, and which has puzzled many.' Allow me to make some remarks upon it, and to offer you at the same time a translation of it. In the first place, then, the use of post for erga is singular and uncommon. The word Brabeum too, for the more classic one of Bravium,—certaminis vel palæstræ præmium—may smack somewhat of the pedant.

Solus bravii duplicis almam tulisti.—*Prud.*

The initial letters D. O. M. signify Divo Optimo Maximo, meaning, when used by heathen writers, Jupiter, the all-powerful ruler of the world. By Christian writers, as here, it means God, the Almighty power; I would translate the inscription thus. The words in a parenthesis are understood in the Latin. "By his pious posterity (is erected) this stone, to (the memory of) Mr. John Bruning, priest in holy orders, and a most faithful ecclesiastic of this place. He was a man of venerable age, full of fame as of years. As a quadragenarian ever most beloved, and, whilst living, the support and ornament of his day and of his neighbourhood. A splendid example of the higher literary attainments, fearless faith and moral sanctity. As a friend he was most true, and most delighting in peace, obtained at however great a sacrifice. Economical, prudent, benevolent, most hospitable; a very parent to his relatives and the poor, whom he was wont to consider as such. In short, illustrious for every virtue, yet still, at the same time, more illustrious for an extremely modest and unaffected demeanor. He lived 66 years M. D. and quitted this life, for a heavenly reward, the 3d Calend of April, A. D. 1663."

Mr. Henry W. Whatton requests permission to correct, by the Woodford Chartulary in the British Museum, and other memorials of evidences, some errors in vol. xcv. i. p. 201, originating from modern history and erroneous quotations. *For* Margaret, daughter of Robert Woodford, *read* Margaret, daughter of Thomas, son of the last Sir Robert. *For* Isabel, the daughter of John Neville, descendant of Sir William, *read* Isabel, daughter of the latter.

Vol. xcvi. ii. 147. The name of the Irish Counsellor slain in the recent duel, was John, not Dominic, Bric.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Interesting Narrative connected with the Duke of York.

Mr. Urban,

THE accompanying paper, which came accidentally into my hands, is so interesting, and redounds so much to the credit of His Royal Highness the late Commander in Chief, and other persons concerned in it, that I venture to think the insertion of it may gratify many readers of your valuable Magazine. C.

Passing over the Guadarama mountains, seven leagues north of Madrid, on the 13th October, 1809, accompanied by some British officers of the Guards, about 80 British soldiers, and several Spaniards, the whole convoyed by a strong escort of French troops, cavalry and infantry, I perceived in the centre of the escort a very interesting looking child, apparently seven years old, sitting with a Spanish female in a kind of cart; the appearance of the boy indicated that he was not a native of a southern climate: this, together with a naïveté and playfulness in his manner, induced me to address him. I accordingly spoke to him in Spanish, to which he made a suitable reply; and to my no small surprise, immediately after he addressed me in English. Having enquired of the female (who appeared to have the boy under her care) where he had learned to speak the English language, she replied that the boy was born in Scotland, that his father, who had been a serjeant in the 42d regiment, had served the year before in the British army under Sir John Moore, and was killed at the battle in front of Corunna; previous to which, on the retreat of the British troops from Lugo, the mother, together with the boy, were left behind, sick, in the hospital at Lugo; that she fell a victim to disease, and her child was found in the hospital, in an abandoned, wretched condition, by the French officer of cavalry, who at that moment commanded the cavalry that convoyed us on our way to France. When an opportunity offered, I introduced the subject to the French commandant, who corroborated the story related by the Spanish lady, who it turned out was his chère amie. I then mentioned the circumstance to the British officer, who, as well as myself, conjointly endeavoured to prevail on the French officer to give up the child to his natural protectors, but all our arguments and entreaties were in vain, for he was so much attached to the boy, that he would not part with him on any account.

At this period, independent of his history, the manners of the child were extremely interesting, and he could speak four languages with no small degree of fluency. French, he acquired from the French officer; German, from the officer's servant, who happened to be of the Saxon contingent; Spanish, from the female, who could not speak a word of French; and he still retained a knowledge of his native tongue. We journeyed together three weeks longer towards the French frontier, and on our arrival at Tolosa, 30 miles south of Bayonne, the French commandant received orders to conduct the Spanish prisoners of war to the fortress of Pampeluna, while the British wounded, who fell into the hands of the enemy in the hospital after the battle of Talavera, were ordered to prosecute their march to France; but (as I was subsequently informed) the road to Pampeluna being intercepted by the Spanish Guerillas, it was necessary that the French officer should restore the communication at the head of a large force. In the mean time he left his establishment at Tolosa, until it would be prudent to order it to rejoin him; but the Spanish lady (on account of living with a French officer,) dreaded the resentment of her country-

men so much, that in a few days after the departure of the French officer, she fled, and deserted the child in her charge.

About a month after this period, Captain, now Major H——, of the 23d Dragoons, whose wounds did not permit him to accompany us from Madrid, in passing through Tolosa on his way to Verdun, accidentally heard that there was an English boy in an abandoned, forlorn condition in the town. He immediately took the child under his protection, and having heard at Orleans that I had received a passport to return to England, and being anxious that I should convey some letters to his family, ventured to proceed to Paris; here I recognised my little travelling companion, who recollected me immediately. In a few days I prevailed on Captain H—— to allow me to take the boy to England; and having presented my little protegé at the Bureau de Guerre, his manners and history soon obtained permission for him to return home.

Previous to leaving the French metropolis, Captain H—— gave me a letter, addressed to His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the founder of the Military Asylum, and another letter to the Marquis of Huntley, Colonel of the regiment in which the boy's father had served. On my arrival in London, I lost no time in delivering these letters, and soon after was (together with the child) honoured by an interview with His Royal Highness, who was very much pleased with the boy, took him in his arms, and spoke to him in French and German, to which the little fellow made suitable answers. His Royal Highness was pleased to make every necessary arrangement for the boy's admission into the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, with as little delay as possible. Lord Huntley, on receipt of Capt. H.'s letter, immediately wrote to the Colonel of the 1st. batt. 42d reg. then quartered at Canterbury, to make inquiry if the child had any friends living in Scotland. In a few days after (it being necessary to procure the Marquis of Huntley's signature to some papers, previous to the boy's admission into the Asylum) I, together with my little protegé, was proceeding to Richmond House for that purpose, when, on our arrival in Charing Cross, I perceived a soldier, in the Highland uniform, walking leisurely about 100 yards before me; I soon overtook this man, who happened to serve in the 42d regiment, and having inquired of him if he had been acquainted with Serjeant M'Cullum of his regiment, who was killed the year before at Corrunna, he answered, "Sir, I did not know any man of that name who was killed, but will you be so good as to tell me why you have asked me that question." Because, said I, pointing out to him the boy, that is his child, whom I first found in Spain.—"Oh! Sir," said he (rushing over to the boy), "he is my child; James, dont you know me?" The scene that took place can be more easily imagined than described—alternation of joy and grief, exultation and despondency, depicted in the countenance, and evinced in the manner of this soldier, on the sudden discovery of his long lost child, and on his being simultaneously made acquainted with the death of his wife. I must confess it affected me so much, that (as well to repress my feelings, as to avoid the crowd that collected around us in the street), I was obliged to retire into the next shop that presented itself. In a short time we proceeded together to Richmond House; where, after having presented my protegé to Lord Huntley, I related to his Lordship the discovery I had just made, and the extraordinary circumstance attending it. On the soldier being brought forward, he delivered a letter to Lord Huntley from Colonel Sterling, then commanding the 1st batt. 42d reg. at Canterbury, which stated, that he was happy to inform his Lordship, that the man alluded to in his Lordship's letter, relative to an orphan boy of the regiment, was severely wounded at Corunna (but not killed), and was the bearer of his letter, and he had sent the man to town without making him acquainted with the object of his journey.

It then appeared that this soldier was in the act of proceeding to Richmond House with this letter to Lord Huntley, when I accidentally fell in with him. In a few days after, the boy was admitted into the Royal Military Asylum, where he now is. We parted from each other with mutual regret; he wept so bitterly that his tears were nearly contagious.

In justice to Lord Huntley, I must add, that his Lordship in a very handsome manner offered to remunerate me

for the expences I had incurred in clothing and bringing the boy to England, &c. which I begged leave to decline, stating, that whatever little merit might be ascribed to me for taking care of the boy, would in my opinion be done away with, by accepting any pecuniary recompense; I therefore hoped his Lordship would excuse my receiving any. Lord Huntley was then pleased to say, it was evident, from the appearance of the boy, that I had taken every possible care of him, and added, that he would be happy at any time to do any thing in his power to forward my promotion.

March, 1810.

Mr. Urban, *Richmond, Feb.* 5.

THE character and amiable qualities of the much-lamented Duke of York, have justly impressed the public mind with feelings of unfeigned admiration, and lasting regret: and many as there might have been, who witnessed the last melancholy and impressive scene of human grandeur, infinitely more were forced by circumstances unprovided for, to return home unwillingly, without the power of discharging a last and solemn duty to departed worth.

A methodised procedure would certainly have obviated accidents and danger to which helpless females were more especially exposed in one of the most dense and oppressing crowds that ever assembled. Distant may such solemnities be! but let the past furnish a lesson for the future.

On account of the great increase of population, *five days* would be requisite for a *due observance* of such an affecting ceremony. On the first, Noblemen and Gentlemen's carriages only, would attend. The second and fourth days would be assigned for the admission of females and grown children, (or for ladies and gentlemen); while the other sex would be admitted on the third and fifth days. *Perfect regularity and order* might *easily* be maintained. Let an avenue extending from any given point, half a mile, be formed by a military force. A moving column of four persons in each of its files, would occupy this avenue; and each file occupying twenty-six inches, 1217 files would constitute the moving column, containing 4868 persons. Supposing the column to take even an hour to move over the half-mile in the course of eight hours, the usual time, 38,944 persons would, each day, pass through the house of mourning, in proper attire. The police would direct all joining the procession to take post in the rear of the moving column. To exclude the possibility of any hazardous crowding, tickets marked for the day, and with certain initials, might, in four, or more places, be given out, on the previous day, to applicants. It is too manifest, that without such a plan as this, or some better-imagined, few can have an opportunity of giving a final proof of attachment and respect.

It would prevent serious *accidents* and *robberies* at several public places, were entrance regulated by the admission of *successive files* formed in the order in which they arrived at the doors.

Yours, &c. John Macdonald.

THE TWENTIETH OF JANUARY.

THOUGH deep regrets, and future fears,
Might dim these eyes with selfish tears,
Yet will I quit myself; and sing
The Warrior offspring of a King.

He was a Man—his British heart
Disdain'd the aid of foreign art—
Bright image of his noble Sire
In mien, and valour's temperate fire;
The poor man's friend, the rich man's pride,
The soldier's comfort, and his guide.

By Britain's sons his funeral day
Shall ne'er unheeded pass away.
The Lord of Belvoir's castled steep
Shall yearly with the Veteran weep;
Though still unblam'd he might repine
For her, of Howard's noble line;
Yet if a tear remain unshed
For th' honour'd partner of his bed,
He'll pour it on this day, and prove
As true to friendship, as to love.

But chiefly, Sire, shalt thou bemoan,
Dear to thy heart, as near thy throne,
Him studious of his Country's weal,
In honour tried, and loyal zeal,
Firm to resist the Papal rod,
Peace to his soul! so bless him, God!

LINES

On the Funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of York and Albany.

ALAS! what means that sad procession,
Moving at a pace so slow,
Drooping troops in long succession,
Warriors quite unmanned with woe.

I see a People clad in mourning;
I see their King o'erwhelmed with grief;
I see a Princess deeply sorrowing,
But her tears bring no relief.

Behold the labourer's hand is staid,
With downcast looks the Nobles stand,
The holy Priesthood is dismayed,
And sadness darkens all the land.

He's gone who was the Army's Chief,
He's gone who was the Monarch's stay,
Who to the friendless brought relief,
England's hope is swept away.

Long and trying was his sickness,
Pain now relieved, yet still renewed,
But strong in Faith, and Christian meekness,
His constant mind was unsubdued.

Gently soothing others' sorrow,
A Sister's tear, a Brother's sigh,
He cherished hopes still for the morrow,
Though prepar'd ere then to die.

Unstained with pride though next the Throne,
A master kind, a steadfast Friend,
Indulgent Husband, duteous Son,
A subject, faithful to the end.

Religious,—to the Church most true,
But proof against th' Enthusiast's cant,
Expecting what to rank is due,
But turning from the Sycophant.

With modesty he shunned applause,
Unostentatious 'midst the throng,
But loved his Country, and her Laws,
And blessings followed as he moved along.

Oh! ne'er can England see again,
A Prince more loyal and more brave,
A man more true to other men,
Than he now laid within the grave.

But cease to weep, and cease to mourn,
His heavenly spirit mounts on high,
A Father greets a Son's return,
And Angels guide him through the sky.

Well pleased all ready from above,
He hears the praise that lifts his name,
A name that bears a Nation's love,
A name entwined with Britain's fame.

Jan. 20. ANON.

REFLECTIONS

ON THE DEATH OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF YORK.

By W. HERSEE.

"HOW are the mighty fallen!"—The manly brow, [princely smile,—
Form'd for the glittering diadem,—the
The voice that spoke the language of the heart,—
Where are they now? Sleeping in the dust!
The British Chieftain and the soldier's friend,
To whom the widow and the orphan child,
Amid their deepest sorrows, oft appeal'd,
And ne'er appeal'd in vain;—that gen'rous Chief [tomb.
Hath join'd his fathers in the darksome
Ah! how precarious are the things of earth!
The great destroyer of the brightest hopes,
The ruthless tyrant of all human kind,
Comes like a thief by night, with silent tread,
And plants his dagger in the princely heart!
O what a lesson this for earthly pride!
The pomp and splendour of the funeral train,
The faithful tribute of a nation's tears,
The holy anthems of the sacred choir,
Are all in vain, to hush the voice of Truth:
The hand of Death descends alike on all,—
The mausoleum of the Royal corse,
Clothed in rich velvet of imperial hue,
Contains no more than does the lowly grave
Where Poverty hath found a place of rest;
O what a lesson this for earthly pride!

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, Jan.* 19.

HAVING for some time been engaged in the study of Anglo-Saxon Heptarchic Coins, it appears to me that many mistakes have been committed by the writers on that subject. The study indeed seems to be almost in its infancy, a circumstance little to be wondered at, when we consider the rude state of the coinage of that period, the few coins we have extant of most of their princes, and the number of princes of the same name occurring, which renders it difficult to know to whom to attribute them. Should the following remarks on the coins of the kingdom of Kent be considered worthy of insertion, I shall feel happy in communicating such observations on the coins of the other kingdoms as have occurred to me.

ETHELBERT, KING OF KENT.

The only part of the King's name which appears on this coin is EDILI, which forms the first part of the names of several Heptarchic princes, as Edilwalch, A. D. 595, King of the South Saxons; Ethehere, 654; and Ethelwald, 655; Kings of East Anglia; Ethelred, 675, King of Mercia; Ethelward, 726, of the West Saxons, and several others; not to mention those beginning with ATHEL, as Athelric, 586, and Athelfrid, 593, Kings of Northumberland, and whose names may probably have commenced with an E. I see, therefore, no good reason for assigning this coin to Kent; indeed were I to assign it to any one kingdom in preference to others, it should be the South Saxons, if the rude reverse is to be considered as a bird, the martlets, according to Speed, being the ensign or arms of that kingdom; but this conjecture I must allow

is little more probable than that which has assigned them to Kent, for which I can discover no reason whatever, except that other sceatas were found bearing the name of Egbert, and which have been attributed to Kent; but if I shall be able to show that the sceatas of Egbert *do not* belong to Kent, I think it must be admitted that neither is there any good grounds for assigning those bearing the name EDILI to that kingdom.

Egbert, King of Kent.

I have often doubted whether there was any good reason for supposing the sceatas bearing the name of Egbert to belong to Kent. I was at first inclined to attribute them to Egbert of Wessex, from the dragon on the reverse, which Speed gives as the arms of that kingdom. With this conjecture I was by no means fully satisfied, but only considered it as more probable than that which assigned them to Kent. I have since, however, discovered a chain of evidence which goes to overturn both suppositions, and which I think establishes almost beyond doubt that they belong to Northumberland.

In Ruding's plates we find a sceata, (Appendix, Pl. 26, No. 7,) which bears on one side a head, with a cross under it, and the legend ÆELVN◇◇-TIIA; and on referring to Speed, page 318, I find that there was a son of Ailred or Alcred, King of Northumberland, who was called Alhnud, and was slain by the Danes, and canonized as a saint; and it is highly probable this coin may belong to him. The reverse has a man with two crosses in his hands, a figure similar to which may be found on several sceatas, and particularly those bearing the name of Egbert. This circumstance naturally awakens a suspicion, that those coins may belong to the kingdom of Northumberland. On referring to the history of that kingdom, we find indeed no King named Egbert, except a petty prince who reigned only a year, in the time of Alfred, to whom it is not probable they belong; but we find an Archbishop of York, who was called St. Egbert, and was brother to Eadberht, King of Northumberland, A. D. 738.

If we look to the other side of these coins we find the name variously spelt, E□TBEREDTVT . EADBEREDTVT; which is generally supposed to be the name of a moneyer, but which I have little doubt was intended for Eadberht, King of Northumberland. We shall then have the King's name on one side, and the Archbishop's on the other, as we find occurring on many other coins of that period. We must also suppose the coins bearing on one side an animal supposed to be a dragon, and on the other side the same name, E□TBEREDTVT, to belong to the same prince; and if these coins belong to Northumberland, it is probable this animal is a lion, to which it appears to bear some resemblance; but if it should be contended for that it is really a dragon, I shall only observe, that we have no proof that a dragon was used as an ensign or badge by the *Kings of Kent*, to whom these coins have been hitherto attributed.—It may be objected that some of those coins with the supposed dragon bear on the other side a different name from that of Eadbert. This, so far from being an objection, however, will, I think, tend to establish in a still clearer manner that these coins belong to Northumberland. One of the other names which occur on them is AELHRED; and if we refer to historical accounts, we shall find that amongst the Kings of Northumerland, is to be found the name of Alcred, A. D. 765, only seven years after the death of Eadberht. The name is differently spelt in different histories, some calling it Alured, some Ailred; but in Rapin, vol. I. p. 154, he is called Alcred. The name ELVAIR, according to Ruding, is also amongst the moneyers; I have not seen this coin, or any engraving of it, but perhaps it may belong to Egfrid, and the letters thus formed, ELVRID; the R being often made like an A, and the D like an R. It may also be observed that the figure to which the name of Egbert is added, appears more like an ecclesiastic than a King, as it bears a cross in each hand, and has a head-dress somewhat similar to those on some of the ecclesiastical coins. I think, therefore, the coins bearing the names of Alhnod, Egbert, Edbert, and Alcred, form together such a chain of evidence, as will well warrant us in attributing all these coins, as well as the sceatas (plate 26, nos. 6 and 9), to the kingdom of Northumberland.

Yours, &c. John Lindsay.

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 20.

THE Unitarians, or at least that portion of the sect who term themselves Freethinkers, appear to be getting weary of that quiet obscurity into which they have hitherto been involved, and to have become very anxious to attract public attention to themselves and their doctrines, and in pursuit of that laudable object (the attainment of notoriety), having lately taken to protesting against the injury done to their consciences by being compelled to acquiesce in the Marriage ceremony of the Established Church, and on two late occasions, have caused considerable delay and confusion in the performance of Divine service in consequence. It is to be hoped, however, that if such kind of protests be again offered, that no ill-founded pity for their supposed scruples of conscience will be suffered to prevail, or rather to avert that just contempt and indignation which such conduct is calculated to excite, when viewed in its proper light. It is but justice however to say, that on both the late occasions of protests being offered against the performance of the Marriage Ceremony, the officiating clergyman (but especially the Rev. Dr. Rice) displayed a proper sense of the indecency, and a fixed determination to resist it as far as possible.

These Freethinkers, it appears, entertain very strong objections against the Marriage Ritual of the Church of England; they consider that the invocation of the Trinity is impiety of the most dreadful kind, as elevating to the rank of Deity a mere human being, and paying divine honours to this human being, and to a third personage, whom they conceive to be the creature of fancy or mistake. Now even upon this objection, without taking into account those of a minor description, can we suppose that these men really do hold this opinion? or if they do, what idea can we form of their consciences, if they will, to secure any advantages whatever, deliberately and publicly repudiate this doctrine; nay, according to their view of the subject, commit positive and direct blasphemy. We must entertain the same opinion of them that we should of a professed believer in the divinity of our Saviour who should, under any circumstances, or for any purpose, deny the Godhead of his Redeemer, or the personality of the Holy Spirit; namely, that his pretensions to particular tenderness of conscience was base hypocrisy, that he possessed one of those placid consciences which never do their possessors any harm, and that, consequently, he was far, very far from being entitled to respect or even compassion.

Let these people be treated with the contempt they merit, if they should again present themselves to libel the ordinancy, and vilify the belief of the Church of England. Let them be told that the fathers of that Church were men who despised and forsook all worldly advantages, honours, or possessions, rather than act contrary to the dictates of their consciences—that they were content to be driven from their families, exiled from their country, nay even to lay down their lives at the stake, rather than offend the monitor within, rather than to acquiesce in tenets they denied, or submit to ordinances they disallowed. And let them be told, that the Church of England, at the present day (and not merely the Church of England, but all classes of Christians), refuses and rejects the claims of any man to peculiar tenderness of conscience, who will not do likewise; that it considers their protests in the light of deliberate insults, not however worthy of being resented otherwise than by reminding them how little they resembled the founders of the Protestant faith, to whom they affect to compare themselves.

Let it not be forgotten, by the Freethinkers, or any other persons who may affect to entertain conscientious scruples in regard to the Marriage Ritual of the Church of England, that if they chose to take a trip to Scotland, or even to cross the British Channel, they might be united in matrimony without giving their assent to the obnoxious doctrines they complain of, as marriage may be now contracted as a civil contract, without any profession of religious belief; and that the law of England recognises the validity of such marriages to the fullest extent. If, therefore, the Freethinkers choose to sacrifice their consciences rather than a few pounds, let them do so in silence, lest they provoke contempt rather than sympathy.

R. H.

W. Gifford

Born 1756; — Died 1826.

Gent. Mag. Feb. 1827. Pl. I. p. 105.

Published March 1, 1827 by J. B. Nichols, Parliament Street.

MEMOIR OF WILLIAM GIFFORD, Esq.

(With a Portrait.)

On the last day of the departed year, died, at his house in James-street, Buckingham-gate, aged 70, William Gifford, esq. author of the Baviad and Mæviad, translator of Juvenal and Persius, and Editor of the Quarterly Review from its commencement to the beginning of 1826.

To those who have seen the Juvenal of this highly-gifted man, the captivating piece of autobiography prefixed to that work must necessarily be familiar; and indeed on its first appearance in 1802, we gave a short epitome of it in vol. LXXXII. ii. 897. At the same time we think no apology necessary for our making, on this appropriate occasion, some more extensive extracts. In perusing that exceedingly interesting narrative, it is difficult to say which is most entitled to our admiration, the writer's manly candour in unfolding his humble origin, or his genuine modesty in veiling his acquired eminence.

Mr. Gifford was of a Devonshire family, and was born at Ashburton in that county in April 1756. His ancestry he could trace no further than to his great-grand-father, who resided at Halsbury near that town, and was possessed of considerable property. This, however, his son and grandson entirely dissipated, and, at the period when Mr. Gifford entered the world, his mother was living alone on very scanty resources, his father having lately gone to sea as second in command of the Lyon transport. He did not return till 1764; and then, after having for about three years unprofitably carried on his business as a painter and glazier, sunk from intemperance into the grave, whither his widow followed him within a twelvemonth. "She was," says her son, "an excellent woman, bore my father's infirmities with patience and good humour, loved her children dearly, and died at last, exhausted with anxiety and grief, more on their account than her own."

Mr. Gifford was thus left an orphan when not quite thirteen, with a brother hardly two, "and we had not," he says, "a relation or friend in the world." His brother was consigned to the alms-house, and after a short life of hardship and suffering, died a youth. He was himself at first taken to the house of a person named Carlisle, who, for money advanced to his mother, had taken possession of all her effects, and who was also his godfather. William Gifford had in his father's life-time, though to little profit, spent three years at the free-school, and his godfather, from "respect for the opinion of the town," now sent him again, and he studied with greater diligence. With the expense of this, however, Carlisle was soon tired, and after three months he removed his godson, and began to look round for some opportunity of ridding himself of a useless charge. Having been unsuccessful in persuading the boy to follow the plough, he appears to have determined on some maritime employment for him. An arrangement was made that he should be fitted out to assist in a Newfoundland store-house, but the merchant on seeing him, pronounced him to be "too small;" and so humbled were his prospects after this, that his godfather next proposed to apprentice him in one of the Torbay fishing-boats. The matter was, however, compromised by his consenting to go on board a small coaster belonging to Brixham, and thither he went when little more than thirteen.

"In this vessel," he says, "I continued nearly a twelvemonth; and here I got acquainted with nautical terms, and contracted a love for the sea which a lapse of thirty years has but little diminished. It will be easily conceived that my life was a life of hardship. I was not only a 'ship-boy on the high and giddy mast,' but also in the cabin, where every menial office fell to my lot: yet if I was restless and discontented, I can safely say it was not so much on account of this, as of my being precluded from all possibility of reading; as my master did not possess, nor do I recollect seeing during the whole time of my abode with him, a single book of any description, except the Coasting Pilot.

"As my lot seemed to be cast, however, I was not negligent in seeking such information as promised to be useful; and I therefore frequented, at my leisure hours, such vessels as dropt into Torbay. On attempting to get on board one of these, which I did at midnight, I missed my footing, and fell into the sea. The floating away of the

boat alarmed the man on deck, who came to the ship's side just in time to see me sink. He immediately threw out several ropes, one of which providentially (for I was unconscious of it,) intangled itself about me, and I was drawn up to the surface, till a boat could be got round. The usual methods were taken to recover me, and I awoke in bed the next morning, remembering nothing but the horror I felt, when I first found myself unable to cry out for assistance. This was not my only escape, but I forbear to speak of them. An escape of another kind was preparing for me."

This was an alteration in the conduct of his godfather, who, to allay a murmuring which had arisen amongst the townspeople, had now determined to recal him from his degraded situation, and restore him to school. This, as he wanted some months of fourteen, and was not yet bound apprentice, was easily effected; and "my heart," he continues, "which had been cruelly shut up, now opened to kinder sentiments, and fairer views."

"After the holidays I returned to my darling pursuit, arithmetic: my progress was now so rapid, that in a few months I was at the head of the school, and qualified to assist my master, Mr. E. Foulong, on any extraordinary emergency. As he usually gave me a trifle on those occasions, it raised a thought in me, that, by engaging with him as a regular assistant, and undertaking the instruction of a few evening scholars, I might, with a little additional aid, be enabled to support myself. God knows, my ideas of support at this time were of no very extravagant nature. I had, besides, another object in view. Mr. Hugh Smerdon, my first Master, was now grown old and infirm; it seemed unlikely that he should hold out above three or four years; and I fondly flattered myself that, notwithstanding my youth, I might possibly be appointed to succeed him. I was in my fifteenth year, when I built these castles. A storm, however, was collecting, which unexpectedly burst upon me, and swept them all away.

"On mentioning my little plan to Carlisle, he treated it with the utmost contempt; and told me, that, as I had learned enough at school, he must be considered as having fairly discharged his duty; he added, that he had been negotiating with his cousin, a shoemaker of some respectability, who had liberally agreed to take me without a fee, as an apprentice. I was so shocked at this intelligence, that I did not remonstrate; but went in sullenness and silence to my new master, to whom I was soon after bound, till I should attain the age of twenty-one.

"As I hated my new profession with a perfect hatred, I made no progress in it; and was consequently little regarded in the family, of which I sunk by degrees into the common drudge: this did not much disquiet me, for my spirits were now humbled. I did not, however, quite resign the hope of one day succeeding to Mr. Hugh Smerdon, and therefore secretly prosecuted my favourite study, at every interval of leisure. These intervals were not very frequent; and when the use I made of them was found out, they were rendered still less so. I could not guess the motives for this at first; but at length I discovered that my Master destined his youngest son for the situation to which I aspired.

"I possessed at this time but one book in the world: it was a treatise on Algebra, given to me by a young woman, who had found it in a lodging-house. I considered it as a treasure; but it was a treasure locked up; for it supposed the reader to be well acquainted with simple equation, and I knew nothing of the matter. My master's son had purchased Fenning's Introduction: this was precisely what I wanted; but he carefully concealed it from me, and I was indebted to chance alone for stumbling upon his hiding-place. I sat up for the greatest part of several nights successively, and before he suspected that his treatise was discovered, had completely mastered it. I could now enter upon my own; and that carried me pretty far into the science. This was not done without difficulty. I had not a farthing on earth, nor a friend to give me one; pen, ink, and paper, therefore, (in despite of the flippant remark of Lord Orford,) were, for the most part, as completely out of my reach as a crown and sceptre. There was, indeed, a resource; but the utmost caution and secrecy were necessary in applying to it. I beat out pieces of leather as smooth as possible, and wrought my problems on them with a blunted awl; for the rest, my memory was te-

nacious, and I could multiply and divide by it to a great extent.

"Hitherto I had not so much as dreamed of poetry: indeed, I scarcely knew it by name; and whatever may be said of the force of nature, I certainly never 'lisp'd in numbers.' I recollect the occasion of my first attempt; it is, like all the rest of my non-adventures, of so unimportant a nature, that I should blush to call the attention of the idlest reader to it, but for the reason alleged in the introductory paragraph. A person, whose name escapes me, had undertaken to paint a sign for an ale-house: it was to have been a lion, but the unfortunate artist produced a dog. On this awkward affair, one of my acquaintance wrote a copy of what we called verse: I liked it, but fancied that I could compose something more to the purpose. I made the experiment, and by the unanimous suffrage of my shopmates, was allowed to have succeeded. Notwithstanding this encouragement, I thought no more of verse till another occurrence, as trifling as the former, furnished me with a fresh subject; and thus I went on, till I had got together about a dozen of them. Certainly, nothing on earth was so deplorable; such as they were, however, they were talked of in my little circle, and I was sometimes invited to repeat them, even out of it. I never committed a line to paper for two reasons—first, because I had no paper; and secondly—perhaps I might be excused from going further; but, in truth, I was afraid, as my master had already threatened me, for inadvertently hitching the name of one of his customers into a rhyme.

"The repetitions of which I speak were always attended with applause, and sometimes with favours more substantial: little collections were now and then made, and I have received sixpence in an evening. To one who had long lived in the absolute want of money, such a resource seemed a Peruvian mine: I furnished myself by degrees with paper, &c. and, what was of more importance, with books of geometry and of the higher branches of algebra, which I cautiously concealed. Poetry, even at this time, was no amusement of mine: it was subservient to other purposes; and I only had recourse to it, when I wanted money for my mathematical pursuits. But the clouds were gathering fast. My master's anger was raised to a terrible pitch by my indifference to his concerns, and still more by the reports that were daily brought to him of my presumptuous attempts at versification. I was required to give up my papers, and when I refused, my garret was searched, my little hoard of books discovered and removed, and all future repetitions prohibited in the strictest manner.

"This was a very severe stroke, and I felt it most sensibly; it was followed by another severer still,—a stroke which crushed the hopes I had so long and so fondly cherished, and resigned me at once to despair. Mr. Hugh Smerdon, on whose succession I had calculated, died, and was succeeded by a person not much older than myself, and certainly not so well qualified for the situation.

"In this humble and obscure state, poor beyond the common lot, yet flattering my ambition with day-dreams, which, perhaps would never have been realized, I was found, in the twentieth year of my age, by Mr. William Cookesley—a name never to be pronounced by me without veneration. The lamentable doggerel which I have already mentioned, and which had passed from mouth to mouth among people of my own degree, had, by some accident or other, reached his ear, and given him a curiosity to inquire after the author.

"It was my good fortune to interest his benevolence. My little history was not untinctured with melancholy, and I laid it fairly before him. His first care was to console; his second, which he cherished to the last moment of his existence, was to relieve and support me.

"Mr. Cookesley was not rich; his eminence in his profession, which was that of a surgeon, procured him, indeed, much employment; but in a country town, men of science are not the most liberally rewarded: he had, besides, a very numerous family, which left him little for the purposes of general benevolence; that little, however, was cheerfully bestowed, and his activity and zeal were always at hand to supply the deficiencies of his fortune."

Through the kindness of Mr. Cookesley, a subscription was raised, "for purchasing the remainder of the time of William Gifford; and for enabling him to improve himself in writing

and English grammar."—Sufficient was thus collected for purchasing the eighteen months which remained of his apprenticeship, and for maintaining the youthful genius for a few months, during which he assiduously attended the Rev. Thomas Smerdon.

"At the expiration of this period, it was found that my progress (for I will speak the truth in modesty) had been more considerable than my patrons expected. I had also written in the interim several little pieces of poetry, less rugged, I suppose, than my former ones; and certainly with fewer anomalies of language. My preceptor, too, spoke favourably of me; and my benefactor, who was now become my father and my friend, had little difficulty in persuading my patrons to renew their donations, and continue me at school for another year. Such liberality was not lost upon me; I grew anxious to make the best return in my power, and I redoubled my diligence. Now, that I am sunk into indolence, I look back with some degree of scepticism to the exertions of that period.

"In two years and two months from the day of my emancipation, I was pronounced by Mr. Smerdon fit for the University; and Mr. Cookesley looked round for some one who had interest enough to procure me some little office at Oxford. This person, who was soon found, was Thomas Taylor, esq. of Denbury, a gentleman to whom I had already been indebted for much liberal and friendly support. He procured me the place of Bib. Lect. at Exeter College; and this, with such occasional assistance from the country as Mr. Cookesley undertook to provide, was thought sufficient to enable me to live, at least till I had taken a degree.

"During my attendance on Mr. Smerdon I had written, as I observed before, several tuneful trifles, some as exercises, others voluntarily, (for poetry was now become my delight,) and not a few at the desire of my friends. When I became capable, however, of reading Latin and Greek with some degree of facility, that gentleman employed all my leisure hours in translations from the classics; and indeed I scarcely know a single school-book of which I did not render some portion into English verse. Among others, JUVENAL engaged my attention, or rather my master's, and I translated the Tenth Satire for a holiday task. Mr. Smerdon was much pleased with this, (I was not undelighted with it myself,) and as I was now become fond of the author, he easily persuaded me to proceed with him; and I translated in succession the Third, the Fourth, the Twelfth, and, I think, the Eighth Satires. As I had no end in view but that of giving a temporary satisfaction to my benefactors, I thought little more of these, than of many other things of the same nature, which I wrote from time to time, and of which I never copied a single line.

"On my removing to Exeter College, however, my friend, ever attentive to my concerns, advised me to copy my translation of the Tenth Satire, and present it, on my arrival, to the Rev. Dr. Stinton (afterwards Rector), to whom Mr. Taylor had given me an introductory letter. I did so, and it was kindly received. Thus encouraged, I took up the First and Second Satires, (I mention them in the order they were translated,) when my friend, who had sedulously watched my progress, first started the idea of going through the whole, and publishing it by subscription, as a scheme for increasing my means of subsistance. To this I readily acceded, and finished the Thirteenth, Eleventh, and Fifteenth Satires; the remainder were a work of a much later period. When I had got thus far, we thought it a fit time to mention our design; it was very generally approved of by my friends; and on the first of January, 1781, the subscription was opened by Mr. Cookesley at Ashburton, and by myself at Exeter College.

"So bold an undertaking so precipitately announced, will give the reader, I fear, a higher opinion of my conceit than of my talents; neither the one nor the other, however, had the smallest concern with the business, which originated solely in ignorance: I wrote verses with great facility, and was simple enough to imagine that little more was necessary for a translator of Juvenal! I was not, indeed, unconscious of my inaccuracies: I knew that they were numerous, and that I had need of some friendly eye to point them out, and some judicious hand to rectify or remove them: but for these, as well as for every thing else, I looked to Mr. Cookesley, and that worthy man, with his usual alacrity of kindness, under-

took the laborious task of revising the whole translation. My friend was no great Latinist, perhaps I was the better of the two; but he had taste and judgment, which I wanted. What advantages might have been ultimately derived from them, there was unhappily no opportunity of ascertaining, as it pleased the Almighty to call him to himself by a sudden death, before we had quite finished the First Satire. He died with a letter of mine, unopened, in his hands.

"This event, which took place on the 10th of January, 1781, afflicted me beyond measure. I was not only deprived of a most faithful and affectionate friend, but of a zealous and ever active protector, on whom I confidently relied for support: the sums that were still necessary for me, he always collected; and it was to be feared that the assistance which was not solicited with warmth, would insensibly cease to be afforded.

"In many instances this was actually the case. The desertion, however, was not general; and I was encouraged to hope, by the unexpected friendship of Servington Savery, a gentleman who voluntarily stood forth as my patron, and watched over my interest with kindness and attention.

"Some time before Mr. Cookesley's death, we had agreed that it would be proper to deliver out, with the terms of subscription, a specimen of the manner in which the translation was executed. To obviate any idea of selection, a sheet was accordingly taken from the beginning of the First Satire. My friend died while it was in the press.

"After a few melancholy weeks, I resumed the translation; but found myself utterly incapable of proceeding. I had been so accustomed to connect the name of Mr. Cookesley with every part of it, and I laboured with such delight in the hope of giving him pleasure, that now, when he appeared to have left me in the midst of my enterprize, and I was abandoned to my own efforts, I seemed to be engaged in a hopeless struggle, without motive or end: and this idea, which was perpetually recurring to me, brought such bitter anguish with it, that I shut up the work with feelings bordering on distraction!

"To relieve my mind, I had recourse to other pursuits. I endeavoured to become more intimately acquainted with the classics, and to acquire some of the modern languages: by permission too, or rather recommendation, of the Rector and Fellows, I also undertook the care of a few pupils."

On returning, after the lapse of many months, to his Juvenal, Mr. Gifford "discovered, for the first time, that my own experience, and the advice of my too, too partial friend, had engaged me in a work for the due execution of which my literary attainments were by no means sufficient." Seeing, therefore, the necessity of a long and painful revision, which would have carried him far beyond the time fixed for the appearance of the volume, he resolved to renounce the publication for the present. In pursuance of this resolution, much of the subscription-money was returned; but he still secretly determined to complete the work, and to illustrate it with notes, which he "now perceived to be absolutely necessary." At this crisis his views were entirely changed by his accidental introduction to Lord Grosvenor, which he thus describes:

"I had contracted an acquaintance with [the Rev. William Peters, R.A.] recommended to my particular notice by a gentleman of Devonshire, whom I was proud of an opportunity to oblige. This person's residence at Oxford was not long, and when he returned to town, I maintained a correspondence with him by letters. At his particular request, these were enclosed in covers, and sent to Lord Grosvenor. One day I inadvertently omitted the direction, and his Lordship, necessarily supposing the letter to be meant for himself, opened and read it. There was something in it which attracted his notice; and when he gave it to my friend, he had the curiosity to inquire about his correspondent at Oxford, and, upon the answer he received, the kindness to desire that he might be brought to see him upon his coming to town. To this circumstance, purely accidental on all sides, and to this alone, I owe my introduction to that nobleman.

"On my first visit, he asked me what friends I had, and what were my prospects in life; and I told him that I had no friends, and no prospects of any kind. He said no more: but when I called to take leave, previous to returning to college, I found that this simple exposure of my circumstances

had sunk deep into his mind. At parting, he informed me that he charged himself with my present support, and future establishment; and that till this last could be effected to my wish, I should come and reside with him. These were not words of course—they were more than fulfilled in every point. I did go, and reside with him; and I experienced a warm and cordial reception, a kind and affectionate esteem, that has known neither diminution nor interruption from that hour to this—a period of 20 years!*

"In his Lordship's house, I proceeded with Juvenal, till I was called upon to accompany his son (one of the most amiable and accomplished young noblemen that this country, fertile in such characters, could ever boast,) to the continent. With him, in two successive tours, I spent many years—years of which the remembrance will always be dear to me, from the recollection that a friendship was then contracted, which time and a more intimate knowledge of each other have mellowed into a regard that forms at once the pride and happiness of my life."

In this manner concluded Mr. Gifford's own autobiographical narrative, first published with his Juvenal in 1802. He had already acquired great celebrity as the author of "The Baviad" and "The Mæviad," though he does not himself notice those successful productions of his muse. The former satire was published in 1794; and the object of its attack was what was called the Della Cruscan school of poetry. This school had first originated in 1785, when, says Mr. Gifford, "a few English of both sexes, whom chance had jumbled together at Florence, took a fancy to while away their time in scribbling high panegyrics on themselves, and complimentary canzonettes on two or three Italians, who understood too little of the language to be disgusted with them." These trifles would in themselves have been unworthy the notice of Gifford; but, being published in England in the daily paper called the World, which then enjoyed a large circulation, they became fashionable and popular, and were imitated from one end of the kingdom to the other. The appearance of the Baviad effectually routed this tribe of poetasters, and laid on the ruins of their popularity the foundation of the more elevated fame of Gifford.

The Mæviad, which appeared in the following year, was more particularly directed to the state of dramatic poetry, and was equally successful in obtaining for itself the applause of the public, if not in correcting its theatrical taste. The Baviad and Mæviad have been frequently republished together, accompanied by an Epistle to Peter Pindar.

Mr. Gifford's Juvenal, as before mentioned, first appeared in 1802, in 4to. (and it was then reviewed in vol. LXXII. ii. p. 882, 992). Of the strictures of the Critical Review, Mr. Gifford published an "Examination" in 1803, and a "Supplement" to that Examination in 1804. A second edition of the Juvenal was published in 8vo, in 1806.

As the editor of the Anti-jacobin newspaper, Mr. Gifford greatly added to his celebrity; and on the first establishment of the Quarterly Review in 1809, he was, in a happy hour for its proprietor and the public, chosen to conduct that publication, of which he continued the Editor till within a year of his death.

In the notes to his Juvenal, Mr. Gifford had displayed an extensive acquaintance with the early English poets; and throughout his life he prosecuted at his leisure hours that interesting study. In 1808 he published an edition of the Plays of Massinger in 4 vols. 8vo; in 1816 the Works of Ben Jonson, in 9 vols. 8vo; and during the few latter years of his life, he had

* To this passage Mr. Gifford, in the second edition of his Juvenal, appended the following note:

"I have a melancholy satisfaction in recording that this revered friend and patron lived to witness my grateful acknowledgment of his kindness. He survived the appearance of the translation but a very few days, and I paid the last sad duty to his memory by attending his remains to the grave. To me, this laborious work has not been happy; the same disastrous event that marked its commencement has imbittered its conclusion, and frequently forced upon my recollection the calamity of the rebuilder of Jericho—'He laid the foundation thereof in Abiram, his first born, and set up the gates thereof in his youngest son, Segub.'—1806."

been preparing the Works of Ford and Shirley. The former is complete in two volumes, and ready for publication; of the latter, five volumes, and one-half of the sixth, are printed.

Of Jonson in particular, the first poet of his age in the estimation of his contemporaries, though Shakspeare has so much eclipsed him in the opinion of posterity, a standard edition was certainly a great desideratum. The impartial reader must peruse with delight and admiration the able and convincing vindication of the Poet's personal character, which is contained in the 307 introductory pages. The folly and the falshood displayed by the "enemies" of Jonson,—by those principally who have pandered to flatter the popular deification of Shakspeare by sacrificing at his altar every author who could possibly be brought into comparison with him,—no writer could have so completely and thoroughly exposed, as the author of the Baviad and Mæviad.

A portrait of Mr. Gifford, from a painting by his intimate friend Hoppner, was prefixed to his Juvenal, and copied in the Monthly Mirror for Sept. 1802. The engraving which is published in the present Magazine, is from an earlier painting by the same artist, copied by permission from the original in the possession of the Dean of Westminster.

The mortal remains of this distinguished scholar and critic were deposited in Westminster Abbey, immediately below the monuments of Camden and Garrick, on the 8th of January.

The first mourning coach contained Dr. Ireland, Dean of Westminster, General Grosvenor, Mr. Cookesley, sen., and Mr. Cookesley, jun.; the second, Mr. Croker, Mr. Barrow, Mr. Hay, and Mr. Backhouse; the third, Mr. Chantrey (the sculptor), Mr. Bedford, Mr. Lockhart, and Mr. Sergeant Rough; the fourth, Mr. Palgrave, Mr. Hoppner, Mr. Jacob, and Mr. Taylor (the late proprietor of the *Sun* newspaper); the fifth and last, Mr. Bandinell, Dr. Thompson, Mr. Parsloe, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Murray.

The deceased gentleman's carriage, the Dean of Westminster's, Lord Grosvenor's, Mr. Parsloe's, Mr. Jacob's, Lord Belgrave's, Mr. Backhouse's, Dr. Thompson's, and Mr. Croker's followed.

The probate of Mr. Gifford's will is taken out under 25,000*l.* personal property. He has left the bulk of his fortune to the Rev. Mr. Cookesley, who is likewise his residuary legatee. He has left his house in James-street, for the remainder of the term, nearly thirty years, to Mrs. Hoppner, widow of the eminent portrait-painter, and legacies of a few hundreds to her children. He has left a sum of money, the interest of which is to be distributed annually amongst the poor of Ashburton. He has likewise left to Exeter College another sum, the foundation of two scholarships. Three thousand pounds are left to the relatives of his beloved maid servant, who was buried in South Audley Chapel, where the Poet himself intended to repose, but for the pressing request of his Executor, who was anxious that Gifford's remains should be mingled with the great and good, in Poet's Corner. He has left to Mr. Heber his edition of *Maittaire's Classics*, and any other books Mr. Heber may choose to select. To Mr. Murray, the bookseller, he has left 100*l.* as a memorial; likewise five hundred guineas, to enable him to reimburse a military gentleman, to whom he appears to have become jointly bound for the advance of that sum for Mr. Cookesley, at a former period. He leaves to his executor, Dr. Ireland, fifty guineas for a ring, and any of his books the Dean may select. He requests his Executor to destroy all confidential papers, especially those relating to the *Review*, so that the illustrated *Quarterly*, mentioned in the newspapers, in which the names of the authors, and the prices paid for each article, are said to have been inserted, will never see the light. Other legacies to individuals are likewise left. There are various codicils to the will. The whole is in the handwriting of Mr. Gifford.

"With what feelings," says Mr. Gifford, in concluding the preface to his Jonson, "do I trace the words —THE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER! Five and forty springs have now passed over my head, since I first found Dr. Ireland, some years my junior, in our little school, at his spelling-book. During this long period, our friendship has been without a cloud; my delight in youth, my pride and consolation in old age!"—Mr. Gifford had before alluded to this faithful friendship, in the following beautiful lines of the "Baviad:"

Sure, if our fates hang on some hidden power,
And take their colour from the natal hour,

Then, IRELAND, the same planet on us rose,
Such the strong sympathies our lives disclose.
Thou know'st how soon we felt this influence bland,
And sought the brook and coppice hand in hand,
And shaped rude bows, and uncouth whistles blew,
And paper kites (a last, great effort!) flew:
And when the day was done, retired to rest,
Sleep on our eyes, and sunshine on our breast.
In riper years, again together thrown,
Our studies, as our sports before, were one.
Together we explored the stoic page
Of the Ligurian, stern though beardless, sage!
Together too, when Greece unlock'd her stores,
We rov'd in thought o'er Troy's devoted shores,
Or follow'd, while he sought his native soil,
That "old man eloquent," from toil to toil;
Lingering with good Alcinoüs o'er the tale,
Till the east redden'd and the stars grew pale.
So past our life,—till Fate, severely kind,
Tore us apart, and land and sea disjoin'd
For many a year; now met, to part no more,
The ascendant power, confess'd so strong of yore,
Stronger by absence every thought controls,
And knits in perfect unity our souls!

Mr. URBAN, *Leicester, Jan.* 15.

BIBLICAL Scholars multiply every day, and as the system of religious education is rapidly extending, it may be hoped that those who are so zealous in the encouragement of it, will not content themselves with giving the mere outlines and shadows of instruction, but teach their disciples to *understand*, as well as to read the books placed in their hands. With the hope, therefore, that information may now be obtained respecting subjects which might a few years ago have been only adapted to the learned few, I beg leave to propose a question, which perhaps it may be deemed very ignorant in any one to ask in these enlightened days; but which, if so, may be the more readily answered.

In the song or poem called *The Bow*, mentioned in the 1st chapter of the 2nd Book of Samuel, in which the Book of Jasher is cited as containing the original, there is the following remarkable expression:—

"Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives."

Now I would enquire in what sense these words are to be understood; for surely without very ample poetical license, it can scarcely be deemed agreeable to the preceding account of Saul's language or behaviour to Jonathan, to say that they were lovely or pleasant: whereas, in the short history delivered respecting the monarch and his son, we read that upon a solemn occasion, Saul reproached Jonathan as "the son of a perverse rebellious woman," (we all know by what terms such an expression in the Oriental languages might be fairly translated into vulgar English,) and not content with such indignity publicly offered to a great prince (whom he ought at least to have honoured before his guests and his people, in whatsoever terms he might have rebuked him more privately,) "cast a javelin at him to smite him." Really, Sir, in common reasoning, this appears not very lovely or very pleasant. Nor does Jonathan seem to have considered it either one or the other, for he arose from the table in fierce anger. and did eat no meat, &c. "because his father had done him shame."

I humbly desire that this question may not be misconstrued into a cavil respecting the language or sentiments contained in the best of Books, but I think it may quite as usefully employ the time of some of those gentlemen, who like your correspondent, Clericus, [p. 303, of the last volume of Gent. Mag.] seems desirous of opening the doors of the pulpit to all manner of teachers, to shew that they understand the Scriptures, by rendering this, and such like passages plain to the meanest capacity, as in preparing speeches for Bible-society meetings, or harangues upon the advantages of communion with Dissenters of all denominations, merely because they may *perchance* be very pious.

Here, Mr. Urban, I find myself approaching to the question respecting extemporary preaching and expounding: but, with all due deference to your correspondent, I may be permitted to say that, if such language be necessary for elucidating any religious subject as a man cannot "bring himself" to commit to paper, it is not fit or becoming to use it orally in the church, or on public occasions; and it should therefore make part of the business as well as duty of the parochial clergy to supply by private instruction, such a degree of information as may qualify their parishioners for understanding such language as they can "bring themselves" to utter in the pulpit *and* to commit to writing.

Yours, &c. A PLAIN SPEAKER.

SOMERTON CHURCH, OXFORDSHIRE, S. Æ.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 1.

In the northern part of the County of Oxford, there is a valley of considerable extent. The river Cherwell runs through it, fertilizes, and adds considerably to its beauty. About three miles south-east of Deddington, this valley opens with peculiar charms, and is finely featured. At this point are situated the three villages of North-Aston, Middle-Aston, and Steeple-Aston, which derive their common name from their situation on the *eastern* side of the vale. Opposite to them, and in full view of a richly luxuriant country, is Somerton. It takes its appellation from *Somme* (Celtic) a valley, *er* near or at the bottom of, and *ton* a hill. The situation is very favourable, being entirely excluded from the eastern winds, and enjoying a view of the beautiful church of Deddington to the north, the park-like grounds of Col. Bowles and North-Aston immediately opposite, and, in addition to the Cherwell, the Oxford Canal and its numerous boats enliven the scene.

The parish extends from east to west about two miles, from north to south about a mile. The land is hilly, and, except a meadow of 100 acres, was enclosed about 60 years ago. The soil is light, of the stone brash sort, with some sand to the south-west.

Dr. Plot, in his Natural History of Oxfordshire, speaking of the flux of rivulets, mentions that here, as making a cascade about seven feet high. It was excellent for petrifactions, since "the living blades of grass, of not above half a year's growth, within that small time are all covered with stone, and hang down the bank like so many icicles; the earth itself over which it glides, as 'twere foliated over with a crust of stone like the *mosco petroso* of Ferante Imperato*."

This incrustation or petrifaction, he further observes, is fixt only to the superficial parts, as it were by aggregation, not entering the solid body. "The grass, being one of the *fluviatilia*, is covered over with a soft stone; and yet so, that broken off, the grass appeared as fresh and green as any other not crusted, nothing of the blade being altered or impaired. Tho' some of these petrified blades of grass hung down at least a foot in length, yet, slipping them off from above the roots, I could take the grass by the end and pull it clean out as it were from a sheath of stone, so little cohesion had the one to the other. The reason of which I guess may be, that the pores of the plant, possest with its own juice, and already furnish'd with a congenial salt, might well refuse adventitious ones†."

In a subsequent part of his work, Dr. Plot recurs to this subject, and gives a representation of the grass: "Hither also must be referr'd the fresh-water Adarce, made at the Cascade at Sommerton, which, though but a meer incrustation, and formed not of itself, but *ad formam alterius*, viz. of the grass about which it gathers, and therefore none of the Lithophyta, yet it having some form (though but accidental), I have thought rather fit to misplace it here, than omit to shew the reader how prettily the grass is sheathed with stone, which is accurately expressed by [Plate VI.] fig. 10‡."

In the time of the Romans, a Portway passed through the village. It was a branch of the Akeman-street, which led from the city of Alcester to Wallingford§. The tract of the road is still distinguishable.

At the period of the Domesday Survey, Rainald Wadard held "Sumertone" of Odo Bishop of Baieux, the half-brother of the Conqueror. It contained nine hides. The arable land was nine carucates; of which two were in demesne with one serf, and seventeen villeins and nine bordars held the remaining seven. There was a mill worth 20*s.* yearly, and the river annually produced 400 eels. There were forty acres of meadow, and 156 of pasture. It had been worth 9*l. per ann.* but its value was then advanced to 12*l.*||

The lands of Bishop Odo having reverted to the Crown, the manor of Somerton was next conferred on the Barony of Arsic. Robert de Arsic siding with the rebellious Barons against King John, forfeited his estate to the Crown, and it was given to Sampson de Gangy, who had stood firm to the King. Again, in the following year, the King disposed of it for the support of the garrison in Oxford Castle. The

* Plot, ch. 2, sect. 22.

† Plot, ch. 2, sect. 26.

‡ Ibid. ch. 5, sect. 141.

§ Ibid. ch. 10, sect. 27.

|| Domesd. fo. 155 b.

Arsics, however, must have either retained or recovered part of the manor, since Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, bought of Robert de Arsic, and at his death demised to his brother Robert, a moiety of the manor of Somerton, held by the service of keeping Dover Castle.

In the chartulary of Eynsham Abbey, Oxfordshire, it is recorded that Alice de Langetot had given to that monastery three virgates of land she had in Somerton, for the health of her soul, and for those of her sons and daughters, Hugh, William, and Robert, Hawise, Beatrice, and Isabella; and for the souls of her husband Roger de Chaisni, and her sons Ralph and Roger, and her daughters, &c. The date of this does not appear.*

In 1291 the Prior of Merton had here possessions, worth annually 24*s.* and 8*d.*

Roger, son of Sir Thomas Giffard, knt. paid a fine to the King, July 21, that he might give the manor of Somerton, and the right of a second course of presenting to the Church, to Sibil, the widow of the said Sir Thomas Giffard, for her life†.

Notwithstanding these several alienations, the descendants of the Arsics seem to have retained the paramount interest in the manor of Somerton, which descended from them through the families of Deincourt and Lovel, to the Greys of Rotherfield. After the battle of Bosworth, it was declared forfeited by the latter family, and bestowed on Jasper Duke of Bedford‡. At that Nobleman's death it again reverted to the Crown, and was granted to William Fermor, esq. Clerk of the Crown, who seated himself here, and, leaving no issue male, bequeathed his estate at his death to his nephew Thomas, in whose descendants (many of whose epitaphs will be subsequently given) it continued till recently, according to the subjoined pedigree:

- THOMAS RICARDS, *alias* FERMOR. — 2d. w. Emmotte, dau. and h. of Simkin Hervey, esq. widow of Henry Wenman.
  - RICHARD FERMOR, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, first master of Will Somers, the celebrated Jester of Henry VIII. — Anne, dau. of Sir Wm. Brown, Lord Mayor of London.
    - Sir JOHN FERMOR, ancestor of the EARLS OF POMFRET. ⅄
    - THOMAS FERMOR, 2d surviving son, died Aug. 8, 1580. — BRIDGET, dau. and coh. of Sir Henry Bradshaw, of Halton, knt. Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
      - Sir RICHARD FERMOR, knt. Sheriff of Oxon. 1602. — CORNELIA, dau. and coh. of Sir —— Cornwallis, knt. and grand-dau. of John last Lord Neville of Latimer.
        - HENRY FERMOR, died Jan. 30, 1672, aged 60. — URSULA, dau. of Sir Peter Middleton, knt.; great-grand-dau. of Charles Neville, last Earl of Westmoreland, died Sept. 8, 1669, aged 53.
          - RICHARD FERMOR, died Jan. 5, 1684. — FRANCES, dau. of Sir Basil Brooke, of Madeley, Salop, knt. grand-dau. of John Lord Mordaunt of Turvey.
            - HENRY FERMOR, died Feb. 3, 1683. — HELEN, dau. of Sir Geo. Browne, of Shefford, Berks, K. B.; died Aug. 13, 1741.
              - JAMES FERMOR, died Nov. 30, 1722. — MARY, dau. of Sir Rob. Throgmorton, of Weston, Bucks, bart.
                - HENRY FERMOR, died Jan. 17, 1746-7, aged 31. — FRANCES, daughter of Edw. Sheldon, of Weston, Warw. esq.
                - WILLIAM FERMOR, died July 1, 1806, aged 68.
                - Henry.
                - Elizabeth, James, and Frances, died young.
              - Henry.
              - Henrietta, died unm. Sept. 4, 1744; and six other daughters.
            - Richard, died May 18, 1730.
          - Peter, and five other children.
        - Jane, eldest dau. marr. Col. Thos. Morgan, of Heyford, North'tonsh.
      - Anne, died Apr. 12, 1575.
      - Mary, named in her father's will.
    - WILLIAM FERMOR, to whom Somerton was given, marr. four times, but died s. p. m. Sept. 20, 1552.

* Dugdale's Monasticon, new edit. vol. iii. p. 23.

† Dodsworth MSS. vol. lii. 35.

‡ Dugdale's Baronage, ii. 242.

Of this family also, was Arabella Fermor, the heroine of Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

Tusmore is now the residence of this branch of the Fermors. Their ancient mansion at Somerton, which they deserted about the beginning of the last century, is now entirely dilapidated, except the window of the Hall. Over this was an apartment called the Prince's Chamber, of which some old people in the village recollect to have seen a portion. It had its name from the circumstance of James Duke of York (the misguided Abdicator of his kingdom) having honoured Somerton with a visit, and slept in that room. Tradition reports, that when he came to the throne, he gave to the village a charter for a fair, which was held in a place now called Broad-pound. The Fermors retained the Lordship of Somerton many years after discontinuing to reside there; but sold it about ten years since to the present Earl of Jersey. It is worth upwards of 1300*l.* *per annum.*

The village consists principally of a street, extending north and south. The following have been the returns to the several Population Acts:

	Houses.	Families.	Persons.
1801	58	58	254
1811	55	55	314
1821	71	71	400

The population is almost entirely employed in Agriculture. The wake follows the Sunday after St. James.

The Advowson of Somerton was given by Robert de Arsic, to the religious house of St. Thomas the Martyr of Acon, reserving the right of the house of Medley, provided it were founded by the consent of the Bishop of Lincoln, and the Abbot and Convent of Fescamp. The proctor of St. St. Thomas of Acon presented to the living in 20 Henry III. (1235.) It came to the Fermors with the manor, and remained in that family till Henry Fermor, esq. who died in 1736, sold the impropriation to Dr. Crisp, who sold it to the Rev. Barfoot Colston, Canon of Salisbury, from whom it passed to the present Rector, the Rev. Henry Wintle.

The value of the Rectory in the time of Henry the Eighth was 15*l.* 1*s.* 10½*d.*; it is now worth 150*l.* *per annum*, besides the glebe. It pays: Surrogates, 2*s.*; Bishops, 3*s.* 8*d.*; Archdeacon, 8*s.* 7¾*d.*; yearly tenths, 1*l.* 10*s.* 2¼*d.* In the endowment of the Chapter of Oxford a pension was to be paid out of it of 7*s.* 6*d*†.

Among the Rectors have been:

William Juxon, the eminent Archbishop of Canterbury. He was presented to Somerton in 1614; and held the living for many years, whilst he was president of St. John's College, Oxford. During his incumbency he rebuilt the rectory, and reglazed the east window of the chancel, placing therein his arms, *viz.* Or, a cross Gules between four negroes' heads couped Sable, wreathed Or, with the date 1630. This, a beautiful specimen of stained glass, is now carefully preserved in the hall-window of the Parsonage.

Edwin Marten, of New College, Oxford, B.C.L. 1713, D.C.L. 1718, who married in 1716 the widow of Sir Robert Howard, of Ashted in Surrey, K.B. younger son of the first Earl of Berkshire.

On a recent repair of the parsonage, two antique spoons, of silver-gilt, were discovered. From the initials, R.H.M., they are presumed to have belonged to the Marten family.

The Register begins in 1627.

The Church, dedicated to St. James, is a handsome structure *(engraved in Plate II)*. It is composed of a tower (in which are five bells), nave, north and south ailes, chancel and a south chapel. The nave is about 52 feet long, and the chancel 33. On the north side of the tower is a carving of our Saviour between the two Thieves; and in the Church is one of the Last Supper, resembling that of Da Vinci, which has been lately repaired at the expense of the Rector, and placed over the Communion-table.

The Fermor epitaphs shall now be given. The first William was buried in the chapel on the north side of the chancel, under an altar-tomb of grey marble, whereon are brass plates of himself and last wife,‡ and under them the following inscription:

Heare lyeth buried Mr. William Fermour Esquire, whyche was Lord of

† Willis's Cathedrals, p. 121.

‡ He married four, and another had this epitaph at Hornchurch in Essex:

Here lyeth Katherin the daughter of Sir William Pawlet, Knyght, wyf of William Fermour, Clarke of the Crown; who died May 26 the second of Henry the eighte.

this towne and patron of this church; also Clarke of the Crowne in the King's Bench in King Henry the 7th and King Henry the 8th dayes, whych died the 20th day of 7ber in the year of our Lord God 1552. And also heare lyeth Mestres Elizabeth Fermour his late wyffe, which was the daughter of Sr Will'm Norrysse, Knight, upon whose and all Christene Souls Jhu have mercy.

Thomas Fermor, the nephew and successor of William, was M.P. for Chipping-Wicombe in 15 Eliz. (1572) He had, according to his will, (from which see some extracts in Brydges's Peerage, vol. IV. p. 201) an alabaster tomb erected in the same chapel, with recumbent effigies of himself and wife. It has this inscription round its verge:

Thome Farmar armigero, viro animi magnitudine contra hostes, beneficentia erga doctos admirabili, Domino hujus territorii benignissimo, et nove Schole fundatori optimo, in perpetuam sui, sueque conjugis Britgitte, foemine lectissime, memoriam, ex testamento executores sui hoc monumentum flentes erexerunt. Obiit vero anno Domini millesimo quingentesimo octogesimo, die Augusti octavo.

On a flat stone, from which the brass image of a child has been removed, remains this inscription.

Here lyeth buried the body of Anne Farmor, daughter unto Thomas Farmor Esq. who deceased the twelfth day of April, A° 1575.

The tomb of Sir Richard, son of Thomas, was erected on the south side of the Church close to the small door. His epitaph is much obliterated; and the following are the only legible words:

Quis jaceam hic quæris? jaceo hoc sub [marmore pulvis
Olim Rich....

His son Henry has the following, on a flat stone in the centre of the chapel:

Hic jacet Henricus Fermor, de Tusmore in com^u Oxoniensi armiger, filius Richardi Fermor in eodem com^u equitis aurati, et uxoris Corneliæ Cornwallis, ... equitis aurati, conjugisq; Luciæ Nevil filiæ Johannis Nevil Baronis de Latimer istius nominis ultimi, filia fuit et cohæres. Ursulam Middleton, Petri Middleton equitis aurati filiam, uxorem ducens, ex eâ septem adultos suscepit liberos, quorum Richardus et Petrus fuêre seniores. Vitam omnimodè Christianam 30 J'nii conclusit anno Dom'i 1672, ætatis vero 61. Credo videre bona Domini in terrâ viventium.

On Ursula, wife of Henry:

Hic jacet Ursula Fermor, Henrici Fermor armigeri conjux, Petri Middelton de Stockhill in com^u Eboracensi equitis aurati et uxoris Mariæ Engleby, ... armigeri et Annæ Nevil uxoris, tertia filia Caroli Nevil istius nominis ultimi Comitum de Westmorland. Deo devota pauperibusque misericors, piè et feliciter diem clausit supremum, Septembris 8°, anno Domini 1669, ætatis vero 54.

To Richard, son of Henry and Ursula, on a flat-stone adjoining to that of his father:

Richardus Fermor de Tusmore armiger hic requiescit, Henrici Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, et uxoris Ursulæ Middleton filius, matrimonio junctus Franciscæ Brookes filiæ Basilii Brookes de Madeley in com^u Salopiensi equitis aurati, et conjugis Franciscæ Mordant, Johannis Mordant de Turvey in comit^u Bedfordiensi baronis filiæ. Ex eâ adultos septem liberos suscepit; quorum Henricus et Richardus fuêre seniores, Paris morbo correpti et extincti, in templo Benedic. mon^m Anglorum sepulti, Julij 30, 1679. Richardus vero Londini, Jan. 5, 1684.

There is something mysterious in the above passage which says that Richard's two sons died at Paris in 1679, since there are other memorials which state that they died, the youngest in 1730, and the eldest in 1683 (a year before his father's decease, which renders the circumstance the more extraordinary). The epitaph of Richard is:

Hic jacet Richardus Fermor, Richardi Fermor de Tusmore armigeri filius; obiit Maji 18° an. Dom. 1730.

That on Henry:

Hic jacet Henricus Fermor, de Tusmore in com^u Oxoniensi armiger, filius Richardi Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, et conjugis Franciscæ Brookes. Matrimonio sibi junxit Helenam Browne, filiam Georgii Browne de Sherford in com^u Berks equitis balnei, uxorisq; Elizabethæ Inglefield, filiæ Francisci Inglefield de Wooton Basset in com^u Wilts baronetti, et uxoris Winifredæ Brinksley de Scholby in com^u Lecestriensi. Ex hoc conjugio, præter filios Jacobum et Henricum, filiabus septem relictis, mortuus Feb. 3, an. Dom. 1683.

To James, son of the last:

Hic jacet Jacobus Fermor, de Tusmore in com^u Oxoniensi armiger, filius Henrici Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, et conjugis Helenæ Browne. Matrimonio sibi junxit Mariam Throgmorton, filiam Roberti Throgmorton de Weston in com^u Bucks baronetti, ex quo conjugio sex susceptis liberis, quorum seniores fuerunt Henricus et Jacobus:

mortalitatis vinculis absolutus obdormivit in Domino, Nov. 30, an. Domi 1722.

On Helen, and Henrietta, his mother and sister:

Hic jacet Hellena Fermor, Henrici Fermor de Tuse arm. conjux, Georgii Browne de Shefford in com. Berks. equitis balnei filia; obiit Aug. 13, 1741.

Hic jacet Henrietta Fermor, filia Henrici Fermor de Tusmore armigeri; obiit 4 Septembris, anno salutis millesimo septimo centesimo quadragesimo quarto, ætatis vero suæ 49. R. I. P.

The next is on Henry, son of James:

Hic jacet Henricus Fermor de Tusmore in comitatu Oxoniensi armiger. Filius fuit primogenitus Jacobi Fermor de Tusmore armigeri, ex suâ conjuge Mariâ Thockmorton. Sibi matrimonio junxit Franciscam Sheldon, filiam Edvardi Sheldon de Weston in comitatu Warwicensi armigeri; ex quo conjugio quinque suscepit liberos, Gulielmum scilicet, Elizabetham, Henricum, Jacobum, et Franciscam. Reliquis præmaturâ morte ereptis, solos Gulielmum et Henricum post se viventes reliquit. Ob. 17 Jan. ætatis anno 32, Dom. 1746-7.

On William, son of Henry:

Sacred to the memory of William Fermor, esq. who died 1st July, 1806, aged 68 years.

The latest epitaph to any of the family is that of Richard Fermor, esq. who died May 6, 1817, aged 88.

The following is also on a stone in the Fermor chapel:

Hic jacet quod reliquum est eximii viri Thomæ Morgan armigeri, cujus splendidos natales generosior animus illustravit; qui Heyfordiæ in agro Northonensi diu privatus vixit,—suum vivere contentus, nam cum augustiore genio conversari non poterat. Tandem, periculorum non minus quàm gloriæ contemptor, Regiæ Militiæ nomen dedit, in quâ fortissimus Chiliarcha occubuit; reliqua mandamus famæ.

Here lies enterred what death has left behind
Of noble dust once join'd t' a noble mind:
If you would learne who 'tis, goe aske of Fame,
For only that can sound great Morgan's name!

Were we to follow the advice of the rhapsodical panegyrist, it is to be feared that lady Fame would now have forgotten her lesson. Her better sister History, however, informs us that, in plain terms, this Colonel Morgan was slain at Newbury in the Royal service, Sept. 20, 1643. He was son-in-law of Sir Rich. Fermor of Somerton, having married Jane the Knight's eldest daughter; and was the son of Anthony Morgan of Mitchell Town in Monmouthshire, esq. by Bridget, daughter and heiress of Anthony Morgan of Heyford in Northamptonshire, esq. It is a remarkable genealogical incident that his mother's second husband was also a Morgan (Sir William of Tredegar in Monmouthshire), and thus that lady, though twice married, never lost her maiden name. See the pedigree in Baker's Northamptonsh. vol. I. p. 184.

The site of a Parish School at Somerton was provided by the will of Thos. Fermor, esq. June 15, 1580, in which "the Castell-yerde and the Chappell therein standing (the water-mill only excepted)" were given for the purpose. With the 100*l.* which he left to support the School, an annuity of 10*l.* *per ann.* (not land), was unfortunately purchased, and even part of this stipend is withheld from the Master, because, when the property on which it was fixed passed into other hands, it was not duly mentioned in the conveyance. The Countess of Jersey has founded a school for female children.

In the Churchyard is a cross, which has escaped the injuries of the æra of enthusiasm. On its south side is a fine crucifix in basso relievo. H. W.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 1.

THE habitual practices of society, and the current habits which we are accustomed to acquire, seldom come into strict review, until we are about to withdraw from the world, and to retire from its daily occupations. This is a time which is a great cause for thankfulness whenever it is allowed to us at any period, but more especially before the decline of our faculties, as our last day here approaches.

In that season we shall be ready to thank Dean Stanhope for the excellent sentiment which will enable every one in retirement to examine himself truly —"the innocence of the heart is absolutely necessary to preserve the freedom of the mind." If we apply this gentle touchstone to ourselves, we shall clearly see, that any carelessness of their innocence is a proof of infidelity; for without it, who shall attain either the means or the desire to prepare his mind for the great change that approaches? without it, who does not rebel against some divine command? or reject some proffered degree of reward? who does not, without it, com-

mit his dearest concerns rather to the mischances of evil, than to the unerring rules of scriptural truth? Let but vanity be questioned, whether it has not betrayed many a generally received moral and Christian duty, in order to acquire public notice, as something deeper than his neighbours, and as Bp. Sherlock said, "in order to be esteemed a very discerning man"—or in some prominent act of public munificence, with a view to praise, not altogether clear from some sinister motive! When an impartial examiner takes up such a charge as this, he discovers his carelessness of the only eye which could penetrate into his hidden motive: and what is this carelessness but a symptom of infidelity?

2. We are advised and encouraged to make known our wants and necessities to God; and to offer Him thanks and praise for all blessings and mercies granted and promised. Let us try this rule with the lives we have led; and we shall find on the reverse an habitual neglect of it. We are quick enough to entreat and thank those who are, as we believe, possessed of the power to grant favours and promotion for either our children or ourselves, and we are most urgent in our solicitations, lest the benefit be given to those who think it better worth their while to apply, and even to shew a strong importunity therein; and when the preferment has been gained, and the patron has declared himself our best friend, we are in haste to proffer the warmest and most zealous thanks we can express; but if we can detect ourselves in neglecting a dutiful and submissive petition to the throne of universal Grace, for any spiritual want, or for aid to enable us to recal our steps from the path in which we have erred, and have been deceived; or to relieve us from any anxiety and tribulation; or if, as soon as we experience the comfort of that relief for which we have been so urgent, we sit down in cold-hearted possession of the gift, and take it as we are apt to take the daily blessing of light and food, as things of course, and unworthy of thanks, we must then be assured that we have to complain of a grievous symptom of infidelity.

3. But it cannot be very surprising, if in our worldly concerns we find these latent marks of the great enemy, that we should also discover them in our religious calling. We are in this nation boastful of our denomination of Christians, and something has been sounded in our ears by holy men and by our Church, concerning our salvation; but we find that our faith is entirely excluded from conversation or allusion; that these are for private study only; that they are always called ill-timed, pharasaical, methodistical, and canting; that they are not made part or principal part of education in genteel circles, but are reserved for central and national schools for poor children; except that much importance is attached to the purchase of an elegantly bound bible and prayer book, or more frequently the latter only, to be carried to Church on Sunday mornings and Christmas day. When we find that in consequence of these neglects, young people are apt to grow up with formal rather than radical information of the most sublime and grateful of all subjects, and the most easy to their capacity, and the fittest to have the advantage of the early impression on their minds; and when, on the contrary, we see the most sedulous care and repetition of their exercises to render them many degrees more perfect in the politer acquisitions of the pagan and classical mythology of the ancient Poets, of the elegances of the Belles Lettres, and of the ingenious devices of metaphysical and mathematical refinements of the schools; we must in all these cases charge ourselves with the ignorance too commonly prevalent of the one only important science, and its fatal consequences, and we must then assure ourselves of the absolute and immediate necessity of application to the chief of all physicians to heal us and our children from these certain characters of infidelity.

4. Our reason, acuteness, and discerning enquiry were evidently gifts intended to conduct our understandings into eternity, and not to be limited to the affairs of this brief and uncertain state of primary existence: but, if we would devote a small portion of them to the study of the religion which we profess, and the rest to our affairs, to the extension of our commerce, to forensic eloquence, to legislative authorities, and the multifarious arts of government, and the intercourses of the world, we should find them to be all compatible studies, which would render our probationary state far more readily understood, and

happier in its course; for then all these would be regulated by a rectilinear guide, the want of which is the certain cause of error and failure; it is like any architect beginning an edifice without his line and rule! This, then, is another common symptom of infidelity.

5. It must be considered that, although much fame and exaltation in life is acquired by these accomplishments, and although they are to be deeply cultivated because they tend to improve mankind and the state of society in which they are introduced, yet that they are all calculated for this world only, and will be of little service to us except by recollection, in a more refined and future state of existence; and therefore they are to be necessarily esteemed of inferior value to those studies of revelation which were delivered for the eternal salvation of life; which, for any thing we know to the contrary, may commence with us before the day is closed upon us. If we meet daily with those who defer this study to some future day, which may never arrive, and suffer the rest of their days to pass on without preparation, they are guilty of less caution than they observe in their affairs and engagements, which they are stationed here to fulfil. Such persons may be fairly examined, whether this neglect is not also a symptom of infidelity.

6. In the habits of life, we may every day discover the utmost carelessness and frequent violations of positive commands, and especially of some which in the decalogue are not only read to us every Sabbath day, and to the obedience of which we are accustomed to respond a solemn prayer that our hearts may be inclined; but when it is considered how short is the space of time which elapses between this prayer and the violation of the command, an alarming and terrific record is probably reserved for us to hear at the final bar of offended justice; and who shall be hardy enough to say that this also is not an increase of the symptoms of infidelity.

7. But some, when thus charged, stand up to justify; and retort, that what is everlasting is not eternal; that any omission or offence committed in the brief course of 70 or 80 years, cannot shut out the mercy of God for ever. These weak arguers may be assured that revelation has never excluded mercy, until it is offended and rejected; that it encourages the hope of pardon, while it condemns, provided the offender turns from his negligences, and learns the science of humility, repentance, and gratitude; but that, if they suffer the day-spring from on high to pass by them unnoticed, and they find themselves placed at the bar of divine judgment unprepared with any defence, the evidence recorded against them may be found too strong for their justification, and the redemption which they have either rejected or forgotten be closed against them for ever! They will then find that all their speculations "were a very dear bargain" (Bp. Sherlock); and St. Matthew tells us in very unequivocal terms, if they would not, while they have time, listen to him, what will be the irrevocable alternative.

There is perhaps more than common need for these admonitions at the present moment, since there never was a period when the enemy with more inveterate malignity sought the ruin of the Church, or laboured to compass it with more consummate artifice and deceit, yet not giving place to him, no not for an hour, Gal. ii. 5. (See and study the present truly venerable Bp. of Durham's able and most interesting Lectures on Infidelity, vol. i. 461.)

Not to extend these observations too far, I trust that if any man were "found faithful," they will not be applicable to him; but it is the breach of this sacred trust, and the misuse of all the talents committed to his charge, that constitute a reprovable and deep-rooted disease, which destroys his own eternal interests and those of his fellow creatures who have a just claim upon them, and upon their example to their fullest extent, and who, thus left and deserted, have a right to charge him, and it is much to be feared that he will be hereafter also charged, with not merely the symptoms but the aggravated disease of infidelity.

A. H.

FLY LEAVES. No. XXXV.

Sir John Harington, knt.

SIR JOHN HARINGTON, knt. the translator of "Orlando Furioso," which occasioned his contemporary George Peele to describe him as

"well-letter'd and discreet,
That hath so purely naturalized
Strange words, and made them all free denyzons *:

was the author of Epigrams, some of which were posthumously published. The first edition, as "Epigrams both pleasant and serious," 1615, 4to. contains in number 116, and "The most elegant and witty Epigrams, Digested into fovre bookes, three whereof never before published," 1618, 8vo, again 1633, folio, has 341, leaving, according to the author's own copy, 63 unprinted.

Two specimens will show the slight regard had to the manuscript.

In praise of a book cald the Gentle Craft †, *written by a shoomaker.*

[B. iv. Ep. 11.]

I past this other day through Powles Churchyard,
And saw som reed a book, and reeding laft;
The tytle of that book was Gentle Craft,
The proiect was, as by their speech I heard,
To proove, among som less important things,
That shomakere and sowters had been kings:
But as I markt the matter with regard,
A new sprong branch yt in my minde did grafte,
And thus I said: Sirs, skorn not him that [writt itt,
A guilded blade hath oft a dudgeon haft,
And sewr I see this writer roves a shaft
Neer fayrest mark, though haply hath not hitt yt.
For never was the lyke book sould in Powles
Yf so with gentle craft yt could perswade
Great princes midst their pomps to learn a trade,
Once in their lives to work to mend their [sowles.

The lines in italics in the above and following epigrams, are omitted in the printed copies.

Of the games at the Court that have been in request.

[Book iv. Ep. 12.]

I heard one make a pretty observation,
How games have in the court turn'd wth the fashion:
1. The first game was the best when free from crime,
The courtly gamsters all were in their prime:
2. The second game was poste, vntill wth posting,
They payd so fast 'twas time to leave their [bosting;
Yet oft the gamesters all have been so fair,
That with one carde one hath been sett a pair:
3. Then thirdly follow'd heaving of the maw,
A game without civillitie, or law,
An odious play and yet in courte oft seene,
A sawcy knave to trump a king or queen:
4. *Then was tres Cozes next a game whose number,*
The women gamsters at ye first did cumber,
For at this game a looker on might see,
If one made not a pair, yet two made three:
5. After came Lodam hand to hande, or quarter,
At which some maids so ill did keepe ye [quarter,
That vnexpected, in a short abode,
They could not cleanly bear away their lode:
6. Then noddy followed next, as well it might,
Although it should have gone afore by right.
At wch I saw, I name not any body,
One never had the knave, yet laid for noddy:
The last game now in vse is bankrout,
Wch will be plaid at still I stand in doubt,
Vntill Lavalta turn the wheele of tyme,
And mak it come about againe to Prime.

Supposing the above lines written circa 1590-1600, the games enumerated were probably those in some "request" in the court circle. *Prime*, or *Primero*, a Spanish game played with six cards, was long in fashion, though difficult to obtain the knowledge of an adept, as Sir Thomas Elliott, in *a proheme of the knowledg whiche maketh a wise man*, 1533, believed Wisdom "soone lerned, in good faythe sooner than Primero." Dr. Wilson, in a Discourse upon Vsurye, 1572, would impress his readers with a belief there was "lewde hazarding of great wealth and reuenues without all wytte, vpon a mayne chaunce at dyce, or vpon a carde or twoo at Primero." Among the *Games most in use in England, France, and Spain*, published without date, about the close of the seventeenth century, and chiefly borrowed from Cotton's *Compleat Gamester*, 1680, is a description of *Primero*, which gave place to *Ombre*, and nine instead of six cards appears the principal variation between the two games. At that time, it is said, the reputation of Primero was quite diminished, while Ombre was in extraordinary request. *Post and Pair* was a game of brag, much favoured in the west of England. Cotton's remarks explain the above lines. "This play depends much upon daring; so that some may win very considerably, who have the boldness to adventure much upon the vye, although their cards are very indifferent, you must first stake at Post, then at Pair; after this, deal two cards apiece, then stake at the seat, and then deal the third card about."

* Honour of the Garter. 1594.

† The Gentle Craft is now only found as a common chap-book.

To find *Mawe* in courtly request, does not accord with *a Dialogvs concerning the strife of our Churche*, &c. 1584, declaring "there be too many of those graue dcuines which bestow mo howres vpon the ale-bench at mumchaunce, or at mawe, then they do in catechising their people." However, the popularity of the first three games appears in the following extract from the comedy of *Nobody and Somebody*. n. d. where Sicophant is instructing Somebody to cheat Nobody, and is overheard by the Clown acting as servant to the latter character.

Sicophant.

So I for cards. These for the game at Maw,
All, saving one, are cut, next under that
Lay me the Ace of Harts, then cut the cards,
O your fellow must needs haue it in his first tricke.

Clown.

I'le teach you a trick for this yfaith.

Sico.

These for Primero, cut vpon the sides,
As the other on the end.

Clown.

Mark the end of all this.

Sico.

These are for Post and Paire.

Passing *Tres Cozes* and *Lodam*, I shall venture to dispatch *Noddy*, which appears to have been played somewhat similar to Cribbage, with a Catch from an old MS.

Oh hold your hands,
Or loose your lands:
The Noddy board marches about, about,
The candlestick flew, and candle went out,
Till murder, murder, cry'd one out,
And this is the end of the rabble route:
Strike old Jack.

EU. HOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *James-street, Westminster, Feb. 7.*

WITH reference to the observations which in your last Supplement, p. 587, Mr. Fosbroke has bestowed on the account of the Abbey Church of Tewkesbury, published in the "Vetusta Monumenta," I beg to assure him that the Cotton MS. Cleop. c. III. was not, as he supposes, "obscurely quoted" from the County Histories of Atkyns or Rudder. Even without resorting to the manuscript itself, there was no occasion to refer to any imperfect translation of it, since the original had been printed by the accurate Editors of the new "Monasticon." That work being in my own possession, I had recourse to it before I had an opportunity of examining Mr. Fosbroke's elaborate Collection of Gloucestershire Records. As to the supposed derivation of the name of Tewkesbury, I merely gave it as I found it in the ancient Chronicle, without expressing my own belief in it, nor am I at all disposed to enter into its vindication. I am too well aware how little reliance ought to be placed on such legendary relations.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Nash was not so fortunate as to see the interesting fragment of the stall mentioned by Mr. Fosbroke, which in that case might have been represented in the plate of miscellaneous details. The descriptions of the drawings were furnished by Mr. Nash, to whose skill and taste as an architectural draughtsman, Mr. Fosbroke has borne honourable testimony. In justice to myself, I cannot conclude without observing that, with respect to my own share in the publication, all that I undertook to do as a Member of Council of the Society of Antiquaries, was to supply a general summary of the History of Tewkesbury Abbey, extracted and condensed from the received authorities. This, indeed, I expressly stated. I had no new discoveries to offer, and was only anxious that this portion of the "Vetusta Monamenta" should not go forth to the public open to the objection which had been raised against some former ones, namely, that of being wholly unaccompanied with letter-press illustrations of the subjects engraved. THOMAS AMYOT.

Mr. URBAN, *Bristol, Feb. 2.*

THE privilege of free enquiry having been for so many years a distinctive feature in your Magazine, permit me, through its medium, to notice a paragraph contained in a paper published in your last Supplement, "On the derivation of the word Tewkesbury."

It is there said, that "the upper part of the curious and beautiful stalls" in Tewkesbury Abbey, which the *Vetusta Monumenta* states to have been lost, were in 1824 discovered by your Correspondent on the roofing of the Countess of Warwick's Chapel, though

called by the clerk a coronet for the kneeling effigies of Sir Edward Despenser.

The Chapel here alluded to, seems to be inadvertently confounded with another on the opposite side of the chancel, erected by Isabel Countess of Warwick, on the roof of which I believe no fragments whatever are to be found. But upon the Chapel of the Holy Trinity, on the south side of the chancel, is a kneeling effigy surrounded by pieces of disjointed stone-work; the largest of these is a mass wrought into the form of a cupola, about four feet in diameter, with a series of cinquefoils and pediments carried round the edge; the other principal fragment is a parallelogral fillet, upon which several beautifully carved leaves are placed in a coronal manner, and from within this, has evidently risen a hollow cone or spire, terminated by a boquet or finial.

The stalls to which the passage in the work above mentioned alludes, are, I conceive, the three standing south of the altar, in which the priest and deacons sat during certain parts of the service; as from the specimens, now in the transept, of the oaken stalls that lined the choir, the expression cannot be applied to them. The former (two of which are correctly represented in Lysons's Etchings for Gloucestershire), are perfect, with the exception of *the upper part* of each pediment, which has unfortunately been broken from *these curious and beautiful stalls;* and are not, I fear, at present to be found in any part of the Church. Now, as all that is wanting to complete them is a piece of stone for each, not one fourth so large as the chief fragment on the adjoining Chapel (all of which, from their peculiar form, appear perfectly distinct), these must have served a different purpose: and a careful examination would, I doubt not, favour the opinion that they originally formed a canopy to the kneeling effigy which your Correspondent concludes to be intended for Gilbert the last Earl of Clare.

Had not a long residence in Tewkesbury afforded me repeated opportunities for *minutely* examining the objects contained in its noble Church, I should not intrude a remark upon any opinion advanced by so learned an antiquary as your Correspondent. But do not the arms of Despenser, painted on the surcoat of the effigy, warrant the hitherto received opinion that it is intended to represent Sir Edward Despenser, who died in 1375? to whose memory the Chapel of the Holy Trinity was erected * by his widow, with his effigy, kneeling on the roof, directing its face toward the high altar.

Yours, &c. G. M.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 14.

YOUR correspondent D.A.Y. would much oblige me if he would communicate the nature and authority of the MS. from which he takes the pedigree of Kempe of Thwayt, printed in your last Supplement, p. 594.

I have a considerable collection of Kempe Pedigrees, transcribed some years ago from the original MSS. of Le Neve, in which no issue is given to the Thomas Kemp, who married Anne Moore of Ipswich: and a pretty close investigation, which I have lately had occasion to make of the Pedigree of Kemp of Thwayte, has led me to presume strongly (though I have not been able to procure absolute evidence of the fact) that the Kempe who married the coheir of Hobart of Thwaite (and whose Christian name, by the bye, was *Thomas*, not John,) was the seventh son of Robert Kempe of Gissing, grandson of the Robert who married Elizabeth de Grey (not Delpey) of Merton, and father of Sir Robert, the first bart. of the Gissing family. My conjecture is mainly, however, founded on the fact, that Sir Robert Kemp, the second bart. was chief party to the marriage settlement in 1649, of Thomas Kempe of Thwaite, son and heir of the Thomas who married Hobart; an office he is much more likely to have undertaken for his first cousin, as my hypothesis would make this Thomas, than for a person two or three degrees further removed in relationship. The family-name of the wife of that Thomas, who was so married in 1649, I have not

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* This is, I believe, recorded in the MS. Chronicle of the Abbey, discovered by Sir William Dugdale in the Cottonian Library. At all events, a curious painting upon the east wall determines the name of this Chapel; and the tiles in the pavement present us with the arms of Sir Edward, impaling those of Elizabeth De Burghurst his wife.

been able to ascertain, but take it to have been Corbet, from the circumstance of Sir Thomas Corbet being also a party to the settlement. From this Thomas and Frances, the pedigree proceeds as follows:

Thomas Kempe, of Thwaite, buried there April 3, 1668. = Frances (supposed Corbet), buried at Ely, 1691.

- Clement Kempe, eldest son, buried at Thwaite, Oct. 19, 1674. =
  - Frances, dau. and heires, mar. Rev. Abraham Clerke, of Seething, co. Norfolk, and had issue.
- Hobart, died at Bombay, unm. 1689.
- Thomas, died young.
- Rev. Robt. Kemp, of Streatham, Isle of Ely, buried there May 17, 1695. = Penelope, dau. of Sir Francis Duncombe, bt. buried at Streatham, Feb. 13, 1695.
  - Duncombe Kemp, of London, Apothecary, died unmarried, 1726, buried at Streatham.
  - Penelope, born 1692.
- Elizabeth.
- Frances, mar. the Rev. Thos. Benyon, of Ely; and 2dly, — Bolton.

I am inclined to think that Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Kempe abovenamed, married the Mr. Horne or Hearne, who purchased Thwayte of Clement Kempe. Perhaps some of your Correspondents may be able to throw light upon this point.

Yours, &c. S. D.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 14.

ALTHOUGH wholly incompetent to discuss the correctness of A. H.'s chronological calculations, there are in his communication of last month, some unguarded expressions, which, as they appear to me in some degree to call in question the Divine inspiration of the Scriptures, I cannot pass without animadversion. In the first place, if we are to understand by the term prophecy the announcement (whether expressly or metaphorically) of future events, which could not be otherwise known than by a Divine inspiration, and which we know has never flowed but in one authorized channel, and of which the Scriptures are the only authentic record, why does A. H. in the same sentence, speak of the *prophetical* language of *Scripture*, and of the *prophetical* books of the *Chinese?* thus, *seeming* to class the wisdom, probably the *fraud*, of man, with the wisdom of God. Let them be designated by a characteristic appellation or a distinctive epithet—they cannot both be *prophetical* in the *same* sense; the difference, therefore, should be accurately marked.

Again, he speaks of the *Deluge* "as an æra to which all Nations have reckoned up;" and adds, "that if *all* were content to remain *there*, we should all be satisfied of the truth of our own, and of profane, and Sacred history." Does A. H. include, in this censure, *Moses*, or rather *God*, who by the pen of Moses, has declared that "In the beginning He created the Heavens and the Earth? which *beginning* of time, by the aid of recorded ages of the Antediluvians, it is not very difficult to compute. If we will lay aside *fanciful* theories, and perplexing subtleties, we may surely reconcile in our minds the truth of the sacred narrative, with the main facts of our own and of profane history. Once more, in speaking of the Tower of Babel, A. H. designates it as a "land-mark" by which the simple-hearted inhabitants of that golden age might know which way to return home! "a motive," he adds, for the building of it, "far more *innocent* than that ascribed by Moses." But how can any one even attempt to prove the *innocence* of the undertaking, without, at the same time, charging God foolishly? The attempt, in *His* judgment, was of that nature, as to demand an immediate and perpetual rebuke. If the building were founded on an innocent or useful intent, or even but on a mistaken judgment, either God took *unjust* vengeance, or Moses has written from traditional prejudice, and was *not* one of the "holy men of old, who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost."

Not in this age only, but in all, there are too many who are glad to lay hold of any such loose expression which tends to invalidate the Scriptures, and to lower them to the level of uninspired writings; a mischief which cannot be too carefully guarded against, nor too sedulously counteracted: for to render them profitable for doctrine, for correction, for instruction in righteous-

ness, it must be laid down as an *inviolable principle*, that *all* Scripture is given by *inspiration* of *God*; question the probability of but *one recorded fact*, and you weaken the hold of every doctrine and precept.—On their *Divine inspiration*, as on the *moving* principle of some powerful engine, depends all their influence and authority over the consciences and lives of men. Y. D.

Mr. Urban, *Westminster, Feb.* 5.

It is gratifying to find that the spirit of improvement has not yet become extinct; and that those who have the power have also the inclination to contribute to the increase of the comfort of the citizens of this "overgrown Metropolis," by a better arrangement of the parts and consequent increase of effect and beauty to the whole. This spirit —more especially observable in the designs for altering the neighbourhood of the two Houses of Legislature—must give great satisfaction to the public—especially to those whom convenience or choice may have induced to fix their residences here—and must be productive of much that is good. The design which the Board of Works has agreed to adopt, as it tends considerably to restore to a healthy state a part of the present diseased "Lungs of London" will be of the greatest utility, and afford the most unequivocal delight. For some years past the royal Park of St. James's has been suffered to exist in a very deplorable condition—inconvenient to the visitors, and disgraceful to the country—without any, or scarcely any efforts being made towards the amelioration of the one, and consequent annihilation of the other. The formal arrangement of pleasure grounds in the time of the gaiety-inspiring Charles; or the no less cold distribution of landscape in the beginning of the 18th century, would be far preferable to its present appearance. In the former period there was something in this promenade, whereon the eye might rest with some feelings bordering upon satisfaction and pleasure; but since it has ceased to be the gardens of the Palace it has been gradually retrograding, till, it has arrived at the lowest state of degradation. Gwynne, in his "London and Westminster Improved," a book I have had occasion to notice before in my correspondence upon the Improvements of Westminster, mentioned the encroachments which were then making on the beauty of this spot —a spot as he justly remarks, which ought to be held sacred—with proper severity and due warmth; and suggested many alterations for its improvement.

There is a point to which all things must arrive before a change can be effected. Our Park had arrived at this point; and is now undergoing some alterations for the better. My expectations that these would be preludes to greater exertions are, I perceive, with no small degree of pleasure upon the point of being confirmed: it having been at last decided that a terrace is to be erected along the south side of the park to James-street, Buckingham-gate, to accord with the alterations now in progress on the site of Carlton Palace.

This plan, which must have struck very forcibly the minds of those who have given the subject a moment's consideration as the only one calculated to produce grandeur and beauty,—was I believe, first promulgated in a well-written pamphlet, entitled "Considerations on the expediency of building a Metropolitan Palace." The author,—whoever it may be—and I have heard it attributed to a gentleman whose plan for the comfort of the citizens has been unrequited, though deserving of the highest praise and attention—displays great taste and feeling in his remarks. He says:

"What can be more *triste* than St. James's Park? A filthy dark wall extends from Spring-gardens to the Stable-yard *; a miserable grove imperfectly concealing another dead wall, cramps the view of Constitution-hill; the Bird Cage-walk affords the united pleasure of a barrack-yard and of Tothill Fields. Compare with these the gay promenades of Paris; gardens much more confined in space, but as the French,

* This I presume will be removed in the alterations now in progress upon the site of Carlton House. Here I may be allowed to remark that the demolition of this regal pile is rapidly proceeding: the screen—which had the merit of hiding the beautiful portico—is nearly taken away; and the east end of the edifice is rapidly falling under the destroying utensils of the builder. The beautifully diversified garden has been all torn up, and the naked wall of the house, destitute of ornament, has been laid open to our view, with the two Gothic cloisters—altogether presenting a dreary prospect, calculated to excite the reflections of the moralist.

bien entretenus receive from their decoration, and from the free circulation of light and air, a gaiety of appearance which is in itself a real recreation."

The reason assigned for this superiority of French pleasure-gardens has been very tastily clothed by the Muse in the following lines:

The French have taste in all they do,
Which we are quite without;
For Nature, which to them gave *goût*,
To us gave only *gout!*

But I am digressing too much. It will therefore be necessary to return to the line of houses running from those now existing on the south side of Princes-court to Queen-square, and so continued to the aforesaid James-street. One continued terrace would be far from handsome, owing to its extent: they might therefore be disposed in convenient groups, to accommodate the various entrances to and from the city; the façade of each group to possess different architectural features, similar to the Pallazini, as Lord Farnborough very appropriately designates them, in the Regent's Park. To each group might beallotted a small portion of ground, to be adorned with a very low shrubbery, or laid out in parterres of flowers. To prevent the architectural character of the façades from being hidden; and to give the parks an air of gaiety—which nobody can say they now possess,—the planting of large or forest trees should be absolutely prohibited. The injudicious permission of this in the gardens attached to the houses in Arlington-street, has been justly censured by Lord Farnborough in his able pamphlet upon the Improvement of Westminster. As this pamphlet has not been so generally circulated as its merits demand, I shall quote one passage bearing on the point.

"There are many places and gardens which have lost all their cheerful character from their possessors having suffered their trees to overgrow the original intention of the plantation. Perhaps the spot when first planted was cold and naked, but nature clothes rapidly, though imperceptibly, and that which was once open and exposed, has become close and gloomy. Most people have the inclination to plant, but few have the courage to cut down; when all view is shut out, and they feel the necessity of making an opening, they do it with a timid hand. It becomes a question of a twig when it ought to be a question of a tree, and they prune where they ought to eradicate. In such cases a storm is the only remedy; it often does what the hatchet should have done long before, and the proprietor is surprised at the improvement."

It will be necessary, when this plan is put in execution, to form a road running parallel with the park, which should be the only carriage-way to the new houses, no vehicles whatever being permitted within the park gates. This road would then form an admirable carriage communication with Chelsea—the want of which is at present so deservedly complained of—and be a great convenience to the west end of the town, and particularly to the world of houses * now erecting on the Grosvenor estate.

Respecting the new distribution of the ground within the park I am unacquainted: indeed I have not even heard that any new arrangement is intended, though no doubt can be entertained as to its desirableness. Gwynne in his plan laid down a new disposition of the trees and walks which, however agreeable to the geometrically-cut taste of his time, would ill accord with modern notions of effect in scenery. Among the most conspicuous alterations were the filling up the canal, and the erection of an equestrian statue or group of figures in the centre of the parade.

The former, I by no means approve of; for, though the canal is devoid of all beauty, it might yet be made to blend harmoniously with the surrounding scenery at a very trifling expence. A mere naked parallel sheet of water has a cold white glare, and is the more disgusting as it reminds one of its difference from the beautiful lines of a meandering river. Price humourously says it may be made of linen; for nothing can be more like than a sheet of water and a real sheet.

An appropriate subject for the latter has been suggested by your valued Correspondent Col. Macdonald in p. 3. That it may be carried into effect must be the hearty wish of every admirer of those feelings which swayed the public conduct of his Royal Highness, and made him the beloved and respected friend of the army—the steady

* The houses in the squares erecting on this extensive property have a most magnificent pathway before them, paved with stones of such a length as to serve also for the roof of the vaults. This plan of paving has two advantages, seldom or ever blended, economy and effect.

upholder of our glorious Constitution—and which has caused his death to be so generally lamented. I cannot place sufficient reliance upon my own knowledge of landscape to lay down a plan for a new distribution of the objects necessary to produce that *tout ensemble*, which could alone inspire the man of taste with any feelings of pleasure and contentment. But still it is necessary that it should be done; and I feel confident that those who have begun the work of adorning the park, will not leave off in the middle.

The plan adopted at the Thuileries of permitting the public who frequent the gardens the convenience of reading any newspaper in the world upon payment of two *sous* or one penny, might I think with great propriety be adopted here*. There would then be some kind of amusement for the visitors instead of resorting to the petty scandal of the day, or invidious remarks upon their neighbours for something to relieve the time.

When the intended alterations are completed, it cannot be too much to expect that the performance of military evolutions in a place devoted to pleasure will no longer be permitted; so that the public who promenade here to obtain relief to the exertions of the mind, may not be pained in witnessing the miseries which are necessarily endured by those in drill for this profession. Indeed the barracks should be removed in toto: Westminster might then breathe a purer atmosphere, and retrieve a portion of its lost character.

Most Westminsters, of several years standing, must well remember the situation of the Hell Pump†, as it was named, at the entrance of the passage which led to the Exchequer and Oliver's Coffee-houses, and so to the Hall. When the demolition of these low buildings—themselves of modern erection—took place to allow for the completion of Kent's range of buildings, this pump was carefully preserved. But the inconvenience and nuisance occasioned by the spilling of the water on the pavement as it was conveyed from the pump, called for its removal, which has been accordingly done. A new pump of neat execution has been made, and erected on the edge of the road on the western side of St. Margaret's-street, to which the water is conducted from the old well on the opposite side, through iron pipes. Thus the inhabitants of Westminster may still have the pleasure of partaking of "Hell's" pure stream.

The "Privy-council" stables erecting in Princes-street, and the range of offices at Whitehall, are in a very progressive state. Of these, at some future time, I may furnish you with descriptions, but at present must be allowed to conclude, and sign myself

Yours, &c. T.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 20.

THE Rev. Joseph Blanco White, first known to the British public by his allusive names of *Lucadio Doblado*, prefixed to his valuable Letters on Spain, has since been indefatigable in his endeavours to guard his adopted country (the country of his ancestors) from the snares and tyranny of Popery. In his "Practical and internal Evidence against Catholicism‡," after describing the struggles and fluctuations of his own mind, in his perilous transition from inculcated error to discovered truth, he addressed the impartial among his former brethren, on the errors and abuses of their Church. In a tract of still more extensive utility, he has since addressed a warning to the lower classes of this country§; thereby demonstrating not only the sincerity but the disinterested character of his zeal for truth||. But it is not for the sake of eulogizing that ex-

* But with more propriety at Kensington Gardens.

† There were tenements or houses nearly adjoining to Westminster Hall known by the names of "Paradise," "Purgatory," and "Hell;" as appears by an instrument printed in Rymer's Fœdera, whereby Henry the Seventh, in the first year of his reign, granted the custody of them with others to one Anthony Kene, esq. The situation of this pump marks the spot where "Hell" was situated. There was also in Westminster a place known by the name of "Heaven;" and there is now a spring in Princes-street, in a place which was formerly known by the name of "Broken Cross."—The origin of all which names may be traced to their situation so near the Monastery.

‡ Reviewed in vol. xc.

§ Entitled "The Poor Man's Preservative against Popery."

|| Having given away the copy-right.—A hint or two on the subject of what is called

cellent man, much as he deserves eulogy, that I now take up the pen, but to revive the knowledge of a similar case, which occurred a century ago.

About the year 1714, a Spanish priest, whose name was *Antonio Gavin*, being disgusted with the superstitions in which he had been educated, escaped to England in the disguise of an officer. He had been a secular priest in the city of Saragossa, and was there known as such to Lord Stanhope and other English gentlemen. Arrived in London, and understanding that our Church would receive him, if his claim to orders in his own church could be established, and the sincerity of his conversion evinced, he applied to the Bishop of London for that purpose. Some temporary difficulty arose from the want of his letters of orders, which the fear of being detected in his flight had obliged him to leave behind. But Robinson, then Bishop of London, being convinced of the fact, by the testimony laid before him, accepted his renunciation of Popery, and reconciled him to the Church of England; giving him full licence to exercise the functions of a priest in his diocese. The Bishop's licence is given at large in one of his publications, and is thus expressed:

Licence.

"Whereas the Rev. Mr. Antony Gavin was recommended to me by the Right Honourable Lord Stanhope, and by the same and other English gentlemen, I was certified that the said Rev. Mr. Gavin was a secular Priest, and Master of Arts in the University of the city of Zaragosa, in the kingdom of Arragon in Spain, and that they knew him in the said city, and conversed with him several times; This is to certify, that the said Rev. Mr. Gavin, after having publicly and solemnly abjured the errors of the Romish Religion, and being thereupon reconciled to the Church of England, on the third day of January, 1715-16, he had then my leave to officiate in the Spanish language, in the Chapel of Queen's-square, Westminster; and being now appointed Chaplain of his Majesty's ship the *Preston*, has my licence to preach in English, and to administer the Sacraments at home and abroad, in all the churches and chapels of my diocese.

"Given under my hand in London the 13th of July, 1720.

(Signed) JOHN LONDON."

Thus between the years 1715 and 1720, Gavin had so studied the English language, that he was then competent to officiate or preach in it, and to obtain the appointment of a chaplain in the British fleet. In the mean time he had published a Sermon in the Spanish language (in 1716), which he had preached in London, and dedicated it to his patron Lord Stanhope. This Sermon is still extant in the British Museum.

But a few years later he proved himself able to write a considerable work in English; for in 1725 he published a curious and important book, under the title of "A Master-key to Popery," which contains the fullest exposure of the errors and practices which had disgusted him in the religion of Spain. It was followed by two other volumes, in the ensuing year, pursuing the same subject. A fourth was promised, but does not seem to have appeared. Either the author died, or the booksellers found that the public curiosity on the subject was satisfied for the time. The three volumes, however, were published in 1726, in a French translation,

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the Catholic Question, I cannot refrain copying from this tract.—"There is indeed no reason for either fear or suspicion, with regard to the Roman Catholics of these kingdoms, as long as both the Government and Parliament remain purely Protestant; but I would not answer for the consequences, if the Pope, through his priests, could obtain an underhand influence in either." P. 8.

"Had I a voice that could be heard from north to south, and from east to west, in these islands, I would use it to warn every Protestant against the wiles of Rome; wiles and arts, indeed, of so subtle and disguised a nature, that I feel assured many of the freeborn Britons who are made the instruments and promoters of them, do not so much as dream of the snare into which they are trying to decoy their countrymen. Such as believe that Popery, if allowed to interfere with the laws of England, would not most steadily aim at the ruin of Protestantism, even at the plain risk of spreading the most rank infidelity, should be sent to learn the character of that religion, where it prevails uncontrolled; where I have learnt it during five and twenty years in sincere submission, and for ten in secret rebellion." Page 26.

I have been told, and it is not improbable, that in some places endeavours have been made to persuade the common people that no such man as *Blanco White* exists, and that the whole is a mere fabrication.

by a M. Janigon. The work, however, was so much noticed, that it proceeded rapidly to a third edition, each volume being dedicated to some great person; to the Princess of Wales, to Lord Carteret, and to the Archbishop of Armagh.

To the first edition Gavin prefixed a tolerably ample Preface, giving an account of himself, not so interesting, but apparently not less honest than that of his countryman, who has lately followed his steps. This Preface is preserved in the French translation, and was perhaps in the second edition; but is omitted in the third, which is that in my hands. The first is in the British Museum. The further account given by Gavin of himself, after having been chaplain in the Preston, is thus stated:

"The ship being put out of commission, and my Lord Stanhope being in Hanover with the King, I came over to Ireland, on the importunity of a friend, with a design to stay here till my Lord's return to England. But while I was thinking of going over again, I heard of my Lord's death, and having in him lost my best patron, I resolved to try in this kingdom whether I could find a settlement. After a few days, by the favour of his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Cashel, and the Rev. Dr. Percival, I got the curacy of Gowran, on which I resided almost eleven months, by the licence of the Lord Bishop of Ossory; who afterwards, upon my going to Cork, gave me his letters dimissory." Pref. p. vi.

It appears that he continued some time at Cork, beyond which I have not found any traces of him. It is probable that there he died. But his books still live, and may be consulted by the curious without difficulty. They contain most horrible narratives, the truth of which will perhaps be denied by those who are interested to deny them; but which agree too well with many concurring testimonies, to be doubted by those whose minds are open to fair evidence. That the writer was a man worthy to be believed, there is every appearance, in what we know of his story; and though he was evidently a man of less talents and accomplishments than Mr. Blanco White, I see no reason to suspect that he was less sincere in his conversion, or less veracious in his narratives. Let others judge for themselves. The similarity of the two cases in many striking particulars induced me to recal to notice the almost forgotten Gavin, and to point out his *Master-key* as that which will unlock as much horror and abomination as that which opened the *secret chamber* of the formidable Blue-beard. WICLIFF.

Mr. URBAN, *Myddelton-house, Feb. 25.*

IN vol. XCIV. part i. p. 8, the conduct of those Parishes whose Church was burnt at the Fire of London, and have judiciously affixed a tablet to denote the site thereof, is highly commended. If it will not trespass on your pages, I should be gratified to see them recorded. From the following interesting inscriptions, the *deficient parishes* have an opportunity of selecting and amending as circumstances require.

"Near this marble in ye place which before the Fire of London was the porch of ye Church of St. Anne Black Friars, lye interr'd," &c.

"Before the dreadfull Fire, Anno 1666, stood the Parish Church of St. Bennet Sherehog."

"Before the late dreadfull Fire, Anno Domini 1666. Here stood the Parish Church of St. John Baptist upon Wallbroke, &c. The above stone was new faced, and the letters fresh cut, A.D. 1774."

"Before the dreadfvll Fire Anno Dom. 1666, stood the Parish Church of St. Mary Stayning."

"This was the Parish Chvrch of St. Olave Silver-street, destroy'd by the dreadfvl Fire in the yeare 1666."

"Before ye late dreadfvll Fyer this was ye Parish Chvrch of St. Peter Pavls Wharfe. Demolished September 1666, and now erected for a Chvrchyarde, Anno Domini, 1675. This stone was new fac'd and letter'd 1779."

Wilkinson's "Londina Illustrata" gives a representation of the tablet heretofore affixed to the wall of the burying ground of St. Leonard Foster-lane, with this inscription:

"Before the dreadfvll Fire, Anno. Dom. 1666. Here stood the Parish Church of St. Lenard Foster-lane."

The tablet should now be placed on the house of Mr. Elles, baker, Foster-lane, obliterating the word "here," and engraving, instead, the word "opposite." H. C. B.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

14. *The History of* Scotland, *from the earliest period to the middle of the ninth century. By the Rev.* Alexander Low, *A.M. Correspondent Member of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries.* 8*vo, pp.* 414. *Append.* 84.

OUR readers will have the goodness to observe, that nothing certain is known of the early history of Scotland, before the expedition of Agricola; and that the earliest inhabitants were Celts. The work before us is a collection of various ancient evidences, certainly not a *history*, and those *ancient* evidences are all jumbled together in a manner which it would require a chemical analysis to decompose. In fact, our author's work appears in the shape of ore, not of metal; and is a subject for the Furnace, more than the Assay. He makes the *Scots* to be emigrants from Ireland; and the *Picts*, from Germany, or Scandinavia. Now it is a rule with us to think, that all islands have been first peopled from the nearest continents; and we judge a great deal on that subject from the physical conformation of the people, in face, stature, &c. Mr. Warner has clearly shown, that Strabo's description of the Celts is strictly applicable to the modern Welch; and we certainly have seen in a town in Devonshire (on a market-day), a complete collection of Belgic visages; but all the genuine Scotchmen known to us have been small-eyed, high-cheek-boned, red or light haired, and otherwise characterized, as were and are the natives of the Baltic coasts. The Welch and Irish have a greater leaning in character to dark hair, eyes, and eyebrows; and the former in particular have very commonly a decidedly French look. The native Welch have a remarkably stout short figure, amounting in instances to deformity; for we have seen the legs of Welchmen, and Welchwomen, to be completely of the form of nine-pins, from excess of muscle, while the Scotchman exhibits tallness and bone;—one is the broad-backed poney, the other the cart-horse.

Let not the reader blame us for taking this physical line of argument on such subjects as the aborigines of nations. Nature cannot err, but authors may; and in the intermarriages of the poor, where the countries have been agricultural, original breeds are as correctly supported, as are those of deer in a forest of the most ancient date. What the ancient Scots and Picts were is clearly shown from Xiphiline, in his Epitome of Dio; the tactics, the dirk, the broad-sword, the target, the small horses, the living in huts, the robbery by black mail, the subsistence by hunting and plunder (μητε τειχη μητε πολεις μητε γεωργιας εχοντες, αλλ' εκ τε νομης και θηρας ακροδυωντε τινων ζωντες. (Hist. Ang. iii. 421. Ed. Sylburg) are all circumstances proved by Ossian, Froissart, and other English and Scotch histories. That there were individuals, who, by introducing religion as an instrument of civilization and pacific modes of existence,—by consequence arts of agriculture, upon which the means of such civilized existence must as to food and clothing totally depend,—and laws, by which alone it could be possible for property to be secured,—is evident from the History of Britain, Ireland, Scotland, and all the barbarous provinces of the Roman empire. First come Generals and Soldiers; this is a system which cannot last. Next come Saints, Merchants, and Husbandmen, whose occupations necessarily imply peace. Such, in a general view, is the early history of Great Britain and Scotland; and that in fact is the only history which exists; for, though we may find in these early periods the Lives of particular Kings, Warriors, or Saints, there is no such thing as National History, properly so called. Perhaps it was not possible, where there was not a universal simultaneous action or government.

We shall not enter into any analysis of this work, for it is impracticable. We shall however say that, whenever the author appears in his own person, his original remarks are very good; but he has not even used common caution in digesting his materials.

In p. 21 we have *Chi*verius for *Clu*verius, and such wretched misnomers of authors and places, as to show that Mr. Low is, as to literary habits, the most slovenly writer whom we know.

But he has collected an enormous quantity of ancient facts (some of them very valuable); and had he published them as such, would have been irreproachable.

We shall, however, give our author's account of that exquisite subject, *Scotch Music;* our readers will recollect that it is called an introduction of the unfortunate Rizzio. We will not say that the opinion is correct; but we will say, that the sentiment displayed in Ossian, and the beautiful air in the music, are extraordinary problems in the history of a nation deficient in all the luxuries of civilization, from which in general such refinements proceed. But things may be so. The romance of Pastoral and Arcadian scenes and feelings is of earlier date; and ploughboys and dairymaids, and soldiers and sailors, may express themselves in the most beautiful sentiments of original undefecated nature, and have done and still do so.

"The Scots have ever been distinguished for their music. According to a writer of the Middle Ages, they were indebted for this, as for many other things, to the Irish; but, if this was the case, they were better musicians than their instructors in the twelfth century*. Both the Welch, Irish, and Scots received it from one common origin. The bards of the British and Celtic nations in general were musicians, and raised the song, and tuned the harp by turns†. The Scottish monks dedicated, amongst studies of higher importance, no small portion of their time to that of music, and left behind them several treatises upon this art‡. The scale on which the old genuine airs belonging to this nation were performed, was a scale of five notes instead of seven, deficient in the fourth and seventh in the major key; but if we take the entire octave, it contains only six. The Scottish scale is less perfect, but more simple than that which is generally made use of at the present day. By using this, instead of the diatonic and chromatic musical scale, which was observed by the surrounding nations of Europe, the Scots have preserved their airs in that state of simplicity and beauty, which belongs not to the music of the more perfect one. But although this was one great means of preserving the Scottish melodies, they owe their simplicity perhaps to another cause. In music, the Scots had made as little refinement as in manners and customs. Simplicity is the distinguishing characteristic of their music, as well as of their modes of living. Accustomed to woodland scenery, they introduced into their compositions the melodies of the grove; and the blackbird, the woodcock and plover furnished them with some of the finest notes in the pibroch. The melodies of China* and Hindostan are the only tunes which bear a resemblance to the Scottish airs†, but this can easily be accounted for, since they make use of the same scale‡. It appears, indeed, that the Celtic nations carried it along with them in their first migrations to Europe; and, although the Welch and the Irish had lost this scale before the twelfth century§, it is still preserved in Scotland. The Welch sung not in unison, but had as many different parts as they had performers, which finally terminated in one common organic melody on a flat. The treble part they began in a soft mood; and producing at length what may be called an irregular regularity, the melody became harmonious and complete||. Although the Welch at an early period adopted the diatonic and chromatic scale, their music was not the same as that on the Continent. The Northumbrian music, which was introduced into England in the eighth century by some Italians, differed from the Welch in making a concord in unisons and octaves¶. Pp. 363, 364.

There are several similar things of interest and value. In the Appendix (p. 62) is a very elaborate dissertation, proving that Macpherson's Ossianic poems "were pretty faithfully translated from the Gaelic originals."

* Giraldus Cambrensis, who lived in 1185.
† Diodor. Sic. lib. v.
‡ Trithemius, Catal. Illus. Vir. p. 125.

* Father Amyot.
† Macculoch's Travels in Scotland.
‡ Father Amyot.
§ Giraldus Cambrensis.
|| Sub obtusa (sic) grossi oris (sic) corda sonitu. Gir. Cambr.
¶ Giraldus Cambrensis.

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15. *Transalpine Memoirs, or Anecdotes and Observations, shewing the actual state of* Italy *and the Italians. By an English Catholic.* 8vo, 2 vols.

A WRITER of Travels has a very easy literary task, provided he is a man of taste and information. He has only to make memoranda on the spot, concerning the manners, laws, arts, antiquities, agriculture and commerce of the country, and he will scarcely fail producing a valuable work. But the misfortune is, that very many travellers have no taste; and then their works have the aspect of a dusty warehouse, which contains all sorts of goods, but neither arranged nor displayed.

The book before us abounds with those traits, which distinguish the gen-

tleman, and verify the title, as to anecdote and observation. Here and there the Catholic appears, blinking the two important features of the question,—*one* the re-introduction of papal authority into this realm,—the other the refusal of protestants to recognize doctrines not sanctioned by the Bible. The author calls it persecution, if civil, political, and ecclesiastical institutions object to things, which in his judgment are inoffensive matters of course; but which by his opponents are deemed alarmingly dangerous. But as these things are by no means prominent characteristics, are not obstructions in the highway of the book, it is not worth while to notice them any further.

The work contains many judicious and curious notices, some of which we shall extract. It appears, that at Rome a tax is paid of 18 scudi (or 4*l.*) for the privilege of reading old books, mostly of education and *Catholic* piety. So much for any encouragement given to the Catholics even to understand their own creed.

St. Peter's and St. Paul's are in our judgments only splendid caverns, not churches. The author makes many just remarks concerning St. Peter's. Beginning with the Colonnade, he says:

"It appears too small for the building to which it leads; and four rows of pillars are most unnecessarily crowded together to support an useless roof that would have rested as safely on half that number. These pillars are not formed of one single block, but of many separate stones, which plurality of stones in one column has a shabby appearance. The obelisk and fountains in the centre of the space enclosed by the colonnade, have a too ornamental and gardenlike air; which is increased by the shape of these fountains, similar to those generally seen in gardens, but formed of a greater number of squirts, which divide up the mass of water.—The colonnade is on each side joined to the Church by a naked wall; it is decorated only by some scarce perceptible pilasters, which seem to break off its connection with the main body of the building. The façade of the Church I can only compare to a new-built *hotel de ville*, town hall, or some other public building; not to a Church—that is the last thing to which it can be assimilated. Pillars and pilasters, placed one on the other; the intermediate space occupied by arched and oblong gateways, by square and long windows—some with, some without balconies—and by mezzonini, sometimes open, sometimes blocked up with bass-reliefs, as if to save window tax; a small pediment rising over one third only of the extent of façade; this pediment, and the rest of the entablature at each end of it, surmounted by a high wall, ornamented with pilasters and square windows, and supporting a stone balustrade, above the two ends of which arise two clocks with *pink-coloured* faces, which themselves support a tiara and two keys; three domes partly concealed by this wall and balustrade, even from the distant point from which I then viewed them, but which, as I approached nearer, entirely sunk behind this vile screen. Such is the façade of St. Peter's." i. 47.

Our author then proceeds to criticise the interior:

"The side ailes I then perceived to bear no proportion with the center, and that, although so narrow, they are also encumbered by tombs of Popes and Sovereigns. The transept, *crociata*, appeared to me too narrow, and not sufficiently ornamented. Looking from the west end [*the Church is entered from the east end*] down the center aile, a bad effect is produced by windows seen over the doors, and which communicate between the Church and the second story of the portico. The plain, oblong, sash windows, placed in many parts of the Basilica, particularly those round the dome, have a drawing-room appearance. Of the dome itself I say nothing; the boast recorded of Michael Angelo is in some sense fulfilled; a dome, it is true, but not a pantheon, is raised in the air; an architectural difficulty has been overcome; but has an architectural beauty been gained? ought a dome to be placed on huge pillars of masonry, like the cover of a pepper-box standing on stilts? I think not. The interior of the dome of St. Peter's is not visible from the entrance of the Church. The whole of it can be seen by those only who stand immediately under it, and even then its proportions cannot be judged of. On account of the height to which it is raised, it cannot be perceived how great is its expanse of arched roof. When a dome is on the earth, as the Pantheon, its form, its majesty, and its extent break at once on the spectator, who sees it rise from the ground, and sublimely bend above him; it forms of itself a grand hall, every part of which is present to the eye. But the dome of St. Peter's has not the least relation to the hall below; and the conviction of its utter inutility pervades the mind, at the same time that the strained eyes and distorted neck give sensible proofs of the inconvenience of its situation. The end of architecture is to create a fine object, at the same time that a want is supplied; that therefore which is unnecessary and useless, is devoid of its greatest claim to admiration.

"An easy staircase leads to the roof: I was disappointed, on reaching it, to find

none of that grandeur and bustle, mentioned with such enthusiasm by Eustace. On the contrary, the different glass lanterns of the various domes, which peep through it, have the appearance of so many glass hot-houses. The two minor domes, seen when at a sufficient distance, one on each side of the large one, are of no possible use; they have no communication with the inside of the Church, but are raised on pillars on the flat roof. Of what service are the enormous pillar-covered buttresses built against the great dome? If they were placed there to support it, they have ill fulfilled their office, for the dome is split. These buttresses give it the ungraceful appearance of being too wide for its height." Pp. 49-51.

It appears that, when a brigand in the Papal State is tired of robbery and assassination, he has only to capitulate —be pardoned—and pensioned for life. i. 75.

The Apollo, the Laocöon, &c. are placed in cabinets on pedestals too close to the wall for their backs to be visible, and have *bars of iron fixed in their spines*, to support them. i. 99.

As to the Vatican library, it can be only *presumed* that there are books in the cases, for they are never opened without a special order, and, as there is no door-keeper, "none can enter the library, when the librarian happens to be beyond hearing of the knocker." Pp. 101-102.

Our author wishes, that Rome had remained uninhabited—been only a heap of ancient ruins; and so do we, for modern buildings spoil it. The following reflections are highly sentimental—worthy of Madame de Stael:

"Excepting a few of the principal monuments, the other remains of ancient Rome present little interest. Let Antiquaries admire, study, and explain each remnant. I am unable to confine myself in this manner; to embarrass my mind with details, the which always lessen, whatever is in itself really grand. I can look only at the whole, at the *ensemble*, and what an ensemble! Here, then, stood Rome; here on this ground! This is the spot on which my thoughts had been so long rivetted, that had so long attracted my desires! And now that they are accomplished, what do I find? a wilderness? No, that were preferable to the crowds and cares that have again risen from this consecrated soil. A desert were more congenial to my imagination than the life that covers this grand wreck. Set aside the modern town, and suppose, only for an instant, the Pantheon, the Forum, and the Coliseum to be standing alone; to be towering in solitary grandeur, like the temples of Pæstum. Suppose them surrounded with the minor, but nevertheless giant limbs that still remain of the capital of the world; suppose them diminishing as they depart from the center, and finally losing themselves in a sublime and uninterrupted desolation. Such are the reflections that must press upon the mind of the stranger, who, visiting in succession every fragment of antiquity, turns away discontented with every object that successively strikes him as unworthy of the city of which it is a relic." Pp. 106, 107.

There are many curious anecdotes concerning our countrymen, in which our readers will easily recognize the genuine features of John Bull.

It seems, that it is the custom, during the Carnival at Rome, for persons who are acquainted, to throw *bonbons* (sugar-plums) at each other. The Romans patronize it but little, "while the English carry it on with all the fury and boisterousness of schoolboys." i. 111.

During the ceremonies of the Holy week, places in the Churches were partitioned off for the English, "who carried with them cold meat, fowls, and bread, which they ate during the celebration of the offices, and threw the bones and waste pieces on the Church-floors." 129, 130.

The Neapolitan "Geornale" (newspaper) related, that an English surgeon had killed his wife with a *pokero;* and the Editor annexed a note, saying, "we do not know if this *pokero* be a domestic or surgical instrument." ii. 13.

An English man-of-war having anchored off Baiæ, "all the officers, even the cabin-boys, set up as declared and intrepid antiquaries, and landed with boat-loads of sailors, provided with spades and pickaxes. Parties of men were sent out to mark places for the next day's excavation. One of them reported the discovery of a capital remain. It turned out to be a modern monument, with the arms of the King of Naples. The sailors had put the ropes around it to pull it down, when the officers discovered the mistake."

We shall close this account of Anglicisms with the following anecdote:

"An Englishman purchased in the Pontine marshes two little pigs, whose race he admired, and which he intended to take in his carriage to England. He was very naturally anxious that they should be well fed, in order that they might support the fatigues of the long journey they were about to undertake; but his French Valet demanded imperiously 'whether he had been

hired as *Valet de Chambre*, or to feed pigs? swearing that the pigs might die, if they liked, for from that moment he would never again touch them. 'Our countryman, resolving to do any thing rather than abandon his pigs, was therefore obliged to hire a boy to feed them." P. 146.

We all know the outcry which was raised against Government, in the matter of (as the lawyers call it) the late Queen Caroline. We knew the scandal concerning it to be rife all over Italy, before proceedings were commenced. The following anecdote will satisfy the impartial reader that the evidence was not fabricated, as some pretended, for a Court purpose. At Terni is the Palazzino, a neat counting-house belonging to the Conte.

"My guide informed me that in this house the Princess of Wales and Bergami had passed a fortnight in each other's company. He testified as to their having been always seen walking together, and to their having retired at sight of strangers, but he said, that no one from Terni had been called as witness to England." ii. 165.

If Cato could again revisit the earth, what would he say, when he saw ROMANS drest in round hats and London cut coats; and ROMAN rooms, covered with *English* carpets, and papered with views of Paris. i. 27, 28. Even English fish-sauces abound. i. 110.

We have only room to add one curious thing more, out of many; *viz.* an island to be sold near Baiæ, with a *ducal* title annexed, for only four hundred pounds! i. 239. So much for foreign titles! and what a prize for an English puppy!

We can justly recommend these Travels as frequently curious, and always entertaining. The Author is particularly entitled to praise for his sentiment, which in places assimilates with success that of the "Sketch Book."

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16. *Notes made during a Tour in* Denmark, Holstein, Mecklenburgh Schwerin, Pomerania, *the Isle of* Rugen, Prussia, Poland, Saxony, Brunswick, Hannover, *the* Hanseatic *Territories*, Oldenburg, Friesland, Holland, Brabant, *the* Rhine *Country, and* France. *Interspersed with some Observations on the Foreign Corn Trade. By* R. Smith, *Esq. F.R. S.L.* 8*vo. pp.* 504.

THE modest title of this work by no means conveys a just idea of its merits. The numerous matters of interest and entertainment, as well as the Statistics, unite in rendering it valuable for reading, as well as reference. One thing particularly pleasurable we derive from it, *viz.* that, as in Italy and the South of Europe, difference of opinion in religion and politics, and national jealousies, render the English unpopular; so, on the contrary, in the North, the "very name of Englishman carries with it the stamp of integrity, and is a sufficient passport to the best and highest society which the countries can afford." P. 504.

We shall notice some curious particulars. Danish carriages resemble a four-wheeled English phaeton, but have a window, which may be dropped down in front, into a frame, fixed to the top of the apron, making it quite close when necessary (p. 21). At certain times of the year, when hydrophobia usually appears, all dogs seen abroad must be muzzled, a precaution which our author thinks might be adopted in England *(Ibid)*. The Church of our Saviour has a curious steeple, which is ascended by 365 steps, one-third of which form a circular or spiral staircase at the outside of the building, covered with copper, and made secure by a firm railing (38).

In p. 90 we have a long and most interesting account of the beautiful Queen of Prussia—her letters to her father—her dying hours, and inter alia the following statement of her interview with Napoleon. It had been deemed advisable, that this lovely Queen, although in a weak state of health, should repair to head-quarters to endeavour by her commanding address, to obtain an influence over Napoleon, and gain from him some alleviation of his cruel mandates against the tottering kingdom of Prussia. There are two accounts of this interview. One of these Mr. Smith says he derived from a person, who

"Lodged immediately opposite the King of Prussia's apartment, and at the first interview which Napoleon had with the Queen, could distinctly see both, as they stood together at the front window.

"The countenance of the Queen was particularly animated, and she appeared to dwell with much force on the miseries which her people suffered from the French yoke. Napoleon rested his arm on the window, his head reclining on his hand, and seemed during most part of the time to receive the address of the Queen with the greatest com-

posure, looking earnestly at her. Occasionally, however, when she appeared very warm, he raised himself, and seemed somewhat embarrassed, but again relapsed into the same postnre."

The second account is this:

"As soon as the Queen arrived, Napoleon waited upon her; and it was to her an easy task how to conduct herself during the first moments of that singnlar meeting. She received Napoleon with a refined elegance, and such a commanding address, as superior powers of mind alone can give;—first lamented that he had been obliged to ascend to her apartments by such miserable stairs [she lodged over a mill], and inquired how the northern climate had agreed with his health, during the preceding winter. She then proceeded to the object of her visit;—she had come to exert her influence, in endeavouring to obtain for Prussia a peace, which would at least be supportable. Napoleon possessed but little gallantry, consequently the intercession of this noble woman was entirely fruitless. Of the conversation at this singular conference, during which the Queen gave many proofs of a noble and elevated soul, I shall only further notice, in conclusion, one of her replies, which excited the admiration of the bye-standers. Napoleon asked her, 'But how dared you commence the war against me,'—and there was something *terrible* in the tone in which these words were uttered. The Queen answered with calm, yet dignified composure. 'Sire, il étoit permis à la gloire de *Frederic*, de nous tromper sur nos moyens, si toutefois nous nous sommes trompés.' This reply was heard by the French minister Talleyrand, and by him repeated to the writer." P. 98.

At Memel, owing to the almost exclusive connexion during the war with Great Britain, not only is our language spoken frequently, but port wine has been introduced; indeed the bias towards what is English is so great, that Mr. Smith says, if our timber duties were moderated, a much more extensive and reciprocal trade would be the result, p. 121.—At the battle of *Eylau*, Napoleon took his station in the Church steeple, built of wood, and covered with shingles, through which peeping-holes were made for him. The steeple was perforated in several places by bullets, so that he must have been in considerable danger, p. 126.—Our author in p. 129 commends the fortress of Graudentz, because it is a mile from the city, a situation which prevents the destruction of the latter in case of siege.—The Royal Palace of Cronckarnio consists of very large gardens, but a small house, of only sixteen apartments, "the floors of which are formed of small squares of oak, without nails," (144).—The seat of Field-marshal Lubormerski likewise consists of a small house of two stories only, surrounded by an extensive garden. The ground-floor is formed as a hermit's cave, with walls of a substance exactly resembling rock (incongruously intermixed with looking glass), and in another room with a painted screen over the window, in order to produce an artificial dimness (143).

Here we shall pause a moment to notice the folly of erecting permanent buildings, where only a day or two's residence is desirable. A fine convenient tent is the proper thing; and with camp kitchens and other conveniences of camp furniture is far better than the wasteful extravagance of regular houses, doomed to non-habitation and ruin.

Mr. Smith, in p. 149, states a curions fact concerning the acquisition of foreign languages:

"From the difficulty, owing to the number of consonants, of pronouncing the Polish dialect, the natives can with ease acquire the accent of any other tongue." P. 149.

He also tells us, that he occasionally met with a

"*Female* Jewish banker, of immense wealth, whose sole conversation was on mercantile affairs; and she would talk of the French obligations, or the English stocks, in a phraseology which a Knight of the Stock Exchange need not be ashamed of." P. 149.

We rejoice that we English have no she-bankers, who are *men* of business, and personally dabble in consols. In our judgment, all the peach-bloom of the female character must be destroyed by the dealer and chapmanship of *buying to sell again*, a very different thing from common marketing and shopping, which is a mere morning's amusement. But business—business which shuts up the heart, makes of a woman a man spoiled—makes an automaton chess-player of an *angel*, a term which philosophers may use in reference to that grace, disinterestedness, and purity which distinguish the feelings and affections of women; not because poets so denominate pretty human playthings of eighteen or nineteen.

In p. 153 we find reaping with a scythe, provided with a cradle, to lay the swathe straight to the ground.—

The poverty of Prussian towns may be known by the postmaster at Grieffenberg, being also attorney, surgeon, apothecary, and accoucheur; the last branch of his profession being denoted by the figure of a stork over his door; a bird held sacred by females, who deem it a very favourable omen, if one of the species build her nest near the house during their pregnancy (p. 154). At Berlin, there is, it seems, an iron foundery, where small trinkets "are prepared, to which Mr. Smith saw nothing similar in England" p. 166. In recompence, it seems, we have not only manufactured better cotton stockings, but undersold the Prussians at their own doors. *Ibid.*

Blücher (the *drunken dragoon*, as Napoleon called him in spleen, but who was far his master in the art of successful retreat,) was a man, whose integrity had a nobility of principle, equal to that of Leonidas); and we are sure that every possible account of him will be interesting to our readers. By the way, has there ever been a Life of him published?

"Prince Blucher, being at his estate in Silesia, I had not an opportunity of seeing that gallant veteran; but I accompanied a banker to inspect his palace in the Brandenburg-square. The house was fitted up in the most elegant style, and one room entirely furnished with presents from different sovereigns. Amongst the paintings, I noticed portraits of our late revered Monarch, George III., and of his present Majesty, as Colonel of the 10th Hussars, very finely executed; of the King and late Queen of Prussia; of the late Emperor of Russia; of Napoleon; a very curious one of the Emperor of China; and the celebrated full-lengths of the Buonaparte family, by Robert, *viz.* the Princesses Borghese and Pauline, Joseph and his wife, Louis and his wife, and Madame Murat: the features of the last are extremely beautiful. The study was ornamented with engravings of Christ Church, Oxford, and the coloured views out of 'Boyer's Triumphs of Europe'." P. 168.

He was lodged at Christ Church, Oxford, during the visit of the Royal Sovereigns in 1814. It is still told of him by students of the day, that he was seen early in the morning at his lodgings there, sitting in his shirt-sleeves, smoking his pipe; and that, at the University dinner, he took up the lobster sauce, and ate it without accompaniment. At the celebrated Leipsic fair, amongst other sign-boards, were frequently to be seen

"The 'Duncans from Glasgow,' and the 'M'Gregors from Paisley;' neither the length of the journey, nor (at that time) the little probability of a brisk fair, could prevent the indefatigable Scotchman from penetrating thus far. Indeed it must be acknowledged, that our brethren of the North are to be met with in the most distant countries; and to their credit be it said, are almost universally successful and respected." P. 261.

Every body knows that the explosion of the Bridge at Leipsic prematurely, by mistake of a corporal as pretended, occasioned a great loss to the French upon their retreat. Our author (p. 265) states, that it was, however, effected by direct orders from Buonaparte, because the Cossacks were dreadfully mangling his rear, and the allies, rapidly advancing, on which account he *knowingly* sacrificed Poniatowsky and the Poles.

Hanŏvĕr should, it seems, be spelt Hannover, and pronounced Hannōver. —Our author sadly complains of the Hanoverian mail, which is a common covered cart. From the connection of that country with England, our readers may take an interest in the following statistical table.

"Compendium of Hannover.—Extent, 14,835 square English miles, or 9,494,400 acres: inhabitants, in 1816, 1,325,000. In the same year the marriages were 13,786; births, 50,257; deaths, 31,264.—*Religion*, Lutherans, 1,050000; Catholics, 160,000; Reformed, 90,000; remainder Mennonites, Moravians, and Jews. National income *secret;* but supposed to be 12,000 gulders *per annum* (about 1,500,000*l*). The monarch is the largest land-owner. The Vice-roy draws from the Treasury annually 36,000 rix dollars (5,500*l*.) The Assembly of States consists of 10 deputates, of which 101 are chosen *for*, but not by the Clergy, 49 by Ritters (land-proprietors), and 42 by City Corporations.—The Military are 12,940, of which 6,300 (or 10 battalions) are infantry." P. 287.

In p. 347 mention is made of an ingenious American buoy, provided with a vane, which, when moved with the wind, shakes a number of small bells, fixed in the inside, so as to be heard, when from darkness it cannot be seen. P. 347.

In Holland we find a picture with five lights introduced into it (348); a Church clock marked "William Spraakel fecit 1670" (352); the men, wearing their hats at Church (356); hackney coaches, attached to sledges (360);

a head with a mouth open, and preposterously carved, the indication at the doors of an apothecary's residence (384); Church-paintings, so large, that they may be distinctly seen from the west end, looking down the ailes, of *which in the nave there are seven* (389).

As the passage of æstuaries and rivers is a matter of great convenience, and a sufficiency of bridges is certainly not provided in this country; and as a similar expedient is successfully adopted at Little Hampton in Sussex, we mention the following contrivance for passing the river at Cologne:

"The passage of the river is made in an excellent and safe contrivance, called the 'Brücke,' a floating bridge, which is a platform, firmly fixed on the decks of two flat-bottomed boats, affording sufficient space for a number of carriages and horses, without incommoding the passengers; and the whole being railed round, is perfectly secure. In the centre are two upright pieces of timber, with a beam placed transversely upon them, strengthened by two strong chains proceeding from the end of the platform. Another chain attached to the cross-beam is of great length, and bound near the end to the masts of seven or eight small boats, the furthest of which lies at anchor near the middle of the stream. These boats, from their buoyancy, occasion a considerable *spring* on the chain; and when the rope, which holds the raft to the opposite pier is loosened, the current causes a great lateral pressure on the raft, which pressure being assisted by two long oars, acting as rudders, has the effect of propelling it across the river, in the space of ten minutes." P. 416.

We are now obliged to conclude, but cannot do so with justice to the author, without noticing the statistical tables of the export of grain. In that concerning the exports from Riga (Appendix, No. iv.) we were much struck with the fluctuations in the quantities, *e.g.* in 1817, the total of all kinds of grain exported was 965,073½ quarters. It continued to diminish somewhat gradually till 1821, when it dropped down to 64,574; and in 1822, to so low an ebb as 10,396, after which it rises again.—These tables are good studies for the Statist.

We have derived much valuable instruction and pleasing amusement from this work; and feel ourselves bound to acknowledge, that our limits have prevented us from noticing a rare mass of useful intelligence.

17. *Picturesque Views of the* English *Cities. From Drawings by* G. F. Robson. *Edited by* J. Britton, *F.S.A. &c.*

HAVING always been enthusiastic admirers (and who are not?) of the magnificent productions of the pencil of Robson, and well knowing that the public spirit of the gentleman who has undertaken the task of editing and publishing this collection of cities "from their beauty, variety, fidelity, and picturesque effects," would not permit the work to appear in any other way than was calculated to enhance the reputation of the artists engaged in its production,—and to afford the purchasers an unrivalled collection of beautiful prints,—we hailed its announcement with feelings of much satisfaction; and the number before us has in no way diminished that degree of pleasure. The impressions which we imbibed from a hasty glance at its contents were such as cannot fail of being received by every one who possesses a soul capable of appreciating the beauties of art—all the high intellectual powers of which are brought into active exertion here—and a mind "feelingly alive to each fine impulse." To him who contemplates works of art with enthusiasm, and not, as the Abbé Winkelman observes "comme cet homme, qui voyant la mer pour la première fois, dit qu'elle était *assez-jolie,*"—this collection of gems, exhibiting the "Union of Topography and the Fine Arts," will afford a considerable portion of delight:

"That such an union," observes the Editor in a very well-written address, "is calculated to gratify our best feelings, and administer to rational pleasures, few will be hardy or vulgar enough to deny. In contemplating prints of this class, the mind is imperceptibly and delightfully seduced by the charms of the pencil and graver. They awaken reflections on the individual and collective pursuits and habitations of civilized man; for

'Tower'd *cities* please us then,
And the busy hum of men.'

The variegated and ever changeable effects produced by clouds, which alternately and successively indicate the tranquil gray morn—the vivid mid-day—the twinkling or flaming sun-set of evening—the murky and awful storm—the prismatic rainbow—the mystic haze,—and by their absence in the cloudless sky—constitute the machinery which the Artist employs to heighten and adorn the local scene, or the composed land-

scape. In the series of prints which now claims the patronage of the amateur, each and all of these effects will be represented—

'Robed in flames and amber light,
The *Clouds* in thousand liveries dight.'

"*The City*, both in the olden and modern state,—environed with fortified walls and bastion towers:—seated on a navigable river, *(London)*—or Tranquil Stream: *(Salisbury)*—crouching in the peaceful valley: *(Wells)*—or crowning the bold rock: *(Durham)*—with its vast and venerable Cathedral, overtopping and dignifying the crowded dwellings of its citizens, is unquestionably a place of varied and commanding interest. Its relations and associations are manifold; all giving it historical and antiquarian importance in the annals of our country. Whatever therefore tends to inform and improve the mind, through the medium of amusement or didactic instruction on such subjects, is worthy of the artist and of the author; and equally claims the attention of the well informed gentleman. Although, on the present occasion, the Author has but little share in the work, he may probably hereafter make an appendage worthy of the subject and of the engravings. But for that oppressive and unjust *literary tax*, which exacts *eleven* copies of every published book an author may produce, the Editor would have written an account of each city, to accompany and exemplify the respective representations. To avoid this heavy and unrecompensed impost, he is precluded from attempting such novel and impressive accounts of the different cities, as would at once give value to the book, and become interesting to natives and strangers. Surely our legislators must be either indifferent to the claims and charms of literature, or fancy they promote its interests and utilities, by levying a peculiar and *exclusive* tax on Authors. Were the whole class of writers rich, or amply remunerated for their labours, they might quietly and tacitly bear the burden: but it should be generally known that authorship is seldom paid equal to any of the other liberal professions, and that many—*too many* of the literati, are reduced to the mortifying condition of claiming pecuniary aid from the *Literary Fund* in the decline of life."

Upon the injustice of an Act—which has the power to check the exertions of intellect, to quench the rising genius of the nation, and to operate to the prejudice of those who, while they seek to yield instruction to the uninitiated, and gratification to the enquiring minds, rely upon such resources for their daily bread—we had purposed to have given our opinion at some length; but having extracted so much interesting reading from the able pen of Mr. Britton, we must reserve further remark for another opportunity. In the mean time we cannot but express a wish that he who has so long wielded his pen against the existence of this degrading tax,—and who has pledged himself to a continuance of his exertions while the cause exists—will bring the subject once more before the Legislature; and that every friend to the progress of knowledge, to the improvement of the human mind, and thereby to the exaltation of man, will strain every nerve, and strenuously unite to effect its repeal.

The views contained in this number of the work are Norwich from the east; Lichfield and Rochester from the west; Worcester and York from the south; Canterbury from the north; Chichester from the west; and Bristol from the north-west; and these constitute a fourth of the whole number to be published. They are "engraved *in line* from a partiality to this branch of the art, and personal friendship to some of its meritorious professors," on the part of the Editor, who has designed an exceedingly interesting title-page—composed of architectural and sculptural ornaments analagous to cities—and which is delicately engraved on wood by S. Williams. The Cathedral of *Norwich*, rearing its lofty embellished spire above the surrounding edifices, is a pleasing figure, while the bold hills—rugged in their appearance—gradually slope to a centre, so as to permit a view of the walls and one of the towers of the Castle, with a gentle stream laving its base, and forming a boundary line to the two divisions of this interesting picture. *Lichfield*, with its Cathedral and well-disposed wooded scenery, is a magnificent engraving, in which Tombleson has done justice to the pencil of the Draughtsman; as have Smith and Barber in the cities of *Rochester* and *Worcester*. In the latter, how calm and tranquil is the scene! The river without one murmuring ripple—save that occasioned by the glidings of the feathery tribe;—the delicately finished pinnacles of the Cathedral, and the lofty monument of uninstructed talent, St. Andrew's spire, all combine to render this a picture of no ordinary occurrence. This and *Chichester* are, we

confess, our favourites; though those of Canterbury, York, and Bristol, exhibit innumerable beauties, and pourtray the varied tints and forms of Nature; but Chichester with its light Cathedral, and the arc of the receding bow, forms a contrast with the "dark and dismal" clouds which declare impending storms; and inspire us with sentiments of admiration at the talents of the artists who have successively embodied the bold touches of Nature on the canvas and the copper. It is a magnificent picture, from which we are loath to turn away—not one feature tires the eye—every thing is so blended as to relieve and heighten the effects of the surrounding objects, and we dwell with new pleasures upon each individual beauty.

18. Dartmoor, *a Descriptive Poem. By* N. T. Carrington. *Second Edit.* 8*vo. pp.* 206. Murray.

SINCE we had the gratification of paying our meed of praise to the first edition of this production of the well-deserving muse of Mr. Carrington, we have had occasion to call the attention of the admirers of song to those sublime and vivid lines which accompanied the "Martyred Student," (Kirke White, we presume) in Dagley's "Death's Doings." These, which alone will entitle the author to hold a place in the public estimation as high as any other living poet, were quoted in vol. xcvi. ii. p. 437, and they are sure to inspire those, who may not have perused his larger works, with a desire of becoming more intimately acquainted with one who possesses the power of delineating his characters in so superior a manner.

Those who were debarred from purchasing the first edition of "Dartmoor," will now have an opportunity of adorning their libraries with one of the finest poems in our language, and of indulging themselves, as we have done, with a perusal and a reperusal of it—for it deserves more than usual attention. Notwithstanding the first impression was entirely sold, we are sorry to learn that the author is under the necessity of relying upon the encouragement which may be given to this new edition—for any remuneration for his labours, or a stimulus to future works. And it is to assist in procuring this well-earned reward that we go out of our usual course, and notice a second edition.

We cannot forbear mentioning the general error into which Mr. Burt (the gentleman who contributed the notes —and who is since dead) has fallen in deciphering ancient dates. In page 118, speaking of Fice's well, he observes, "The date 1168 is an extraordinary one, and the whole bears the undeniable appearance of great antiquity." If this date was read 1568, its extraordinary quality will vanish. A close inspection of the original, we think, will justify our reading.

19. *On the relative Importance of Agriculture and Foreign Trade. By* John Benett, *Esq. M. P.* 8*vo. pp.* 53.

MR. BENETT contends, that the free introduction of foreign grain would render the poor classes of soils incapable of repaying the cost of production, exclusive of rent, and occasion the loss of the capital expended in improvement; "that cheapness produced by foreign import is the sure forerunner of scarcity; and that when the import of foreign corn was restrained by very high duties, our own growth supplied a stock of corn fully ample for our consumption. For this affirmation, Mr. Benett quotes Mr. Huskisson (in p. 10.)

For our parts, we solemnly believe that, if the abolition of the Corn Laws was effected to-morrow, in the very form which the empirics of that fashionable quackery, political economy, so warmly recommend, and with which they have turned the heads of our manufacturers, it would be productive of great partial injury, and of little more benefit than enriching a few speculators. We believe the outcry to originate in sore feeling caused by an excess of goods and workmen, and we think with Mr. Benett (p. 31) that an increase of population may be considered as an augmentation of wealth and strength, *provided the internal supply of food shall precede it; and cheap corn be a national good, provided cheapness shall be occasioned by excess of home production, or reduction of the cost of home production.* P. 32.

The anti Corn-Bill manufacturer contends that he can make goods, *ad infinitum*, very cheap, and that if he could find customers in the exporting countries, a stimulus would be given

to the trade at home; but that such foreigners cannot take our goods, because we cannot take their corn.

Now if the ports were thrown open duty free, we should only get rid of a glut of goods, to have a glut of corn instead, and the burden be merely shifted from one hand to the other. We have only to state that Mr. Benett is an able advocate for the landed interest, and writes with the temper, reason, and caution, which become a senator.

20. *A Petition, with seasonable Advice to the Members of the New Parliament, from* Nathaniel Burton, *of St.* Mary-Axe Garret. Holder. 8*vo. pp.* 61.

THIS is an ironical sneer at the pretended advantages which are to result from abolition of the Corn Laws. These pretended advantages are, we believe with the soi-disant Mr. Burton, "castles in the air;" for "if we buy our grain from the serfs of Poland, the Cossacks in the Ukraine, or the Sclavonians on the Black Sea, where it is cheapest, these impoverished people can take but few of our manufactures in return, as they are clad with skins, rugs, or coarse stuffs of their own, and need none of our fine fabrics. P. 56.

The cheapness of corn would also throw a large portion of arable land into common and pasture. Now

"This would certainly cast some millions of ploughmen and farming labourers out of employ, and as in that case they could neither buy clothing nor utensils, this would lessen considerably the demand for manufactured goods. And how the ruined people could be employed or subsisted no political economist has been able to tell." p. 57.

Political economists! We consider the majority of their theories to be like Italian fruit in marble, wood, or wax; pretty things for show, but not eatable; and we heartily hope that the popularity of this new science will not induce our countrymen to act upon its notions, without making previous experiments.

21. *A Memoir addressed to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, on the planting and rearing of Forest Trees. By* Wm. Withers, *jun.* 8*vo. pp.* 42.

Mr. WITHERS in the present Memoir successfully demonstrates the great advantage of deeply ploughing or trenching land previous to planting, and of keeping it clean and free from weeds for some years afterwards. In p. 8 he shows, that where land is properly preserved and kept clean, deciduous trees will make much more wood than firs; and where the hole-digging system is adopted (unless the land is very good), the firs are the only trees that will succeed. He meets the objections concerning (1) weeds keeping the land moist, and shading the roots from the heat of the Sun; (2) the expence of keeping the land clean; and (3) destroying cover for game, in manner following.

With regard to the first, he confutes it, by the practice of nurserymen and gardeners, who consider keeping the ground clean to be the most effectual means of promoting the growth of plants.

As to the second, the expence of hoeing, he says,

"What can be the object of sixteen shillings an acre for three years, compared with the difference in value between a good and a bad plantation,—between fine growing plants of oak, ash, and chesnut, and worthless Scotch firs?" P. 12.

As to the third objection about a cover for game, he says,

"I admit that heath and whins will afford better cover than land in a clean state; but this will not last many years under Scotch firs, which it is well known will destroy all vegetation beneath them. A good permanent cover is not to be had in a plantation without *underwood;* and this cannot be made to grow amongst heath and whins, nor unless the ground be kept perfectly clean. To hoe round plantations is, therefore, not less necessary to obtain a good cover for game, than it is to insure a profitable crop of timber." P. 13.

Mr. Withers shows by tables the great advantage of his plans. We shall beg to make another use of them. In the present period, when the manufactures are overloaded with population, might not the unemployed poor be profitably occupied by the nobility and gentry in cleaning their plantations, and spreading marle or brick earth, or muck, "which much promote the growth of trees," upon poor light soils. A speedy and certain return is (says Mr. Withers, p. 27) the result of a more liberal expenditure in planting. See the Appendix.

22. *Mr.* Christie *on Greek Vases.*

(Concluded from p. 38.)

MR. CHRISTIE gives the following account of the Etruscan Vases:

"This custom of depositing vases in sepulchres is supposed to have been introduced into Sicily and Magna Grecia by the early Greek colonies from Greece Proper, and into Etruria by emigrants from the same country. The manner in which these vessels are disposed in tombs, is well represented in an engraving introduced into the second volume of the great work of D'Hancarville, p. 57, that illustrates the first collection of vases formed by the late Sir William Hamilton. The body of the deceased was deposited in the centre of the vault, or upon an embankment raised against a side wall of the structure. It was surrounded by these painted earthen vessels, some of which had particular positions assigned to them, one being placed upon the chest of the corpse, and another between the legs, and (occasionally at least) a lamp near the crown of the head. The most curious kinds of vases are found in the tombs in Sicily, those of finest manufacture near Nola in Campania. A different description of vessel seems to have been peculiar to different districts, yet some of almost every kind are found in the same tomb. P. 4.

"The mystic doctrine of the immortality of the soul, imparted at Eleusis, being allegorically expressed by an elegant group on the side of the vase, the painting itself was put for the religious opinion of the person, and the person was in some degree represented by the vase. P. 8.

"The absence of painted *fictilia* from the Cuman sepulchre, examined by Mr. Joria, prevents me from supposing that the deceased had enjoyed the benefit of initiation." P. 26.

If we correctly understand Mr. Christie, he means to say that the painted vases are limited to the Eleusinian initiates.

Of the mythology of the Etruscans, we have very imperfect intimations. Their knowledge of the Cabiric initiation is, however, shown by Clemens Alexandrinus in the following words:

"For as they style the Corybantes *Cabirs*, so do they term this the Cabiric initiation. For the two who slew their brother, taking up the chest in which the member of Dionysius was deposited, brought it into Etruria, and truly they were the importers of a precious freight. There these runaways took up their abode, and imparted their valuable lessons in religion to the Etrurians, by proposing to them the member and chest as objects for worship. For this reason some will have it, and very justly, that the emasculate Bacchus was entitled Attis." pp. 30, 31.

What these mysteries were we know not, nor are likely to know, as will appear by the following passage, which we shall give from Pellerin.

"The gods *Cabiri* were originally Syrian or Phœnician, and all that is known of their origin and actions is to be found in a passage of Sanchoniathon, quoted by Eusebius, who says that the Dioscuri, Cabires, Corybantes, and Samothraces, were the inventors of ship-building. The Greeks fabricated a vast variety of mythological tales and pedigrees concerning them; but mostly made of them Castor and Pollux, sons of Jupiter and Leda. An equal confusion prevails concerning the mysteries of these gods. All which regarded them was mystical, even to their names, says Strabo. Herodotus mentions that they had a temple in Egypt, where the priests alone had permission of entrance. Pausanias says that their mysteries were only known to the initiated; and that the latter did not dare to divulge them without exposing themselves to the greatest misfortunes. According to that author, the mysteries of Ceres Cabiria in Bœotia were the same as those of the Cabiri in Samothracia. If the initiated took so much care not to speak of them, it was doubtless less from fear of punishment, than because *these mysteries were infamous, according to the recital made of them by Clemens of Alexandria, in speaking of the worship of the Cabiri among the Etruscans.*"—Pellerin, Melange de Medailles, tom. i. p. 82.

Vases referring to the Dioscuri may be easily known by the bonnets with stars over them, according to the Greek mode of representing them. But the Etruscan mode of sepulture under discussion is much earlier than the Greek æra, having been derived from Egypt. Boissard (Antiq. sive Monument. Roman. l. ii. annexed to Antiq. Roman. pars iv. p. 34) observes that the Etruscans embalmed their dead like the Egyptians, and annexed a book full of hieroglyphical characters, and vases full of oleaginous liquor. The vase in the instance below was of gold. The passage is as follows:

"Neque solum apud Egyptios [embalming the dead] usitatum fuit, sed etiam apud antiquos Italos hunc morem servatum animadversum est, nempe Hetruscos, qui ex Egypto in Italiam navigantes regnum tenuerunt apud Tyrrhenos et Ligures. Memini me audivisse a clarissimo viro Julio Roscio S. Mariæ Transtiberinæ canonico Romæ, suo tempore ad Arnum ex fluminis inundatione detectum fuisse sepulchrum, in quo

inventum est corpus humanum adhuc integrum et incorruptum; in cujus concavitate liber erat literis hieroglyphicis notatus cum *phiala aurea* plena nescio quo liquore oleagiuoso."

That all this is perfectly correct, appears from two curious facts recorded by Suetonius, which throw some light upon this obscure subject. He says, that while the new colonists were throwing down the very ancient sepulchres of Capua, in the time of Cæsar, in order to build their villas, and proceeded more earnestly, "quod *aliquantum vasculorum operis antiqui* scrutitantes reperiebant," a brass plate was found in a monument ascribed to Capys, founder of Capua, on which was written in Greek words and letters, a vaticination, that when the bones of Capys were uncovered, a descendant of Iulus [Jul. Cæsar] should be killed by his own relatives, and his death be afterwards avenged by great slaughters throughout Italy. (Suet. in Cæsar, c. 81.) The Delphin editor observes, from Virgil and Dionysius of Halicarnassus, that this Capys was a companion, and very probably a relative, of Æneas. (p. 82.) Another instance (which by the way shows the origin of the bard's pointing out the tomb of Arthur at Glastonbury to Henry the Second), is as follows.—At Tegea in Arcadia, *by the instinct of soothsayers*, (instinctu vaticinantium), vases of antique work were excavated in a consecrated place, and "in them an image like Vespasian." (Suet. Vespas. c. vii.) As to the inscriptions or tablets, Mr. Dodwell says, that laminæ of lead containing imprecations of enemies, are found both in Grecian and Etruscan tombs; but that the Etruscan vases *have no resemblance* to those of Greece. (i. 453, 459.) He also mentions a Greek tomb with eight vases. At the head and feet of the skeleton were placed, at each, one; and three upon each side. (id. 438.) He shows from Homer and Aristophanes, that these *lecythi* were placed with the dead, and probably contained the ointment and wine, with which libations were made upon the body. (id. 438, 452.) It is, however, certain that the dead were presumed to be very thirsty (a superstition of Egyptian origin), and that vases were placed with them, under the presumption that they would drink of the contents. (Enc. of Antiq. i. 66.)

To return to the subjects of the paintings.—We wish that Mr. Christie had searched the inscriptions in Spon, Gruter, Reinesius, &c. for one which certified the deceased to have been initiated in the Eleusinian mysteries; for such inscriptions do occur with regard to the adepts in other mysteries; and it is certain that the Eleusinian were only introduced into Italy in the reign of Hadrian; that Claudius had attempted previously to do so, and that Nero had been rejected as a candidate through his impiety. (See Suetonius and the Augustan History.) We do not, however, deny Mr. Christie's hypothesis, because we have seen symbols of these mysteries, as mentioned by Clemens Alexandrinus, upon these vases; and from Tertullian (p. 289), mentioning the *Phallus* in the *Adyta*, we think that the Indian *Lingam* was the archetype, and that there is to be sought the primary origin of the Eleusinian mysteries. Tumblers were usual at funerals; and in Mr. Christie's first plate we see an Indian dancing girl; the conformation too of the figures in general is so slender, as to resemble the forms of these Asiatics. Dr. Clarke thinks that the Myrrhine vases were only porcelain; it is clear that Propertius makes them *fictile*. (L. iv. El. 5.)

Seu quæ palmiferæ mittunt venalia Thebæ,
Murrheaque in Parthis *pocula* cocta focis.

From this passage, we make no doubt of the Greeks and Etruscans having derived the art of making their beautiful pottery from Asia or Africa. If so, they may have derived from thence some also of the subjects, for Mr. Christie finds the following analogy between certain festivals in Hindostan and the Eleusinian mysteries. Speaking of the illuminations during the Dewali, which falls soon after the autumnal equinox, he says,

"As the Sun about that time goes down into the lower hemisphere, these illuminations anticipate the return of his light; and this festival is accordingly held in honour of the dead, to whom, as at Eleusis, was indicated a similar return from the shades. Even that autumnal feast, the Mullaum in Boolan, and the correspondent Durga Poojah of the Hindoos, though now appearing to present a moral scenic exhibition, it may be presumed had once at least a different meaning. The first of these, we are informed, is celebrated during ten days. What then forbids our comparing its spirit and

meaning with the Eleusinian mysteries which lasted nearly an equal number? The Durga Poojah, we are told, consists in the display of a gaudy scene, with Durga and various figures in alto relief, loaded with tinsel and other ornaments. At the close of the exhibition, it is conducted to the Ganges, to the waves of which it is committed with due solemnity. Who does not here discover a counterpart to the ornamented statue of the goddess in the temple at Eleusis, 'frottée avec soin, ornée avec gout, et revêtue de ses plus beaux habits,' as described by the Baron de Ste. Croix? Whence we may possibly be furnished with a solution of that expression, upon which Meursius exercised his ingenuity with much felicity,—'ΑΛΑΔΕ ΜΥΣΤΑΙ, 'To the sea, O Mystæ,' which gave the name to a particular day of the Mysteries." P. 42.

We meet with other corroborations of the Asiatic origin of these beautiful vases. Mr. Christie says,

"The missionary Paolino, struck with the apparent correspondence of many Indian ceremonies with others, which he had formerly noticed upon the Greek vases, declared, that a satisfactory explanation of the latter could not be given, until they were compared with the manners of the orientals."—Travels, p. 255, Engl. ed. 8vo.

We believe Paolino; for it is a remarkable fact, that the mystic words κογξ ὀμπαξ, which closed the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries, are Sanscrit words. This is clearly shown in p. 56.

To add further information concerning the oriental character of these paintings, another circumstance is especially noted by Mr. Christie. Upon these vases, *scarfs* or fillets are very common symbols.

"In the very entertaining narrative of Captain Turner's embassy to Tibet, we are informed, that 'between people of every rank and station in life, the presenting a silken scarf constantly forms an essential part of the ceremonial of salutation. If persons of equal rank meet, an exchange takes place; if a superior is approached, he holds out his hand to receive the scarf, and a similar one is thrown across the shoulders of the inferior by the hand of an attendant at the moment of his dismission." pp. 91, 92.

Thibet is not far from China; and Dr. Clarke says, that in Greece, as in China, the professions being hereditary, the patterns of the paintings were taken from pieces of paper laid upon the clay, and that the work of the artist was therefore mechanical only. (Enc. of Antiq. i. 199.) In short, we believe that the Etruscan and Greek vases were painted upon this plan, for they look as if they were outlined by a stamp, and in fact were no other than ancient china. If they had been painted by hand, an inequality and difference of character and workmanship must, we think, have been inevitable. Pliny tells us, that some of the first sculptors and painters made designs for pottery; hardly for one piece only; but if the professional potters were so able of themselves, why should this resource be adopted? They copied in sculpture, why not in painting?

But the Etruscan vases ought to be called Greek vases. So says Denon, because the Etruscans were a colony of Greeks. But we protest against this misnomer, because it leads to very wrong opinions, and because it is somewhat like calling the modern English Anglo-Saxons or British, whereas neither in arts, manners, pedigree, &c. are we any other than a mixed breed. Mr. Dodwell, who, however, has written the best book on Greece, says, in a passage before quoted, that there is *no resemblance* between Greek and Etruscan vases. Why, then, because a French tailor has made in London an English coat, are we to call it a French coat? when it is notorious that he has made it in the English fashion.

But we must approach to a close. Mr. Christie has with great ingenuity allegorised the subject, and we do not deny that he may in certain instances be correct. It is, in short, a most elegant and able work. But that he places us in a most cruel dilemma,—that he calls upon us to compromise principle, is evident from his own words. It has ever been a rule with us to think that contemporaries can best explain contemporary things. But in page 90, Mr. Christie denies (without quoting any authority) the explanation given by Diodorus of the fawn's skin worn by Bacchus, and in p. 95, says, that in the same allegorical way, "would he dispose of most of those subjects on vases, which Antiquaries have termed Homeric." P. 95.

This is to declare war against the ancients and Winckelman. For instance, in the gems of Stosch, we have Love enveloped in drapery, walking softly, and holding a lantern in his

hand. Mr. Christie has engraved a paste copy of this gem (pl. iii.) and calls it the infant Dioscurus hooded, and bearing the Bacchus under the form of a lantern to the lower regions. (p. 54.) Again, in Plate vii. Love appears standing on an amphora, floating on the sea. He manages a sail, which is swelled by the wind. Winckelman refers it to Ovid's description of successful sailing down the sea of Love. Mr. Christie says that the return of Bacchus is here neatly expressed by a winged genius upon the amphora, which is wafted along by means of a pointed sail. P. 55.

Now we certainly prefer the explanation of Ovid, but we should be acting unjustly to Mr. Christie, if we did not allow the astronomical allegory of Bacchus, as founded by Dupuis de Lisieux, upon the Dionysiacs of Nonnus, to have ancient authorities for its support, and that there was a Bacchus Ἀμφιετης, or Adoneus, mentioned by Macrobius and Ausonius, which had a relation to the Sun, and was an analogy invented by the Egyptians. In truth, there were no less than thirty Bacchuses of different denominations, many of them with distinct mythologies; but Herodotus (l. 2, c. 42) says that the Greeks, in adopting the Egyptian divinities, gave the name of Bacchus to Osiris, Ὀσιριν Διονυσον εἶναι λεγουσι, and Diodorus Siculus (l. i. c. 11) makes the same assertion. We also know that the ancients themselves have given different symbolical meanings to the same thing, and that Strabo and Pausanias did not understand various paintings and bas-reliefs, until they had been interpreted to them upon the spot. Upon these grounds we are so prejudiced as to think that of the antient allegories, only a very few can now be intelligible, and that those require every particular to be as minutely proved by ancient authorities, as a claim to a peerage before the House of Lords. We most willingly allow every credit to the ingenuity and sagacity of Mr. Christie; but it is not our fault that he assumes his positions, and that most of the ancient vases must remain unintelligible, unless this privilege be allowed. We do not give credit to all the elucidations of Winckelman, Millin, D'Hancarville, &c. &c. because we believe these eminent men to have undertaken an impossibility; we say impossibility, because many subjects of these paintings are apparently taken from Indian, Egyptian, and Etruscan mythology, which is neither known or to be known, except in parts. If, therefore, Mr. Christie succeeds in some instances, and fails in others, no man living can do more.

Leaving this unpleasant part of the subject, we shall close with an extract, which shows the origin of a very curious superstition, viz. that of Simeon Stylites and his imitators, who passed their lives upon the tops of pillars.

"The ancient temple at Hierapolis in Syria is reported [by Lucian de Deâ Syriâ] to have stood upon an eminence in the middle of the city, the base of which eminence was inclosed by a double wall. Near the gates to the north were erected two phalli (of the enormous height of thirty fathoms), one of which a man ascended twice every year, swarming *(sic)* it by a chain, as was practised by the Arabs in climbing the palm-trees of their country. Arrived at the top, he coiled his clothes, so as to form a nest or seat, and having let down another chain, which he carried with him, and drawn up by the means of it food and necessaries, he remained upon the Phallus seven days. Seated aloft, he prayed for all Syria, but while he prayed he rang a bell." P. 99.

Here then we have also the origin of the holy bells carried about by the Irish, British, and early Anglo-Saxon saints.

In an Appendix Mr. Christie has given a classification of vases in the Linnæan manner. The idea that the pericarpia or seed-vessels of plants first suggested the forms of vases, is due to Mr. Fosbroke (Enc. of Antiq. i. 196), and we are glad to see that Mr. Christie has proved its accuracy by showing the ease of adapting it to the botanical nomenclature.

The Plates are numerous and capitally executed. Upon one of them (plate X.) we were surprised to see a presumed Mercury in a modern swallow-tailed coat, not reaching to the knees, and padded or swelling upon the neck and shoulders, but with armholes instead of sleeves, and covering the forepart of the body. It was a travelling dress.

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23. *The Story of a Wanderer, founded upon his Recollections of Incidents in Russian or Cossack Scenes.* 8vo. *pp.* 293.

THESE Tales, which are of a me-

lancholy kind, and are conversant with a barbarous state of society, show in a striking light the great miseries to which existence is subject, under arbitrary and unconstitutional Governments. For whatever may be the virtue of the Sovereign, he is inevitably subject to a misrepresentation of things and persons, and must ever be so, unless he could be omniscient. It is the peculiar good fortune of the English, that the Government has no controul over the private life of individuals, and no power of determining the guilt or innocence of the accused. So far from its being a desirable thing in the Sovereign or his agents to possess any other than a political power in public matters, the very necessity of reference in private affairs to the supreme authority must be, to any one but a troublesome officious tyrant, a very irksome, in fact unnecessary, part of his office; for it is better done by law, a Judge and Jury. According to the accounts of Russia here stated, the dominion is or was too extensive for the support of even a police, and Government was obliged to permit gangs of banditti to increase, till they had power sufficient to require a regular army to subdue them; and thus a civil war became, to a certain extent, a necessary evil. Such is the account given of the Zaparogian Cossacks (page 84) — ferocious gangs, whose avowed object was war and plunder (p. 89); and "these same men, who in the leisure of the camp were the grossest of all sensualists, spending every interval of repose in gluttony and drunkenness, became sober and vigilant soldiers the moment they were detached on any marauding expedition."

The author seems to have been a nervous sensitive character, placed in countries which require the iron feelings and habits of a soldier, and his fine sentiments are as much out of place, as the song of a nightingale among carousing boors. The book, however, is a very useful one, as it shows us the vast blessing of a Constitutional Government and civilized habits.

24. Seyer's *Memoirs of* Bristol.

(Concluded from vol. XCVI. *ii.* 523.*)*

WE shall now give the literary character of Mr. Seyer's work. It is evidently written on the plan of Whitaker's Manchester; and contains minute and elaborate investigations of the local antiquities, and, generally speaking, excellent commentaries upon them. It must be exceedingly interesting to the inhabitants of Bristol. The authorities are manuscript calendars and printed historical works. The national records, and the manuscripts in the British Museum (with only one or two exceptions), have been disregarded, perhaps because Mr. Seyer means to include them in a third volume, which he has announced. We hope that he will do so, because we have some acquaintance with these documents, and know that without them no local history can be pronounced authentic or complete; but in what manner they can possibly be exhibited to advantage, xcept by that Archæological Science which Mr. Seyer holds in disregard, we know not. From what we have heard, his superciliousness is about to produce a rival, in Mr. Evans.

Whitaker, a man of strong intellect (lawyer-like used), but a pedant, has made a plausible romance of the History of Manchester, by ascribing the refinements of the Romanized Britons to those of the Celtick æra; and arraigning, as imbecils, writers who did not make similar mistakes. He was a turkey-cock, strutted, spread his tail, and gobbled at us domestic poultry of antiquaries, for presuming to pick up barley-corns of history in his august presence. Mr. Seyer imitates his archetype in never quoting a modern antiquary, and in speaking, we believe in more than one place, of "*the dreams of Antiquaries*," as if many of them had not been as good dreamers as Joseph, and as certain expounders of them. Had Mr. Seyer not scorned these dreamers, he would not have rendered (i. 228) the term *Nutritus* by *scholar*, but in its precise sense (see Ducange); neither would he have published such a passage as this (i. 343), that Fitz Osborne built the Castle of Eastbridge Hotel (*Hotel* in Domesday book!) at Gloucester, whereas the right reading is *Estrigoil*, or Chepstow, though it is mixed up with the account of Gloucester, in the Survey, through the following cause. Domesday-book was transcribed in London from loose notes, collected in the country, and the scribes, not having a geographical knowledge of the counties, have often erroneously classed places together, and even separated returns relating to the same

manor (see *Owen and Blakeway's Shrewsbury*, ii. 302). In the Liber Niger, published by Hearne, we have (i. 160) Godrich Castle in Herefordshire, and military tenures of William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke, classified under the return of the Abbot of Winchcombe.—In fact, there neither is, nor can be, any natural connection between Archæology and intellectual imbecility; nor is Archæology any other than a minute knowledge of history; in fact, to use the words of Archdeacon Owen and the Rev. Mr. Blakeway, who have written a most valuable History of Shrewsbury,

"The facts adduced by Antiquaries are the milestones of history, landmarks in the progress of social life, collected to vindicate the study of Antiquities, and redeem it from the sneer of the supercilious sciolist." i. 308.

We have only spoken thus in defence of our profession, to which Mr. Seyer has (from charity we suppose) rendered much service by some very valuable descriptions of ancient earthworks. These we have not room to notice; but one puzzle we cannot pass by. Adjacent to a considerable British fortress, is an earthwork called Banwell *Camp*, though containing *only three quarters of an acre.*

"It is a small plot of ground nearly square, surrounded with a rampart of earth only three feet high, and a slight ditch; it is about 55 yards long from West to East, and 45 yards broad from North to South. The entrance is on the East. In the area is a raised ridge about two feet high, and four or five feet wide, formed in shape of a cross, edged on all sides by a slight ditch or trench, scarcely half a foot deep. In the middle of the cross is an excavation, apparently the mouth of an old well." P. 85.

We have seen another print of it in Sir R. C. Hoare's Ancient Wilts (ii. 43). Now a raised ridge *only four or five feet wide*, could not be intended for a place of residence, barn, or church, or if ever built upon, for more than passages. That the whole fortification was, however, meant to refer to the well, we doubt not, because the place is called *Banwell.* If *Ban* be derived from *Bane (Interfector)*, some murder or murderer may have been connected with its history; perhaps the cruciform ridge may have been intended to denote a pagan assassination of a British Christian Saint; or as *Bane* also means *destruction*, the word may imply an idolatrous use of the well, and spiritual destruction thereby, a superstition prohibited in the Laws of Ina, &c.; and the cruciform ridge have then been thrown up to show Christian re-consecration, or have an expiatory or prohibitory object. Neither of these explanations we dare to call satisfactory, though the best we can give. The spade might produce far better.

Many of our readers know, that the site of the place, on the borders of the Wiccii, where Augustine preached to the Britons, has been long contested. Mr. Seyer places it at Bristol, and we shall give his account of it, because it is introduced with a preface, perfectly *à la Whitaker*, and is a very successful imitation.

"I undertake to convince the reader, that not Jordan only, but Austin himself, preached here, and that his celebrated conference with the British Bishops, was holden on our College green; and I suppose, that the monastery afterwards built there received its name as a memorial of that transaction. And this I say, without partiality for him, whom we call *Saint* Augustin, but induced by historical evidence alone.

"The original Author who mentions this conference is Bede *. He says, that it was A.D. 603, in a place which to this day is called, in the language of the English, *Augustinaes ac* [i. e. *Augustine's Oak*], at the confines of the Huiccii and the West Saxons. Alfred's translation of the passage is, 'on Ahære stowe, dhe mon nemneth *Agustinus Ac* on Hurina gemære and West Sexna.' Austin died in 605. Now the place of conference is supposed by all our Antiquaries to be in Worcestershire; assuming that the Wiccii or Huiccii lived in Worcestershire alone, and that the West Saxon kingdom extended to the same county, neither of which assumptions is true. With regard to the latter, Gloucestershire was not a part of the West Saxon kingdom, as will be proved below; and therefore the confines of the West Saxons could not touch Worcestershire at all. And *secondly*, the *Gloucestershire* men were *Wiccii*, as well as the *Worcestershire* men; and therefore *Austin's Oak* must be at some place, where the Wiccii in Gloucestershire touch the West Saxons in Wiltshire or Somersetshire, and all along that line. I know no place, the name of which has any relation to this conference, except St. Augustine's Green in Bristol, nor any place, where a number of Bishops from South Wales would so conveniently meet as in Bristol. And

* Hist. ii. 2.

nothing is more probable, than that the pious founder of the Abbey gave it its name in memory of St. Augustine; and that Harding his father, named one of his sons *Jordan*, in memory of the preacher Augustine's companion."

"Mention was made above of the Wiccii. I shall speak of them more at large; not only because I suppose that Bristol was in their own country and inhabited by them, but also because former historians have said very little concerning them. They have hitherto been considered as inhabitants of Worcestershire exclusively; but in fact, they inhabited Gloucestershire also, and part of Wiltshire, being nearly, if not wholly, the same as the ancient Dobuni, with a new name. They were a British tribe, and not Saxon, as we find from the following passage. Austin*, with the Bishops Mellitus and Justus, invited to conference the Bishops, and Chief Doctors, and Priests of the country of the Britons, at a place which is still called, in the language of the English, *Augustine's Ok*, in the confines of the *Britons* and the West-Saxons. And another writer † proves the same. Bede, who died in A.D. 735, is the first writer who mentions them; but after him, they continue to be spoken of by historians until after the Norman Conquest."

Here Mr. Seyer proves, that Worcestershire formed part of the province Hwiccia. As this, according to our knowledge, was never disputed, we pass over the proofs, and give those which show that *Gloucestershire* was also another province of Hwiccia. The principal proof is the diocesan union of that county with the See of Worcester; besides which, Mr. Seyer quotes the following circumstance:

"Ethelred, King of Mercia, appointed Osree, son of Penda, a former King of Mercia, to be Governor of the Wicces; and gave him among many gifts the royalty of the town of Glocester, for the purpose of building and endowing the monastery there. He finished the nunnery, settled on it all which he had received from Ethelred, and made his own sister, Kyneburg, the first Abbess."

"But the conference at St. Augustin's Oak makes it necessary to enquire particularly how far the Wiccii extended. The men of Worcestershire were certainly Wiccii; the Latin name of that city and county confirms it; *Wig-or-nia* being derived from the Saxon *Wic-wara*. Gibson says ‡, that they also inhabited Oxfordshire, which is likely enough, but he has apparently no other authority, than because the Dobuni possessed it. Next, there is sufficient proof that the Wiccii extended over Gloucestershire also *. Kenulph, King of the Mercians, in his Charter to the Monastery of Winchcomb in Gloucestershire, A.D. 811, says, that he built it at a place called anciently by the inhabitants Wincelcombe, in the province of the Wixes †. Adelred, Governor of the Wixes, about A.D. 740, gave lands in Barton to the Monastery of Gloucester. Asser, in his life of Alfred, A.D. 879, speaks of 'Cirrenceaster ‡,' which is called in the British language *Cair Ceri*, which is in the southern part of the Wiccii. Add to this, that Gloucestershire was until the 16th century, part of the diocese of the Wiccii, and subject to their Bishop; which alone would be a sufficient argument that its inhabitants were Wiccii. Moreover the Wiccii extended far into North Wiltshire, as the Dobuni did before them, for Brompton mentions the cities Chipenham and Cirecestre, which are on the § South of the Wiccii. And a battle || was fought between Kanute and Edmund Ironside, at a place called *Scorstan*, in the province of the Wiccii; which is supposed by Camden to be Sherstone in Wiltshire, but others place it differently: Stowe says it was Sherestane in Worcestershire."

"On the whole of this question, concerning the situation of Austin's Oak, it has been proved to a certainty, that the Wiccii were the inhabitants of Gloucestershire, as well as of Worcestershire; and therefore the boundary between them and the West Saxons, must be far away from Worcestershire, and can be only near the Avon of Bristol; and if so, the reasons which have been given above, make it probable, in the highest degree, that the conference of Augustin with the British Bishops, A.D. 603, was holden at our College Green." Pp. 229, 230.

Here we shall take our leave of the Memoirs of Bristol. As an *historical* Writer, we do not deny the considerable merits of Mr. Seyer; and as Barrett had made a Topographical compilation on the subject, it might be thought expedient, at least agreeable to take new ground. But we utterly object to Whitaker's Manchester being made a model for any Topographical work. Provincial history, conducted upon loose

* Brompton.
† Annal. ad cale. Flor. Wigom.
‡ Somner de Portu Iccio, p. xi.

* Atkyns's Gloucest. Winchcomb, page 435.
† Sir R. Atkyns, in Barton, quotes Domesday-book as his authority for this fact.
‡ Cirenceastre adiit, quæ est in meridianâ parte Huicciorum.
§ Bromton, anno 879.
|| Bromton's Chron.

general principles, is like founding the biography of an eminent individual, upon dissection of his corpse, in which it will merely appear that he had the same anatomical conformation as the rest of mankind. The best book which we have seen as a model for the History of Towns, is that of Shrewsbury. The illustration of ancient manners and customs is the grand object, and the local documents are consulted with this interesting and curious purpose in view. Rapin and the History of England do not form the foundation (because it is trite and threadbare), but the display of ancient manners for entertainment and instruction, and of original documents and records, for the authentication of facts. Whitaker has merely made Manchester a peg whereon to hang *his* dissertation upon the Romanized Britons, but certainly has proved nothing beyond what was evident. And what has he done for the Britons, and Roman Stations and Roads, compared with Sir R. C. Hoare?

The subject has been treated by means of the spade and local survey, upon the plan of philosophical experiment; and the civilization, arts, and statistics of the Britons, have been placed upon an authentic foundation. By merely parsing Topography from the History of England, like schoolboys from a Grammar, no accession can be made to knowledge; and book after book must be wearisome from identity. But minute local investigations (in which Mr. Seyer excels), researches into ancient records, examination of old remains, and the other minutiæ of Archæological science, present not only very curious information concerning the habits of our ancestors, but, like coins and marbles, confirm and illustrate History in its most interesting points; whereas mere political events are only the same things done at different times and places.

However, Mr. Seyer promises us a third volume, which we hope will be founded upon the school of Dugdale, not that of Whitaker; for manuscript and record we hold to be metallic currency in works of Topography. Whitaker was a dashing fellow—one, in colloquial language of a great deal of νους (*nous*), but very little of the *needful* in his coffers, very little of archæological science. He was a capital quack, and abused regular doctors of course. We hope, therefore, that Mr. Seyer will not consider the example of Dugdale beneath him in his third volume; and then we doubt not but we shall have an archæologically orthodox work.

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25. *An Oration delivered before the Medico-Botanical Society of* London, *Friday, Oct.* 13, 1826. *By* John Frost, *F.A.S. F.L.S. &c. &c. &c. Dedicated by permission to his R. H. the Duke of* York. 4*to, pp.* 15.

IT is a fact, and a very disgraceful one, in the annals of Medicine, that the medical properties of vegetables should be a study consigned of late years to old women; for it is to be recollected, that the medicine furnished by Providence consists chiefly in the knowledge of those properties. Their power over the human frame is evident, and yet the study of them has been neglected. Mr. Frost very justly observes,

"There is no substance in Nature, however poisonous, as it is termed, that would produce unpleasant effects, were it not for the want of a proper judgment to apportion its dose. As we advance in the state of knowledge, we shall be convinced, that it has been our paucity of it, which has led us to form such erroneous conclusions."

"As it is admitted, that the power to ameliorate disease is of the first importance to mankind, so it will be allowed, that the study of those agents by which it is to be effected, cannot be too much inculcated. What can be more laudable than the objects of the Medico-Botanical Society, whose sole purpose is the investigation of vegetable medicines."

The utility of this science is particularly conspicuous on foreign service. Medical men stationed abroad,

"ought to be conversant with the plants indigenous to the place; they would be able to treat maladies more successfully by employing native medicines, than by having recourse to mineral ones (except under particular indications), and by collecting the names of the herbs used by the natives, and attaching to them their provincial, when their scientific names are not known, they would, in the course of time, form a very complete catalogue of Materia Medica, to hand down to successors to their station, which would render benefits to medical science that are not now appreciated." P. 12.

We need only mention the immense good resulting from the discovery of *Bark*, to show the importance of these arguments. Mr. Frost mentions new

medicines daily received from Mexico and South America; and if, as Mr. Frost says, from a Roman poet, "Nobis vivere carè," the means of prolonging life cannot be too much amplified. This position is as plain as that two and two make four; but as in management of money, so in life, they may be made much more.

We are glad that Mr. Frost has brought the subject, by his excellent Oration, before the public, and hope that it will excite much attention.

26. *Beauties of Eminent Writers, selected and arranged for the instruction of Youth, in the proper reading and reciting of the English Language, &c. By* William Scott, *late Teacher of Elocution and Geography in* Edinburgh. 2 *vols.* 12*mo.*

IT is certain that few people read well. The leading cause seems to be ignorance, that the voice is a flute, which has various stops for the inflections of sound, but which they treat as a mere hollow stick; and blow through it in one continuous tone. The words they articulate, but that is all. Every such reader is in consequence a mere automaton; and as it is the property of all uninteresting sounds to send us to sleep, that is the natural consequence of such wretched recitation. The general rule, that people should read as they speak, and modulate the voice according to the sense, is unquestionable; and it is best to begin young in this, as in many other things, for schoolboys particularly require attention. Men may, and mostly do drone, but schoolboys gabble in prose, and chant in poetry. They should be taught to pronounce their words distinctly, and be told the proper places for the emphasis. This will teach them to read with expression and correctness, by sinking the particles, and other more connecting links of the sentence. However, this cannot be done without practice; and of course exercises should be connected with rules.

In both these respects, Mr. Scott's work is not only unexceptionable, but of superior character. The passages selected are not only instructive, but in most instances such as are suited to point out the absolute necessity of inflection in the delivery, and by consequence to overcome the great evil to which reading is especially obnoxious, *viz.* monotony.

27. *The Christian Review, and Clerical Magazine. No. I.*

IT is well known that the Clergy of the Church of England are now divided into two distinct classes, the Orthodox and the Evangelical. The former exercise their functions according to what Bishop Mann calls Rational Piety; the other adopt the sentiments and ideas of Religious Enthusiasts. The imposture* before us affirms that the great enemy of souls maintains his strongest hold among High-Churchmen—Anti-Calvinists—admirers of the Liturgy—and the Orthodox;—with the latter he classes us, and calls us errant bunglers, supereminently bad theologians, blasphemers, &c. (see pp. 70—78.) We assure our readers that we feel no anger at these slanders, because they are quite harmless in comparison with the modes of aspersion not to be named, which fanatics employ when opposed.—To take any other notice of such vituperations would be unnecessary; for the Bishop of London is called upon (p. 8) "to determine between his conscience and his God," because his Lordship does not approve of rank fanaticism;—and such is the character of this violent calumnious publication, its authors, and its friends.

We have never thought it necessary that a man should become a fool or a madman, in order to be a Christian; and we know that the Constitution in Church and State is the principle upon which this Miscellany is conducted. Who we are, and what we are,—what are our pretensions, in regard to character and literature, are known to the Editor. We could successfully appeal to the Episcopal Bench for the former, and to the public favour for the latter. We therefore observe, that we are Orthodox from principle, and we shall state our reasons.

Religious enthusiasm we hold to be a civil and political evil, (1) because *Spain, Italy, Portugal,* and *Wales,* show that a country retrogrades when filled with devotees; (2) because it is a known state-principle, that no person shall be made Archbishop of Canterbury, who is intemperate in his principles; (3) because religious enthusiasm substitutes feel-

* No *Clergyman* would choose or dare to write this work. See hereafter.

ings for actions, makes faith a covering for sins, and lays no stress upon the qualities useful to society; (4) because it confounds the purity of principle inculcated by Christianity, with a war against harps and piano-fortes; (5) because it foments all the low passions consequent upon strong party-feeling, and is shockingly uncharitable; (6) because it depreciates the arts, sciences, and knowledge, and thus injures improvement; and, *lastly*, because it is a BUBBLE; for eminent philosophers have justly observed, that religious fanaticism has often attempted to revive the golden age, i. e. produce a race of men without vice or misery, and has always failed in the attempt. The only result which it has ever had, is the convulsion of society by violent faction. We appeal to History, civil and ecclesiastical.

Instead of fanatical preaching and incautious doctrines, either separating or tending to separate faith from works, we have strongly inculcated religious and moral education, the benefits of which have been proved in Scotland. We will put a case. There are two adjacent parishes. In A, is a very violent preacher, who detracts the congregations from all the neighbouring churches. In B, a reasonable man preaches temperate, practical, and edifying explanations of the Scriptures, and also supports a large school, from which fifty or a hundred children are sent into the world "with (in the phrase of Archbishop Secker) the bias of good principles." Men may be better, but cannot be worse for education. Now which would a sensible father of a family prefer for a child,—a good and moral education, or the enthusiasm of a fanatic?

But we have a few questions to ask of these violent slanderers of the Orthodox Clergy. It is irregular in an Episcopal Church for the Clergy of any diocese to belong to religious societies which the Bishop does not patronize, or to make any innovations in its doctrine or discipline, unsanctioned by authority,—to do so, only belongs to the congregational plan which obtains among sectaries, and has caused, according to Bishop Middleton, sound doctrines to be sacrificed to popular and dangerous mistakes. Before, therefore, these calumniators slander us *Orthodox-men*, we beg to be informed whether the Archbishops and Bishops have recommended our opponents' nostrums in their Charges? and whether the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge has expunged from its catalogue dissuasives from religious enthusiasm? Surely these high and virtuous persons would so do, if they were not satisfied that it is not their duty to recommend quacks.

The violent attack made upon us originates, it seems, in a critique by us of a work entitled "Is this Religion?" We gave to the author high praise for his talents in sentiment, but we objected to his Calvinistic principles, his condemnation of *all* the Cantabrigians who do not attend Mr. Simeon's church, and his innovations on the Liturgy, by demanding professional knowledge from the sick whom he visited. The Liturgy requires only a confession of faith in Jesus Christ; and this author, for going beyond the Rubric, we consider to have incurred the same censures as Bishop Tomline has applied to the Athanasian Creed, in the following words: "It is utterly repugnant to the attributes of God, nor can it be reconciled to our ideas of common justice, that a person should be consigned to eternal punishment because he did not believe certain articles of faith, *which were never proposed to him, or of the truth of which he was not qualified to judge.*" (Art. viii. p. 223.) If a visiting Clergyman affrights the sick, he destroys the operation of the medicines proposed for his relief; and though the sick man's life may not have been praiseworthy, still, in the words of Bp. Tomline (p. 224), "he must be left to the uncovenanted mercies of God."

The last and grand accusation of all is, that we have railed against Calvinism, not knowing what Calvinism is, and by so doing have committed *blasphemy*. Now, *risum teneatis?* the very passages selected in proof of this accusation are mere quotations by us from Milton, Bishop Burgess, and Bishop Tomline.

We have said, "if the system of Calvin be true, God is the author of evil."—This is called *blasphemy!*—If our readers will refer to our Review (in our last Supplement, p. 611) of Milton's "Protestant Union," they will see that the sentiment and words here called *blasphemy* are taken from the above work, page 9. By referring also to Bishop Tomline (page

320), they will see that *Calvinism* is the term applied to the detestable doctrine exposed in our Magazine for January last, page 38. It is unnecessary to say more concerning these uncharitable Bigots, for they cannot belong to our Church of England.

If instances of lukewarmness have occurred among the Orthodox; if the popularity of Blair's Sermons brought into vogue mere moral preaching, reformation might have been made without adopting the low taste and ignorance of sectaries. Exemplary conduct, active philanthropy, and a meek overflowing benevolence of heart, are the fittest qualities for a real Clergyman. But to what purpose would it be to say more? The term *Clerical* Magazine is an imposture, for no *Clergyman* (evangelical even to combustibility) would apply to the *admirers of the Liturgy* the field-preaching absurdity and cant displayed in the passage below *. But enough of this farrago. We assure our readers, that we never have written a line upon a divinity topic, which is unsupported by legitimate authority; but as we will not make the pen perform the office belonging only to the horsewhip, we shall not hereafter take notice of such a book as this before us; nor should have noticed it at all, if it had not been prudent to expose its slanderous and fanatical character.

Religious fanaticism (says the Bishop of London in his Charge) is an excess which arises from the over-powerful action of a good principle, *on minds disposed to disease.*—In point of fact, if we analyse such fanaticism chemically, we shall find it merely to consist in doing those things *violently* which the regular Clergy do *temperately*; and with this difference,—the latter do not destroy *practical Christianity, the qualities useful to society*; which the former either undervalue or discountenance, often do both.

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28. *A Treatise on the Evidence of Scripture Miracles. By* John Penrose, *M. A. formerly of C. C. C.* Oxford. 8vo. *pp.* 356.

MIRACLES are to be considered as acts of Providence, exerted for the effectuation of some particular purpose of its own, not the private purpose of any person or persons. The action of them may be extended to any thing which does not imply *physical impossibility*, such as the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation, it being physically impossible that Christ, when he instituted the Sacrament, could take his own body and his own blood into his own hands, and deliver them to every one of his apostles. (Tomline, on Art. xxviii.) As to miracles professed to have been done by human agency only, the fact, if it were credible, could only show the greater probability of their having been effected by the Almighty; and scriptural miracles have this distinction, that they have been predicted. (Grotius, i. § 13. viii. § 8.)

To these we may add the following argument of Mr. Penrose:

"What with us are miracles, that is, discrepancies from or exceptions to those laws by which *our* world is *seen* to be governed, may still be with God on certain occasions, events no less natural than the rise and fall of the tides, and no greater violations of *His* order or system." p. 12.

The great difficulty concerning miracles is the supposed power of working them by persons acting in opposition to the will of God, as in the case of the magicians who opposed Moses. Concerning these Mr. Penrose says:

"All those passages of Scripture which appear at first sight to recognise the possession of any miraculous or superhuman power by magicians or witches, or by false prophets of any kind, are intended only to intimate that they *pretended to miracles*, not that they really possessed the power of working them. He apprehends, therefore, that the Egyptian magicians wrought nothing but mere delusions or chicanery." pp. 34, 35.

To us it appears evident, that the magicians were permitted to perform miracles to a certain extent, but only to show the superior authority of

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* We allude to the following paragraph. —"We refer not to the professed infidel. It is a different class of persons we now attack. And attack them we must and will; for among *them*, we verily believe, the great enemy of souls maintains at this hour his strongest holds in the united kingdom. They call themselves High Churchmen—Anti-Calvinists—Admirers of the Liturgy—Orthodox." We could with fairness apply certain colloquial terms to those propagators of Christianity by slander, but no respectable person will attend to such mad fanaticism.

Moses; and this we infer from their being performed to a certain length and no further.

The miracle concerning Julian's attempt to rebuild the temple at Jerusalem, is considered by Mr. Penrose as a matter of which we do not possess clear and incontrovertible proof. pp. 72, &c.

The appearance of Samuel at the evocation of the Witch of Endor, Mr. Penrose thinks with Farmer to be a *divine* miracle. p. 342. Justin Martyr holds that she was a ventriloquist; but it is plain that, if miracles were explicable by human understanding, they would be no longer miraculous, and that Providence could not intend miracles to be introduced, unless they were miracles in reality, for otherwise they would prove nothing, and be useless. Moreover, as they only imply temporary suspensions of the laws of nature, or affect individuals only, there is no violation of order, because the customary operations of nature continue the same, except in such temporary or individual cases.

We recommend Mr. Penrose's work as edifying and instructive.

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29. *An Address to the Members of the New Parliament, on the Proceedings of the Colonial Department, in furtherance of the Resolutions of the House of Commons of the 15th of May, 1823, "for ameliorating the Condition of the Slave Population in his Majesty's Colonies;" and on the only course that ought now to be pursued by his Majesty's Government. 8vo. pp. 36.*

"TO raise the devil" may be a very easy thing, for our ancestors conceived that it was done by only saying the Lord's Prayer backward; but "to lay him again," according to the same old saws, was a far more difficult matter. We form the same opinion concerning the Slave Trade; it is very easy to commence it, and very difficult to suppress it. We have considered its abolition to be a surgical operation in which the patient may bleed to death in the process, and we have spoken cautiously, but not in disapprobation. To prevent misconstruction, we beg to lay before our readers the following short abstract of a statement in the Quarterly Review of September last (1826), No. lxviii. p. 579—608, as being the opinions of others. It is there said, (1) that the intemperate and misguided proceedings of our Ultra-abolitionists are much better calculated to injure than to ameliorate the fortunes of the African race (p. 582); (2) that they have only tended to give an increased appetite to speculation in the Slave Trade (ibid.); in short, that they have only been the means of transferring the trade from ourselves to foreigners. It is further to be added, that the presumed object of the Abolitionists is a spurious kind of reputation and importance, or else a mercantile speculation, grounded on the idea that the ruin of our Western Colonies would promote their own personal interests in the East. p. 581. Lastly, that "*a general and indiscriminate massacre would be the result of the recommendations of the Abolitionists among the varied population of our sugar islands; that a total destruction of all property would be inevitable; and, in a word, that these valuable possessions of the British empire would be utterly lost and annihilated.*" pp. 579, 580.

We are among those who, "looking before leaping," do not like violent measures in politics, and think, upon Lord Bacon's authority, that enthusiasts are only fit to execute, not to contrive. We repeat that, while money can be made by any species of traffic, however base, that traffic will be continued, and that difficulties interposed will only advance the price of the article. This has been shown by the dearness of dead human bodies for surgeons, as well as live ones for West Indians. Both trades have been obstructed. In fact, the only mode by which, according to history, slavery has ever been abolished, is that of religion and civilization. The author of the pamphlet before us sees the subject in a temperate light, and is disposed to act with reason, and not in expelling one evil spirit to cause seven others more wicked than himself to be called in. He proposes

"A Parliamentary declaration to the effect that there is no intention to deny the rights and privileges of the colonists; that before the adoption of any measures affecting their interests, the fullest and most effectual investigation will be allowed; that Parliament is sensible that the condition of the slaves has been ameliorated of late years; that there is, therefore, a well-grounded expectation that the planters will introduce the ameliorations recommended by his Majesty's Government with as little delay as

is consistent with a due regard to the safety of the colonies. That in regard to the question of permitting the slaves to purchase their freedom, without the consent of their owners, nothing should be pressed on the colonists, until the important subject has undergone the fullest investigation in the way best calculated to do justice to all parties. Such a declaration would conciliate the colonists, and incline them to do every thing in their power to consult the wishes of Government." P. 34.

With regard to compulsory manumission, it is clearly shown that negroes will not work for hire; and that, if the planters were left to the mercy of the free negroes,

"No estate would be worth two years purchase. With such possibilities in prospect, it is not surprising that the planters should be opposed to the opening of any other door to let out slavery, than that which is now open, and through which there is a gradual escape. In Jamaica the manumissions are said to have been four thousand between the years 1820 and 1823; and in the beginning of the present year, there were upwards of one hundred voluntary manumissions in Demerara. It will probably be found, on examining the question, that any larger opening would be incompatible 'with the well-being of the slaves themselves, with the safety of the colonies, and with a fair and equitable consideration of the rights of private property." P. 36.

For our parts, we do not expect slavery to be abolished, till the civilization of Africa renders it impracticable to procure slaves. It is certain that the obstruction to the trade has only quadrupled the miseries of the unfortunate victims.

30. *Theory and Facts in proof that the Laws for the Imposition of Tithes are attended with the most calamitous consequences to the Country; with Plans for the Redemption of Tithes, &c. By Major* M. H. Court, *Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.* 8*vo. pp.* 63. 2*d Edit.*

NO question can possibly have been more sifted than the predial tax called Tithes, and no result has been more self-evident, than that, if the tithes were taken from the Clergy, the amount would only be levied in the increased rent of the tenant. The purchaser of an estate subject to tithes buys it in consequence so much cheaper, and therefore can have no honest claim to that immunity for which he never paid; and if a renter takes an estate subject to tithes, and does not deduct that and all other claims from the reasonable value of the rent, it is at his own peril. As to tithes operating in prohibition of improvement, it is not true, because, if nine parts out of ten can be gained by a particular measure, an improver will no more be checked than he would be by the expence of a journey to receive a legacy. In short, the late Lord Chancellor Bathurst declared, that he had long and deeply studied the subject, and that he could find nothing so advantageous to the farmer as the present system. Any idea of commutation by land, except in case of new inclosure, is erroneous, because tithes will only sell for fourteen years purchase, and land cannot be bought under twenty-five or thirty.

If a man must either pay tithes in the form of rent or taxes (as he inevitably must), whether he pays it to a man in a black instead of a brown coat, can be no other difference than this, that the money is paid, for support of religion and morals, to the former, and to the other, is a mere dishonest robbery for no public purpose whatever.

The Major has talent, and we should be glad to see it exhibited upon sound premises.

31. *The History of* Hertfordshire. *By Sir* Henry Chauncy. *Reprinted by* J. M. Mullinger, Bishop Stortford. 2 *vols.* 8*vo. pp.* 1100.

MR. MULLINGER has rendered a service to the County of Hertford by reprinting a new edition of Sir Henry Chauncy's scarce and valuable History in a reasonable and commodious form; a work which, from the variety of curious matter and general information contained in it, must always be held in high estimation by the Antiquary and Topographer. It appears from the original Prospectus that 500 copies of the folio edition were printed. These have been eagerly purchased at high prices, whenever they have found their way into the market; and consequently have been beyond the reach of the generality of readers. At a period too when, from the diffusion of learning, every person is expected to be more or less conversant with subjects which a century ago were confined to the Hearnes and

Browne Willis's of the day. We cannot, however, agree with Mr. Mullinger, that, because Chauncy did not think it worth while to correct the errors in the monumental inscriptions, it was justifiable to print a new edition, in which not only all the former mistakes are carefully copied, but the list of Errata fearfully augmented (see pp. 318, 319, of vol. I.) so much so, that many of the epitaphs, as they now stand, are almost unintelligible. We throw out this hint, that other persons employed in similar pursuits may not be lazy enough to adopt the same mode of proceeding. Neither should we recommend the coarse specimens of Lithography as worthy of imitation.

32. *An Account of the Indexes, both prohibitory and expurgatory, of the Church of* Rome. *By Rev.* Joseph Mendham, *M. A.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 182.

IT is said in Birt's Letters, that, when the wife of a Scotch Minister was showing the parish Kirk to an English visitor, he asked why the pew of the laird was not hung with green baize? She replied, that her husband would never suffer it, for he would think that it savoured of Popery. Not more hypercritically fastidious was this Minister, than has been the Church of Rome, in its prohibition of books. It makes of a library a doctor's shop. This is poison,—that is dangerous,—these two or three are indifferent; but all those shelves are filled with good things; part of that peculiar class of medicine which the owner of the shop considers and recommends as particularly good. The Church of Rome, however, acts very prudently in this respect; for a legerdemain conjuror would not do wisely, if he showed the spectators how his tricks were performed.

Mr. Mendham observes, very justly, (Pref. viii.) that these expurgatory Indexes well show "the sentiment, spirit, and policy of an empire claiming, with the most critical exactness, the terrific appellation of THE MYSTERY OF INIQUITY."

We shall extract a passage, showing how far perusal of the Bible is allowed, though we need not of course premise that translations of it by Protestants are condemned *in toto*, unless certain words are rendered in the sense peculiar to the Church of Rome, as *do penance*, instead of *repent*, and so forth.

"Translations of the Old Testament may be allowed, but only to learned and pious men, at the discretion of the Bishop; provided they use them merely as elucidations of the Vulgate version, in order to understand the Holy Scriptures, and not as the Sacred Text itself. But translations of the New Testament made by authors of the first class of this Index, are allowed to no one, since little advantage, but much danger, generally arises from reading them. If notes accompany the versions, which are allowed to be read, or are joined to the Vulgate edition, they may be permitted to be read by the same persons as the versions, after the suspected places have been expunged by the theological faculty of some Catholic University, or by the general Inquisitor. On the same conditions also, pious and learned men may be permitted to have what is called Vatablus's Bible, or any part of it. But the preface and prolegomena of the Bible, published by Isidorus Clarius, are, however, excepted; and the text of his editions is not to be considered as the text of the Vulgate editions.

"Inasmuch as it is manifest from experience, that if the Holy Bible, translated into the vulgar tongue, be indiscriminately allowed to every one, the temerity of men will cause more evil than good to arise from it, it is, on this point, referred to the judgment of the Bishops or Inquisitors, who may, by the advice of the Priest or Confessor, permit the reading of the Bible translated into the vulgar tongue by Catholic authors, to those persons whose faith and piety they apprehend will be augmented and not injured by it; and this permission they must have in writing. But if any one shall have the presumption to read or possess it without such written permission, he shall not receive absolution, until he have first delivered up such Bible to the ordinary. Booksellers, however, who shall sell or otherwise dispose of Bibles in the vulgar tongue to any person not having such permission, shall forfeit the value of the books, to be applied by the Bishop to some pious use; and be subjected to such other penalties as the Bishop shall judge proper, according to the quality of the offence. But Regulars shall neither read nor purchase such Bibles, without a special licence from their superiors." pp. 33—35.

We have heard that Protestant servants in Catholic families have been dismissed, only for reading their English Bible upon Sundays. We think prohibition of reading the Bible to be a great sin, and serious political mis-

chief. We need not state the reasons, for they are obvious.

The "pawings to get free" of the Catholics have alarmed the Protestants, and liberty and reason will both be essentially served by the expositions of such useful writers as Mr. Mendham. How Popery can think itself able to endure the microscope of the nineteenth century is unaccountable; but it has a temporal object in view, and much to gain by success, and nothing to lose by disappointment.

33. *A Sermon preached before several United Lodges and Friendly Societies, in the Parish Church of* Walsall, *on Monday, Dec.* 4, 1826. *By the Rev.* Luke Booker, *LL.D. F.R.S.L. and Vicar of* Dudley. 8*vo. pp.* 40.

FEARFUL lest suspected partiality (on account of the friendship the author of this Discourse is known to have entertained for the late venerable Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine,) may be supposed to influence us in speaking of his present performance, we shall reluctantly abstain from saying one word of commendation concerning it; and merely state its contents.—In an exordium, applying to some of the Societies whom the preacher addressed, bearing singular titles (which circumstance he was apprehensive might operate to their disadvantage), he says,

"It is not enough that the respective members themselves are satisfied about the harmlessness of their title, or that I am convinced of their rectitude and compassionate conduct; the *Public* are likewise entitled to respect; at least the wise and religious portion of it, who 'care for these things.' Yes, *they* should likewise feel assured that no body of men are encouraged, under the sanction of a religious ceremony, to desecrate that Temple of the living God, where they themselves humbly endeavour to 'worship him in spirit and in truth.'"

He then proceeds to a consideration of the text, "One is your Master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren." Matt. xxiii. 8. Dr. B. then proves, from the language of Christ and his apostles, the imperative necessity of an adherence to "the law of kindness" by the members to each other, and to all mankind. He notices, with marked approbation, that by the rules of their several Societies, blasphemy and drunkenness are forbidden during their hours of occasional meeting; "but," adds he, "what matters *such* restraint, if, at other times, ye scruple not to be guilty of the atrocious sins;" reminding them that, "for all these things, their heavenly Master, even Christ, will bring them into judgment."—A short peroration allusive to the public Charity for which the Discourse was preached (and which was benefited by upwards of 100*l.* collected on the occasion), closes the Sermon. The fine prayer "for unity," selected from the service appointed to be used on the King's Accession, is appositely and judiciously added.

34. *The Works of* Christopher Marlowe. 3 *vols.*

WITH a plain unassuming title is collected under the auspices of Mr. Pickering, from whose bold and liberal speculations as a publisher have proceeded several other valuable works, those of a dramatic writer, whose premature death in 1593 alone prevented his competing for the palm of popularity with the Bard of Avon. Every attempt to supply the text of an author as neglected and celebrated as Christopher Marlowe, may be esteemed praiseworthy, and a covetable aid to literary research; although the pages may not be extended with notes swelled with passages from contemporaries, apposite or inapposite, nor with long and often vague conjectural criticisms. Where such annotations are not the result and labour of a tedious research, having the important fiat of a well-known editor's name, whose laurels may be tarnished, they are usually found valueless, and it is better, as in the present instance, to let the whole pass anonymously.

Of our author little satisfactory is known, but that little has been gathered with some care in the Life prefixed. He flourished like other talented men of his period, who indignantly fancied virtue and prudence were too subordinate characters in society to rank with wits, and therefore little worthy of notice, and still less to be sought for as associates. History, were it required, might supply remoter parallels of such injudicious folly, and continue the synonymy to a recent period. Some apology may be urged for the writer of an age gone by, and some doubts may arise whether candour can decide as to either the paucity of his vir-

tues, or abundance of his vices. The unceasing quicksand of Time is found too commonly to bury the first, while his scythe leaves unmown all the rank growth of the latter. Charity may doubt if Marlowe, at an age scarcely mature, did not follow the foible of the day, in assuming loose principles of religion; and if the fatal event of his disreputable death might not have been as faithfully, if more favourably, narrated.

Let it be recollected that Marlowe classes within the first fifty known writers for the English Stage, and wrote at a time when the drama was little more than attempting to shake off the trammels of buffoonery, so necessary to the support of interludes, and the strait-laced sanctity of dull moralities. The emancipation was slow in progress, and to throw off the leaven of time, there was a strong stimulatory counteraction necessary. Every age revels in its own fashions, which are no sooner cast by than it is usual to denounce the whole as absurdities. Still, by those who follow, their temporary influence must not be forgot. Thus the groundlings of the early theatres, accustomed nightly to hear if not hold converse with the Clown, or his forerunner the Vice, could not be expected quietly to permit such important characters to be banished without some equally important feature of novelty, and bold must have been the author who ventured to expect success without the assistance of either of those ancient and almost hereditary favourites. In that attempt Marlowe was an early voluntary, and no doubt met with success. To point out his substitutes for the usual subordinate characters just noticed, they seem to be found, taking his most popular pieces, in the exhibition of Bajazet in an iron cage, and his "braining" himself therein, as represented in the first part of Tamberlain; the extravagant action of Tamberlain in the second part; the rapid succession of tragic incidents in the Jew of Malta; as also in the Massacre of Paris; with the magical power given to Dr. Faustus, and the imposing character of his attendant Mephostophilus, two persons that have recently flourished with renovated repute.* These appear manifest proofs of Marlowe's dramatic genius, and of his power to rivet the attention of the restless groundlings to the story of his drama, and secure approbation and success to the labours of his muse. Certainly his productions appear no unimportant stepping-stone in the progress of the improvements of the Stage, which afterwards obtained such powerful and decisive aid from Shakspeare; and the present work may be confidently pressed upon the attention of every lover of the drama, even if he is fortunate enough to possess some of the original editions.

The third volume contains most of the author's Poems, not now attainable,—as the Hero and Leander, Lucan, Ovid's Elegies, printed at Middleburgh, unmutilated; and with other pieces, those simple lines that cast an unfading halo round the name of Kit Marlowe, to remain while the English language lasts. Needs the memory of any reader refreshening for the reference?

"Come, live with me and be my love."

35. *Hortus Suburbanus, or a Catalogue of the Plants cultivated in the Gardens of* Great Britain. *By* Robert Sweet, *F.L.S. Author of "Hortus Suburbanus Londinensis;" "The Botanical Cultivator;" "Geraniaceæ;" "The British Flower Garden;" "British Warblers," &c.* 8vo. Ridgway.

THIS work arranges the plants cultivated in our gardens according to their natural affinities, which is cer-

* Most of Marlowe's dramatic pieces were posthumously published. The Tragical History of the Life and Death of Dr. Faustus, is known with dates of 1604, 1611, 1616, 1619, 1624, 1631, 1661, and 1663, 4to. The intense interest this play created might arise from an extraordinary character performing (it may be presumed but once) in this piece, which may be given in the words of that veritable historian William Prynn. After recounting what he would pronounce as judgments on certain playhouses, he says: "Together with the visible apparition of the Devil on the stage at the Belsavage Play-house, in Queen Elizabeth's dayes (to the great amazement both of the actors and spectators), while they were profanely playing the History of Faustus (the truth of which I have heard from many now alive, who well remember it), there being some distracted with that feareful sight." See *Histrio-Mastix*, 1633, fol. 556.

tainly of great utility to the cultivator, as it brings together at one view all the plants that are nearest related. At each genus we also see the Linnæan classical order to which it belongs, and the systematic and English name to each species, when first caltivated in this country, where native, time of flowering, and reference to a figure, and the information altogether is certainly all that can be required. The numerous synonymy throughout the work renders it particularly useful.

36. Mr. JACKSON's *State of the Jews*, is a liberal appeal on behalf of many unjustly suffering men. We certainly think it *leze humanité*, that it should be written on the turnpike gates in Germany, "*Jews and Pigs pay toll here*," (see p. 7.) but if Jews insult Jesus Christ, it is not singular, that Christians should retort the contumely. Civil oppression, however, certainly makes rogues and bad subjects; and every liberal protection, consistent with publick safety and morals, is politick with regard to all classes of a state, or they take no interest in its well-being.

37. *The Country Vicar; the Bride of Thrybergh*, and *other Poems*, is a meritorious book. The Doctor-Syntaxian mode of describing the Vicar and his various Curates, is the best part, and has many happy passages.

38. The *Odd Moments*, or *Time beguiled*, contains very pleasing instructive tales.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, *Jan.* 26.

The senior Wrangler this year is the son of Sir Willoughby Gordon, bart. The present is the first year in which gentlemen of Mr. Gordon's rank have been subjected to examination for degrees.

The Hulsean Prize has been adjudged to Mr. W. M. Mavers, of Catherine Hall, a converted Jew, for his dissertation on the following subject:—"A critical examination of our Saviour's Discourses with regard to the evidence which they afford of his Divine nature."

Dr. Smith's annual prizes of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were this day adjudged to Mr. Thos. Turner, of Trinity college, and Henry-Percy Gordon, esq. of St. Peter's college, the second and first Wranglers.

Ready for Publication.

The Sovereignty of the Great Seal maintained against the One Hundred and Eighty-eight Propositions of the Chancery Commissioners; in a Letter to the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor. By FRANCIS-PAUL STRATFORD, Esq. Senior Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery.

Flagellum Parliamentarium; being Sarcastic Notices of nearly 200 Members of the first Parliament after the Restoration, A. D. 1661 to 1678. From a contemporary MS. in the British Museum. This little Work presents an extraordinary specimen of that party spirit for which the reign of Charles the Second was so distinguished.

The Pocket Encyclopædia of Natural Phenomena, for the Use of Mariners, Shepherds, Gardeners, Husbandmen, and others; being a Compendium of Prognostications of the Weather, Signs of the Seasons, Periods of Plants, and other Phenomena in Natural History and Philosophy. Compiled principally from the MSS. of the late T. F. Forster, esq. F. L. S. By T. FORSTER, M. B. F. L. S. M. A. S. and M. M. S. and Corresponding Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia.

A Treatise on the Natural History, Physiology, and Management of the Honey Bee. By Dr. BEVAN.

Heraldic Notices of Canterbury Cathedral, with Genealogical and Topographical Notes: to which is added, a Chronological List of the Archbishops of Canterbury, with the blazon of their respective Arms. By THOMAS WILLEMENT, author of Regal Heraldry.

A Historical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Account of Kirkstall Abbey, illustrated with highly finished Engravings in the Line Manner. By JOHN COUSEN, pupil of the late John Scott, esq. from drawings by Wm. Mulready, esq. R.A. and Chas. Cope.

No. XVIII. of Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London," containing historical and descriptive Accounts of Carlton Palace, the Church of St. Luke at Chelsea, &c.; also remarks on Modern Gothic Architecture, &c.

BRITTON's Cathedral Antiquities, Nos. 38 and 39; the first being the concluding part of Exeter Cathedral, and the other commencing the illustrations of Peterborough.

No. III. of Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy. By Mr. PUGIN and J. and H. LE KEUX. Containing 20 Engravings, illustrative chiefly of the ancient buildings of Caen. The editor, Mr. Britton, announces in the present Number, that the whole of the Letter-press will be *given* to the Subscribers with the next Number, which finishes the work, in order to obviate the severe tax on Literature, of presenting eleven copies of the work to so many public and private Libraries.

Mr. GEORGE COOKE has published three

Numbers of a new Work, consisting of Views only, illustrative of London and its Vicinity. The Views appear to be beautifully executed; and in many of them the figures and effect are added from the pencil of A. W. Callcott, R. A. The work, it is expected, will extend to four volumes.

A Biographical Work, entitled "The Modern Jesuits." Translated from the French of L'Abbé Martial Marcet de La Roche Arnauld. By EMILE LEPAGE, Professor of the French Language, Fulham.

Nugæ Canoræ; or Epitaphian Mementoes (in stone-cutters' verse) of the Medici Family, of modern times. By Unus Quorum.

A New Edition of the Rev. GREVILLE EWING's Scripture Lexicon, very considerably enlarged, and adapted to the general reading of the Greek Classics.

Catholic Emancipation considered on Protestant Principles. In a Letter to the Earl of Liverpool. By an Irish Member of Parliament.

A Letter to Viscount Milton, M. P. By one of his Constituents.

Historical References, &c. By HENRY HOWARD, of Corby Castle esq.

Views on the Subject of Corn and Currency. By THOMAS JOPLIN, esq.

A Reply to Dr. Lingard's Vindication. By JOHN ALLEN, esq.

PROFESSOR LEE's Lectures on the Hebrew Language.

A Work on Paper Money, Banking, and Overtrading. By Sir HENRY PARNELL, bart.

The True Theory of Rent, in Opposition to Mr. Ricardo and others. By a Member of the University of Cambridge.

Selections from the Works of Bishop Hopkins. By the Rev. Dr. WILSON.

Idolatry, a Poem. By the Rev. WILLIAM SWAN, Missionary.

A New Comedy. By the Author of "Athens."

Preparing for Publication.

Illustrated by upwards of 100 wood-cuts of Arms, The Siege of Carlaverock: a French Poem, containing an account of the Siege and Capture of Carlaverock Castle, in Scotland, by King Edward the First, in June 1301, with a description of the Arms and merits of each Knight in the English Army who was present on the occasion, written soon after that event. With a Translation; an Historical and Topographical Account of the Castle; and Memoirs of all the Individuals who are mentioned. By NICHOLAS HARRIS NICOLAS, esq. Barrister-at-Law; Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. This interesting Poem merits much more attention than it has hitherto received; for the Historical and Heraldic information which it contains is not only important in relation to the event and the individuals commemorated, but is peculiarly deserving of notice from its presenting the earliest blazon of Armorial bearings which is extant; and thus proving that Heraldry was reduced to a science at so remote a period as the close of the Thirteenth Century.

A History of Bedfordshire is proposed to be published by subscription, to illustrate which, no proper expense will be spared in the Engraving department. Great part of the work will be derived from materials which have been for a very long period of years in preparation, *con amore*. Much attention has been paid to Mineralogy and Botany; and a Biographical sketch has been drawn up of every individual of note, who has been in any way connected with the County; including a notice of the Archdeacons of Bedford, and one of living Authors.

Materials towards a well-digested History of Bristol; comprising an Essay on the Topographical Etymologies of that City and Neighbourhood; and a Critical Examination of the Rev. Samuel Seyer's "Memoirs of Bristol." By JOHN EVANS, Author of "A Chronological Outline of the History of Bristol, &c."

A Translation of Niebuhr's Roman History, undertaken in concert with the Author. By the Rev. JULIUS HARE, and C. THIRLWALL, esq. Fellows of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A new edition of Sir John Wynne's celebrated History of the Gwydir Family, edited in 1770, by Daines Barrington, esq. With additional Notes and Illustrations. By a Native of the Principality. To which will be annexed, an original work, containing Memoirs of celebrated and distinguished contemporary Welshmen, Bishops, &c.

Memoirs of the Rival Houses of York and Lancaster, historical and biographical. By EMMA ROBERTS.

A Series of Tales, entitled Tales of Welsh Society and Scenery; comprising descriptions of several characteristic customs, with delineations of the scenery and manners of the natives, in the upland and more secluded districts of the Principality.

A new Poem from the pen of BERNARD BARTON, entitled "The Widow's Tale," founded on the melancholy loss of the Five Wesleyan Missionaries in the Mail Boat off the Island of Antigua.

Travels from India to England, by way of the Burman Empire, Persia, Asia Minor, Turkey, &c. in the years 1825-6. By J. E. ALEXANDER, esq. H. P.

The Autobiography of Thomas Dibdin, of the Theatres Royal Drury-lane, Covent-garden, Haymarket, &c. and Author of the "Cabinet," the "Jew and the Doctor," &c.

Recollections of an Officer of the King's German Legion; being an account of his Campaigns and Services in the Peninsula, Sicily, Italy, and Malta, England, Ireland, and Denmark. In 2 vols.

Six Discourses delivered before the Royal Society at their Anniversary Meetings, on the award of the Royal and Copley Medals; preceded by an Address to the Society, delivered in 1800, on the Progress and Prospects of Science. By Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, Bart.

Transactions of the Perth Literary and Antiquarian Society; including some very curious and original MSS., among those are an Historical Chronicle from the year 1560; and Scotland's Teares, By W. Lithgow, the Traveller.

The Institutions of Physiology. By J. F. BLUMENBACH, M. D. Professor of Medicine in the University of Gottingen. Translated from the last Latin Edition. With copious notes, by John Elliotson, M. D.

The History of the Rise and Progress of the United States of North America till the British Revolution in 1688. By JAMES GRAHAME, esq.

The Rev. Archdeacon WRANGHAM's Antiquarian Trio; consisting of Views and Descriptions of the Duke of Buckingham's House, Kirkby; Rudston Church and Obelisk; Effigy at Scarborough; to which will be added the Poet's Favourite Tree.

Travels of the Russian Mission through Mongolia to China, and Residence in Pekin; in the Years 1820-21. By GEORGE TIMKOWSKI, with Corrections and Notes, by M. J. Klaproth.

A Winter's Journey through Lapland and Sweden. By Mr. ARTHUR CAPELL BROOK.

Sir Thomas More; a series of Colloquies on the Progress and Prospects of Society. By ROBERT SOUTHEY.

The present State of the Island of Sardinia, with Plates. By Captain WILLIAM HENRY SMYTH, R. N.

A New Edition of Fox's Book of Martyrs, illustrated by copious Notes and splendid Illuminations. Edited by Dr. DIBDIN.

The manuscript Life of Mr. Fox, written by the late MALCOLM LANG, esq. in the possession of Lord Holland; to be edited and enlarged by a distinguished literary and political Friend.

No. III. of ROBSON's Picturesque Views of all the English Cities.

The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, exemplified in a series of illustrations of, and descriptive dissertations on, the House and Museum of J. Soane, esq. in Lincoln's-inn Fields. By J. BRITTON.

A Course of Lectures on the Evidences of Christianity, delivered by the Rev. W. Orme, Dr. Collyer, Rev. H. F. Burder, Stratten, Walford, Dr. J. Pye Smith, Rev. A. Reed, Curwen, Philip, Dr. Winter, Rev. J. Morrison, and the Rev. Joseph Fletcher.

The Birthday Present. By Mrs. SHERWOOD.

The Elements of the History of Philosophy and Science. By the Rev. T. MORELL.

A Table of the Logarithms of natural Numbers to Seven Figures. By Mr. BABBAGE.

Flora Australasia. By Mr. SWEET, the Botanist.

The Pocket Road Book of Ireland, on the Plan of Reichard's Itineraries, intended to form a Companion to Leigh's New Pocket Road Book of England and Wales.

Adventures of British Seamen in the Southern Ocean. By HUGH MURRAY, esq. F.R.S.E.

Memoirs of the Marchioness of Larochejaquelein, the War in La Vendee, &c. From the French. With Preface and Notes By Sir WALTER SCOTT.

Converts from Infidelity; or Lives of Eminent Individuals who have renounced Sceptical and Infidel Opinions, and embraced Christianity. By ANDREW CRICHTON.

Birman Empire.—An Account of the Embassy to the Kingdom of Ava, in the year 1795. By MICHAEL SYMES, esq. Major in his Majesty's 76th Regiment.—Narrative of the late Military and Political Operations in the Burmese Territory.

ROMAN LAW.

The Institutes of Gaius, recently discovered in Italy by the learned men of Germany, is precisely the elementary book of the Roman law, which at Rome the Professors *(antecessores)* used to put into the hands of youth; and indeed it was from the Institutes of Gaius, that Justinian derived the greater part of those which bear his name. They were little known to the moderns, except by scattered fragments in the Digest, and by what the *Breviarium Alaricianum* contained of them; when in the year 1816, M. Niebuhr deciphered, from a palimpsest in the library of the Chapter of Verona, the early pages of the book, which was ultimately entirely restored by the labours of Messrs. Goeschen, Bekker, and Holweg. Immediately after the publication of this discovery, this new classic (which exhibited the elements of a legislation three centuries prior to that of Justinian, and of which the various branches ceased to be in harmony when that Emperor introduced into it a heap of innovations, some of which were inconsistent with its ancient principles,) was adopted in teaching the Roman law. The difficulties of the text to the students are, however, considerable. M. Boulet, a Parisian advocate, has published a translation of the work into French, with explanatory notes, and conjectural fillings up of several little gaps which still exist in the original.

VALUABLE ORIENTAL MANUSCRIPTS.

The publication of three manuscripts of great antiquity and undoubted authenticity

will very shortly take place, calculated to Communicate the most useful light upon the earliest epochs of history, as well of continental India, as of Ceylon, the principal site of the religion of Budhoo, his birth place and abode. These interesting documents are, 1st. the Mahá-vansí, or the doctrine, race, and lineage of Budhoo: it stands at the head of the Budhist books of authority, and exhibits a detailed account of the incarnation, birth, and actions of Budhoo Guatama, together with *the history* and particulars of the introduction and spread of his doctrine, his successors, *the dates* of the principal events, and various data involving very important subjects of consideration for scientific Europe. The Rájá-valí, the series of Kings; and the Rájá-ratnácarí, the Jewel Mine or Ocean of Kings, are more historical than the Mahá-vansí, and will certainly help to fix the date of events 15 or 16 centuries back.

The circumstances under which the foregoing three manuscripts were acquired, are such as to furnish the strongest evidence of their authenticity; although the value of these books have been long known to the Orientalist, yet hitherto they have been buried in the Véharis attached to Budhoo's temples, or hidden under the almost unknown characters in which they were written; yet they are confessedly calculated to bring before us sundry most essential dates, which, collated with the Hindû histories, may fix with a good degree of certainty the chronology of events, treated, for want of such testimony, as mere fables.

Sir A. Johnston, Chief Justice of Ceylon, has the credit of procuring these valuable MSS. from the Buddhist priests; and they are to be published by subscription.

St. John's, Westminster.

Simon Stephenson, esq. Vestry Clerk of the united parishes of St. Margaret's and St. John's, Westminster, has presented to the Parish Church of St. John, an excellent copy, by a young Oxford artist, of the beautiful Altar-piece, by Murillo, at Magdalen College, Oxford. The subject is our Saviour bearing the Cross, and is better known to the public by a good engraving by J. K. Sherwin.

Valuable Marbles.

Dr. Buckland, the Reader in Mineralogy and Geology at Oxford, has recently received a letter from Rome, announcing that the writer, Stephen Jarrett, esq. of Magdalen College, has purchased a very valuable collection of marbles, &c. in that city, for the purpose of presenting them to the University of Oxford. This collection has been formed by an Advocate of Rome, Signor Corsi, during a residence there of many years, and consists of 1000 polished pieces, all exactly of the same size, of every variety of granite, sienite, porphyry, serpentine, and jasper marble, alabaster, &c. that is known to exist. The size of each piece being that of a small octavo volume, is sufficient to show the effect *en masse* of each substance it contains a descriptive catalogue of the collection has been published at Rome.

Softening Cast Iron.

A way has lately been discovered of rendering cast iron soft and malleable; it consists in placing it in a pot surrounded by a soft red ore found in Cumberland and other parts of England, which pot is placed in a common oven, the doors of which being closed, and but a slight draught of air permitted under the grate, a regular heat is kept up for one or two weeks, according to the thickness and weight of the castings. The pots are then withdrawn and suffered to cool, and by this operation the hardest cast metal is rendered so soft and malleable that it may be welded together, or, when in a cool state, bent into almost any shape by a hammer or vice.

Polar Expedition.

It has been resolved by the Admiralty that another Expedition to the North Pole shall be undertaken; and in consequence the Hecla has been undergoing repairs for the last four months in the Dock-yard at Deptford, preparatory to setting out a third time, under the command of Captain Parry. The vessel is to proceed to Cloven Cliff, in Spitzbergen, latitude 79. 50, about 600 miles from the North Pole, which place, it is expected, she will reach about the commencement of June. Here the Hecla is to remain, and be established as a sort of head-quarters, to which recourse is to be had when necessary, and parties are to be detached to explore the surrounding coasts and seas, while the main object of the Expedition, an approach to the North Pole, is attempted by Captain Parry's party. The Captain is to depart with two vessels, which are so constructed as to be capable of being used either as boats, or sledges to run upon the ice, according to circumstances. Two officers and ten men are to be appointed to each, and for this number provisions for three months are to be laid in each. Thus, should they be able to travel on an average fourteen miles per day, and meet with no obstacles, they will be able to reach the long-wished for Pole, and return to the Hecla after the accomplishment of their object. Capt. Franklin, last year, offered himself to undertake a journey on the ice from Spitzbergen to the Pole. The first who set a bold example in this mode of travelling was Baron Wrangell. He had only sledges with which to accomplish his journey on the ice, and his only subsistence while travelling was dried fish, on which he lived forty day whiel going on the ice,

until he was stopped by the water, and exposed to dangers for which he was totally unprovided. The Baron passed nearly four years on the ice in this climate.

Organic Remains.

Jan. 31. The head, horns, vertebræ of the neck, and some rib bones, of a large animal of the deer kind, which may now be regarded as an extinct species, were discovered in the cliff at Skipsea, and have subsequently been exhibited in Bridlington, by James Boswell, the person who found them. They were partly imbedded in saponaceous clay, overlaid with vegetable matter, about five feet in thickness, and in different stages of decomposition (about two and a half feet being a sort of moor soil, and the remaining two and a half feet being composed of half-decayed leaves, twigs, &c.) above this, to the surface, about one foot of common earth. The head, with the upper jaw, containing a row of fine teeth on each side, is entire; the under jaw wanting. The horns which are broken toward the top, are large and branching, their dimensions being nearly as follows:—

	feet.	in.
From the extreme tip of each horn	8	0
From the tip of one horn to its root	5	9
From the tip of one of the inner branches to the tip of the opposite branch	3	0
The breadth of one of the palms within the branches	1	7
The length of the head from the back of the skull to the extremity of the upper jaw	1	10
The breadth of the skull	0	10

The brow-antlers, as well as the main horns, are palmated, and slightly divided at the ends, and the whole may justly be considered as a rare and interesting specimen of organic remains.

An object which has excited considerable curiosity, has lately been discovered in the vicinity of Westbury. As the workmen of Mr. Jesse Greenland, brickmaker, were digging for clay, they came, when about five feet below the surface, to a hard massive substance, which proved to be a piece of an oak tree, in an upright position, closely imbedded in the surrounding clay. The clay was carefully separated till they reached its base, which was six feet lower in the ground. The wood is perfectly black, and solid in the middle, measuring six feet in length, and upwards of three feet in circumference.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries of London.

Feb. 1. Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P. in the Chair:

Mr. Ellis, in a Letter to the President, communicated a transcript of a letter in the Harleian Collection, addressed by Mr. Greenhowe to a minister named Crompton, giving some curious information respecting the Jews in England in 1662. The time at which the Jews were recalled into this country, as a people, Mr. Ellis observed, had been a subject of doubt and controversy; Burnet stating them to have been recalled by Oliver Cromwell, whilst this is denied by Tovey, who, in his *Anglia Judaica*, affirms, that in the year 1663 there were not twelve Jews resident in London. The Letter now communicated, however, proves that the Jews existed as a people in London in 1662, having a Synagogue, celebrating therein their own worship, assisting at which the writer saw above a hundred Jews, besides women, many richly apparelled, and some wearing jewels; all of them seeming to be merchants and traders, without one mechanic person among them. These Jews, it also appeared from the same document, had only a few years before celebrated the fast of Tabernacles in booths on the south side of the Thames; but kept themselves out of observation as much as possible, upon the Restoration of Charles II. as the laws against them had never been formally repealed.

Mr. Ellis gave two extracts from the Journals of the House of Commons, shewing that the Jews had returned to England as a people, before the Restoration; and cites a petition to Parliament, from a goldsmith named Violet, which fixes the year 1656 as the date of their recal. About this time they had undergone great persecutions in Poland, from which country they had at length been expelled; and Cromwell, having thoughts of recalling them into England, sent for the principal Lawyers the chief Citizens of London, and twelve Ministers of various denominations of London to advise him upon the point. The Lawyers were favourable to the recal of the Jews, and the Citizens were indifferent; but the Preachers, among whom was the celebrated Hugh Peters, differed greatly in their opinions, assailing each other with texts of Scripture, until they tired out the Protector, who said he had sent for them for his conscience' sake, but that instead of resolving his doubts as to the lawfulness of recalling the Jews, they had only increased them by their contention; and he would therefore desire nothing of them but their prayers that he and his

council might be guided aright in their decision

This very interesting paper terminates with some remarks on the high estimation in which Cromwell was held by the Jews, as well on the Continent as in this country, on account of his recalling them hither. Regarding him as a powerful prince, favouring them by all the means in his power, it appears that if they could in any way have made out for him a Jewish descent, they would have declared him to be their temporal Messiah!

Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society.

Jan. 25. The Rev. Mr. Eden read a short Memoir by Sir Richard Colt Hoare, bart. on the subject of the Kimmeridge Coal Money,—specimens of which lay on the table for inspection. After quoting a passage from Hutchins's History of Dorset, in which this article is mentioned, with an observation that *coal* is the cant word in some countries for *money*, the learned Baronet remarked, that it had been reserved for Mr. Miles (who lately published an interesting account of the Deverel Barrow, reviewed in our last vol. pp. 421, 530, 616), to throw a further light upon the coal money, though not to ascertain the positive purposes to which it was originally applied. He had proved, however, that it was of very early date, and that the tradition of its having been used as money in more modern times was erroneous. He had also proved, in the most satisfactory manner, that the spot on which these relics have been found was once inhabited by some foreign settlement.—He proceeded to remark, that the most singular discovery which tends to ascertain the high authority of this place as once inhabited, was that of a sacrifice of a young bullock's head, placed within a shallow patera of stone, which he had in his own possession; and he concluded by saying, that it was evident there must have been some antient settlement on this ground, probably one that was engaged in maritime pursuits.

Dr. Carrick read to the Society another letter of Sir R. C. Hoare, giving an account of the opening of an ancient Barrow, at Nettleton, Wilts, with some prefatory remarks by the Doctor, descriptive of the place and adjoining parishes, which seem to have been in former times the scene of various remarkable events. Amongst other remains of antiquity in the vicinity, Dr. Carrick pointed out two long barrows, about half way between Derham and Nettleton, one on each side of the road, which he conjectured may have served to cover the remains of the combatants, who fell in the great battle, fought in that neighbourhood in the year 577, between Ceadlin, King of Wessex, and the Britons. He then adverted to the adjoining parishes of Littleton Drew, or Littleton St. Andrew, of doubtful etymology; Castlecomb, so called from the remains of an ancient British fortress near the Tumulus and the Fosse road; and Slaughterford, farther down the river, a name strikingly indicative of deeds of death in former times, although neither the period or the actors have been ascertained. The Doctor conjectures it to be the scene of the great battle, so important in its consequences, between Edward the elder, the son of Alfred, and the Danes, in 910; in which the two celebrated Kings of the Danes, Halfdane and Edwills, sons of Ragnar Lodbrog, were slain, and the Danish power permanently broken. The Barrow, as described by Sir R. C. Hoare, is a long Stone Barrow, with a Cromlech, or Kestvaen, on its eastern extremity; one of that sort which is of the most rare occurrence, and which, from its external and internal circumstances, appears to be one of the most ancient of the British sepulchral monuments. The Tumulus was laid open longitudinally to the extent of 150 feet; but nothing was discovered in it but the remains of a single interment, apparently of a young man, about six feet in height, lying on the left side, with his legs gathered up, and the knees approaching the chin. The skeleton was in a remarkable state of preservation, after the lapse of probably more than 2000 years. No sort of weapon, nor urn, nor implement, was found there, except a small sharp instrument of flint, the use of which appears uncertain. The Cromlech, on the extremity of the Tumulus (consisting now of only three large stones, two erect, and one large flat stone fallen down, and reclining against the former) was not disturbed; although Sir R. C. Hoare was of opinion, that the principal interment lay under it: but his considerate forbearance would not allow him, by a closer examination, to risk the falling of the stones, and the destruction of that ancient British monument, notwithstanding his longing desire to ascertain that doubtful point. It is almost unnecessary to say, that the skeleton was left *in situ*; and that the Tumulus was restored as exactly as possible in its former state by the laudable care of that zealous, munificent, and judicious Antiquary.

Roman Antiquities.

A discovery of rather a curious nature has taken place in the neighbourhood of Newbury: as a servant belonging to Mr. Aldridge was clearing out a drain which ran into a heap of rubbish near the premises, he struck upon an ashlar stone which appeared to cross the drain, and on lifting it up, discovered an ancient vase, which from its shape and other circumstances, proves it-

self to be of Roman origin. The vase is about seven inches high, the lower part cylindrically formed, terminating in an elegantly shaped neck; and, judging from its colour, it is of that composition which historians call the *Samean Jet.* The letters D : o M : in one line, and S : M : L : in another under it, are visibly impressed upon it, but there are others which have not yet been decyphered. In the vase was a deposit of dark-coloured ashes, which had evidently been calcined, a small piece of iron or steel about two inches long, fixed in a sort of handle of horn, on which are impressed, rather indistinctly the letters P : R : M. There are also two small coins, the literal inscription obliterated, but on the side of one of them is a female figure with a spear.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

To Sylvanus Urban, *Gent.*
By John Taylor, *Esq.*

URBAN or NICHOLS *, since in either name
Benevolence and knowledge we can trace,
Merits descending to thy lineal race,
Thee, friend, I greet, and with a grateful aim,
For thou hast shewn for me pure friendship's flame.
Still vice and folly in thy records chase,
Records that Learning and that Virtue grace,
And hence, indeed "The Gentleman" proclaim.
'Tis thine to rescue from Time's grasping hand
What else in dark Oblivion he would hide.
Tis thine to join with zeal that noble Band †
Who Genius aid, yet spare its decent pride.
Hail to the Fund, the boast of Freedom's land,
In whose prompt bounty Sorrow may confide.

SONNET

To Alexander Chalmers, *Esq. F.S.A.*
By the same.

CHALMERS, thy worth I've known full many a year,
Hence to the Samian's ‡ doctrine I agree,
And Addison again I view in thee,
Like his, thy works, judicious, terse, and clear.
In thy Projector § vividly appear
Learning profound, and Humour chastely free,
Such as mankind in his Spectator see,
Touch'd with a moral charm to Virtue dear.
Nor less we in thy Biographic page ||
Judgment allied with taste and candour find,
Tracing another Johnson, lofty sage,
In manners stern, but still in nature kind.
Thus three great Pow'rs in Virtue's cause engage,
Thou, friend, combining each congenial mind.

WHEN IS IT TIME TO DIE!

By the Author of "Massenburgh."

WHEN is it time to die!
When soul and spirits fail?
When heart within, and world without,
Tell the same dreary tale?

When is it time to die!
When friends are all estranged;
When in this lone inconstant world,
Not one remains unchanged?

When is it time to die!
When o'er the troubled soul,
The deep full gush, the whelming tide,
Of bitter waters roll?

When is it time to die!
When passions all at strife,
Recoil and sting, like serpent brood,
The heart that warmed to life?

When is it time to die!
When Memory, traitor grown,
Comes like Remorse, with all the past,
And shows us of our own?

Or when revengeful Hope,
Reproached as insincere,
Leaves us to dark Reality,
To make the truth appear?

Then is it time to die!
Not if each pulse were pain
That beat within this drooping heart,
Or maddened through the brain.

No! 'tis but time to die
When God the summons sends—
Bear up poor heart and sinking frame,
Till He thy trouble ends.

FIRST SENSATIONS.

O YES, when Life's fair sunny scene
Each sweet emotion gives,
When all around is still, serene—
No mean affection lives.

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* John Nichols, esq. Editor of "The Gentleman's Magazine," the oldest and most respectable of similar publications. This Sonnet was written previous to the death of this venerable gentleman.—J. T.

† The Conductors of The Literary Fund. Mr. Nichols was many years one of the Registrars of that Society.

‡ Pythagoras.

§ A series of papers, written by this gentleman, and first published in this Magazine.

|| Lives of the British Poets.

Then thrills the heart to nature true,
The best of feelings giv'n;
O then does ev'ry hour renew
Th' approving smile of Heav'n.

Yon songster from the leafy spray,
Sweet music breathes around,
And artless, through the livelong day,
Its grateful warblings sound.

Thus pleas'd, content, should mortal man
To heav'n his day commend;
And wisely seek in Virtue's plan
Those joys which ne'er can end.

C. WARD.

THE

CHARTER SONG OF LONDONDERRY.

Written for the Celebration of the Shutting of the Gates of that City against King James's Army on the 7th of December, 1688 *.

By the Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, *M.A. Rector of Tamlaghtard.*

A Freeman and Freeholder of that City.

(Air—Auld lang Syne.)

FULL many a long wild winter's night,
And sultry summer's day,
Are pass'd and gone, since James took flight,
From Derry walls away;
Cold are the hands that clos'd that gate
Against the wily foe,
But here to Time's remotest date
Their Spirit still shall glow.

CHORUS.

These walls still held by valiant men,
No slave shall e'er subdue—
And when we close our gates again
We'll all be found TRUE BLUE.

Lord Antrim's men came down yon glen
With drums and trumpets gay,
The 'Prentice Boys just heard the noise,
And then prepar'd for play;
While some oppos'd, the gates they clos'd,
And joining hand in hand,
Before the wall resolv'd to fall,
Or for their freedom stand.

CHORUS.

When honour calls to DERRY walls
The noble and the brave,
Oh he that in the battle falls
Must find a hero's grave.

Then came the hot and doubtful fray,
With many a mortal wound,
While thousands in wild war's array
Stood marshall'd all around.
Each hill and plain was strew'd with slain,
The FOYLE ran red with blood,
But all was vain, the town to gain
Here WILLIAM's standard stood.

CHORUS.

Renown'd are those, who face their foes,
As men and heroes should—
But basely to the grave he goes
Who fears to shed his blood.

The matchless deeds of those who here
Defied the Tyrant's frown,
On History's bright rolls appear
Emblazon'd in renown—
Here deathless WALKER's faithful word
Sent hosts against the foe,
And Gallant MURRAY's bloody sword
The Gallic chief laid low.

CHORUS.

We honour those heroic dead,
Their glorious memory;
May we who stand here in their stead
As wise and valiant be.

Oh sure a heart of stone would melt
The scenes once here to see,
And witness all our Fathers felt
To leave their country free;
They saw the lovely matron's cheek
With want and terror pale,
They heard their child's expiring shriek
Float on the passing gale.

CHORUS.

Yet here they stood, in fire and blood,
As battle rag'd around,
Resolv'd to die till Victory
Their purple standard crown'd.

The sacred rights these heroes gain'd
In many a hard-fought day,
Shall they by us be still maintain'd,
Or basely cast away?
Shall rebels vile rule o'er our Isle,
And call it all their own?
Oh surely NO, the faithless foe
Must bend before the throne.

CHORUS.

Our lovely Isle, once more will smile,
From bigot's fury free,
While baffled Rome shall keep at home
Her chains and slavery.

* Our last Supplement, pp. 604—608, details the history of this important event.

HOW COLD IT IS!

Vides, ut altâ stet nive candidum
Soracte: nec jam sustineant onus
Sylvæ laborantes, geluque
Flumina constiterint acuto?
Hor. Carm. I. 9. Ad Thaliarchum.

NOW the blustering Boreas blows,
See the waters round are froze;
The trees that skirt the dreary plain
All day a murmuring cry maintain;
The trembling forest hears their moan,
And sadly mingles groan with groan:
How dismal all from East to West!
Heaven defend the poor distrest!
Such is the tale on hill and vale,
Each traveller may behold it is;
While low and high are heard to cry,
"Bless my heart, how cold it is."

Lo! slumbering Sloth, that cannot bear
The question of the searching air,
Lifts up her unkempt head, and tries,
But cannot for her bondage rise:
The whilst the housewife briskly throws
Around her wheel, and sweetly shews
The healthful cheek that labour brings,
Which is not in the gift of kings.
To her long life, devoid of strife,
And justly, too, unfolded is,
The while the sloth to stir is loth,
And shivering cries, "How cold it is!"

Now lisps Sir Fopling,—tender weed!—
All quaking like a shaken reed,
"How keen the blast attacks my back!
John, place some list upon that crack:
Quick, sandbag all the sashes round,
Go, see there 's not an air-hole found.
Ah! bless me! still I feel a breath;
Good lack! 'tis like the chill of death!"
Indulgence pale tells this weak tale,
Till he in furs enfolded is,
Still, still, complains, for all his pains,
"Bless my heart, How cold it is!"

Now the poor Newsman from the town
Explores his path along the down,
His frozen fingers sadly blows,
And still he tramps, and still it snows;
Till cover'd all from head to feet,
Like penance in her whitest sheet;—
"Go, take his paper, Richard, go,
And give a dram, to make him glow."
This was thy cry, Humanity,
More precious far than gold it is,
Such gifts to deal, when newsmen feel,
All clad in snow, How cold it is.

Humanity! delightful tale!
While we feel the winter-gale,
May the peer in ermined coat
Bend his ear to sorrow's note;
And where with misery's weight opprest
A sufferer sits, a shivering guest,
Full ample let his bounty flow,
To soothe the bosom numb'd with woe.
In town or vale, where'er the tale
Of real grief unfolded is,
Oh! may he give the means to live
To those who know How cold it is.

Perhaps some Warrior, blind and lam'd,
Some dauntless Tar for Britain maim'd,—
Consider these; for thee they bore
The loss of limb, and ventured more:
Oh! pass them not; or, if ye do,
I'll sigh to think they fought for you.
Go! Pity all: but, 'bove the rest,
The Soldier or the Tar distrest.
Through winter's reign, relieve their pain,
For what they've done, sure, bold it is;
Their wants supply, whene'er they cry,
"God bless us, Sirs! How cold it is!"

Stand forth! Ye sluggards, sloths, and beaux!
Who dread the note that WINTER blows.
Adopt the counsel of a friend,
Unless the voice of truth offend.
While Nature deals her frosts around,
Face the pure air, and pace the ground;
Keep early hours and exercise:
Therein Health's balmy blessing lies.
On hill and dale, though brisk the gale,
Though sleety you behold it is,
Your blood shall glow, your spirits flow,
And you'll ne'er cry, "How cold it is!"

Chelsea. PAUL PRY.

SONNETS,

From a New Edition of Sonnets and other Poems. By D. L. RICHARDSON. *In the Press.*

I. TO A LADY AT THE HARP.

OH! breathe melodious Minstrel, once again
Thy soul-entrancing song! responsive tears
Attest thy power. Thy gentle voice appears
Like sounds of summer's eve, or some sweet strain
That wildly haunts the visionary brain,
Or charms the slumbering mourner; vanished years,
That Time's dim twilight hallows and endears,
Return, like shadows, o'er the trembling main
Beneath the lunar beam. Then waken still
Those magic notes, with more than music fraught,—
Angelic harmonies! Each echo seems
A spell from Heaven by skill celestial wrought
To cheer the clouded mind, the sad heart thrill
With sacred memories, and delightful dreams!

II. LONDON IN THE MORNING.

THE Morning wakes, and through the misty air,
In sickly radiance struggles like the dream
Of sorrow-shrouded hope.—O'er Thames's stream,
Whose sluggish waves a loathsome burden bear—
The bloated City's refuse—the faint glare
Of early sunlight spreads—the long streets seem
Unpeopled yet: but soon each path shall teem
With hurried steps and visages of care!
And eager throngs shall meet, where crowded marts
Echo with mingled sounds, too often fraught
With pain and strife—alas! how many hearts
The lust of gold may taint, 'till sadly taught
The countless pangs its spurious charm imparts,
The finer spirit scorns the prize it sought.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

Feb. 8. The two Houses met this day, pursuant to adjournment, and were chiefly occupied with receiving Petitions respecting the Catholic Question and Corn Bill, numbers of which have been daily presented to the Parliament.

House of Lords, *Feb.* 12.

The Earl of *Liverpool*, after postponing his motion on the Corn Question, moved an Address of Condolence to his Majesty, on the lamented death of the Duke of York, and made a recapitulation of some of the more prominent public virtues of the illustrious Prince, adverting slightly, but feelingly, to his many amiable private qualities.

The same day, in the House of Commons, Mr. *Peel* moved an Address of Condolence similar to that agreed to in the House of Lords. The Right Hon. Gent. quoting the last words he had heard from the deceased Prince, asked to compare the state of the Army disembarked the other day at Lisbon, with that of the troops which landed at Ostend in 1794. For the kindliness of demeanor, urbanity, and unimpeachable impartiality, which the Duke of York had maintained towards all men in the administration of his office, he appealed to the many members around him who had themselves had experience of his excellent qualities. In conclusion, he called upon the House to express its sympathy with the sorrows of Him who had lost the companion of his infancy—the partner of his youthful sports and studies—and the friend of his whole life; and at the same time, to mark their estimation of him whom they had all lost—of him who had toiled so long, so zealously, and so successfully in the public service, and in that long period had never broken a promise—never resented a personal injury—and never deserted a friend.—Mr. *Brougham* and Sir *Robert Wilson* bore ready testimony to the justice of all that had been said in praise of the illustrious Prince; and the Address was unanimously agreed to.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 15.

Mr. *Wilmot Horton* moved for a Committee to take into consideration the expediency of adopting an extensive system of Emigration, to relieve the redundant population of the United Kingdom. He began with a brief history of the former Emigration Committee, and proceeded to detail the result of the limited experiment which had been made under the recommendation, which result he showed had been so successful in every relation, that it called forth the thanks as well of the emigrants as of the previous inhabitants of the country to which they had been transmitted. He adverted very fully to the state of Ireland, which, he asserted, presented no possible chance of amelioration but through the removal of a great part of her present unemployed population.—Mr. *James Grattan* opposed the motion, on the ground that the money requisite to remove the number of emigrants necessary to produce any sensible alleviation could be much more advantageously employed at home; and moved, as an amendment, "That the state of distress which exists in this country now, and has existed for some time, calls for a remedy far different from any that can arise from the renewal of the committee on emigration."—Mr. *Peel* professed to hold an intermediate belief between the sanguine expectation of some gentlemen and the despair of others. He had no doubt that the removal of a part of the redundant population would be a very happy change for themselves and for those from whose immediate neighbourhood they should remove; but to render the measure one of national benefit, it must be carried on upon a great scale, and at a vast expense. The motion was carried without a division, and a committee appointed.

House of Lords, *Feb.* 16.

In consequence of his Majesty having sent a Message to Parliament respecting an additional provision for the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, the Earl of *Liverpool* moved an address expressing the acquiescence of the House. He stated that the proposed addition to his Royal Highness's income was a jointure of 6,000*l.* per annum to the Duchess, with a grant of 3,000*l.* per annum to the Duke, which, with 3,000*l.* per annum, to which he is entitled from the Duke of York's death, would form a total increase of 12,000*l.* per annum upon the Duke's present income of about 26,000*l.*—a provision, he submitted, by no means too liberal for the Prince next in probable succession to the Throne.—The Address was unanimously agreed to.

In the House of Commons, the above grant to the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, on the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, was carried by a majority of 167 to 75.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers have been occupied by discussions on a projected law to restrain, or rather to crush, the liberty of the press. The measure is decidedly unpopular and impolitic. All the literati are arrayed against it, and three distinguished leaders of the French Academy, M. M. Michaud, Lacretelle, and Vileman, have been deprived of their readerships to the King, for supporting, at the Academy, a proposition describing the alarms of menaced literature. The first is an editor of the *Quotidienne*.

A petition from M. de Montlosier against the Jesuists, presented to the Chamber of Peers, was met by a motion to proceed to the order of the day. This motion was defeated by a majority of one hundred and thirteen to seventy-three, and the petition was ordered to be referred to the branch of the ministry, to whose cognizance it belonged. This decision must be very disagreeable to the Court. The truth seems to be that the French Chamber consider the Jesuists too devoted to the Court of Rome to render their influence very desirable.

A singular difficulty agitates the new-made nobility of France. When the armies of Napoleon spread themselves over Europe, he took the liberty of granting titles to his Generals: some taken from the names of fields of battle, some from the towns and provinces of which he had temporary possession. The Austrian Court refuses to recognize those titles which are taken from towns or provinces of its own dominions; acknowledging, however, those which merely commemorate victories, as Wagram, Essling, and so forth.—The Dukes of Dalmatia, Ragusa, Belluno, and some others are thus dis-titled by Austria, though their titles are confirmed by the restored Government of France.

A deplorable event happened on the 8th, at Rouen. Mr. Drake, an Englishman, 50 years of age, was on his way from London to Paris, with 3 rattle snakes and some young crocodiles. Notwithstanding the precautions he had taken to secure them against the cold, the finest of the three serpents was dead on his arrival. The two others, appearing very languid, were placed in their cage near the stove. Mr. Drake thinking that one of them seemed dead, was so imprudent as to take it and carry it to the window. Suddenly the creature revived, and bit him on the left hand in two places. He ran into the court-yard, and rubbed the wounds with ice, and bound a cord round the arm just above the wrist. Dr. Pihorel was immediately sent for, and at Drake's desire cauterized the wounds in a manner which made the spectators tremble. Drake took half a glass of olive oil, and for a short time seemed easy, but fatal symptoms appeared, and he died in eight hours and three quarters after the accident. Dr. Pihorel will send a detailed account of the case to the Royal Academy of Medicine.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The arrangement with Spain, for the settlement of the British claims, was finally agreed to in Paris, on the 4th Feb. It will be effected by an issue of debentures for the sum of 3,000,000*l.* sterling, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable half yearly in London.

Letters from Madrid of the 25th of Jan. give the details of a battle in the province of Beira, between the insurgents under the Marquis de Chaves and the constitutionalists under the command of Count de Villa Flor. The former consisted of 11,000 men, and the latter of about 7,000. Victory was warmly disputed during the whole day, but the report of the landing of the English troops, with the addition, that they had immediately marched for Beira, caused a panic terror in the camp of the Marquis de Chaves. The officers and commanders themselves, except Count Canellas, were the first to take to flight. The soldiers followed, and a great number of them went over to the enemy. When they reached Almeida, the fugitives were beginning to rally, when almost the whole corps of Magessi, hearing of the amnesty published by the Regent, went in a body to give themselves up to the Count de Villa Flor. The remainder were terrified, and fled to the Spanish territory, where, in a tumultuous assembly the Marquis de Chaves was deprived of the chief command, which was given to Viscount Montealegre, who was able to collect but little more than 1,000 men, with whom he is said to have re-entered Portugal by Tras-os-Montes. Another account states that the Marquis and Marchioness of Chaves, General Jordao, and the Governor of Almeida, escaped with 800 men, and re-entered Spain. Eight hundred men of the Spanish garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo marched to meet them, in order to disarm them, but gave them time to re-pass the Douro, and return into Portugal by the Province of Tras-os-Montes. Mr. Lamb, the English Ambassador, complained of this conduct to the Spanish Government, and in consequence General Longa, the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, and the Commander of the detachment, have been suspended from their functions, and all three brought before a Court Martial.

By intelligence of more recent date than the preceding, it appears that the rebels

had rallied, and penetrated to within 12 or 16 miles of Oporto; this unexpected movement, it seems, was made in consequence of Count Villa Flor being employed, with his forces, in covering Beira, but he having immediately moved down to cover the city, and re-inforce the garrison, all apprehensions had subsided as to the ultimate operations of the rebels.

The British army under the command of General Clinton, had marched from Lisbon for Coimbra, which was to be their head-quarters, and where they were to arrive by the 16th. It was considered that by the 10th inst. there would not be a British soldier in Lisbon, except those in the depot, and in the hospitals. A Proclamation from the War Department, issued in the name of the Infanta Princess Regent, on the 6th, announces the departure of our brave fellows, and expresses the confident hope of the Princess that in every part of the interior where they may arrive, their "order and propriety" will "renew the same ties of fraternity which, during the Peninsular war, united the Portuguese and English army into one." This Proclamation speaks also in high terms of the discipline and regularity of the British troops while they remained in the capital.

BATAVIA.

About the 1st of October a battle took place between the Dutch forces, commanded by General Van Green (who is second in command, and next to General de Kock, the Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in Chief), and the insurgents, commanded by Djupo Nagoro, when the Dutch forces were beaten and totally annihilated. The General only saved his life by hiding himself, and returned to Samarang without a single follower. The battle was fought between Solo and Samarang. When the account came away, every exertion was making for the removal of property. Palambang, on the coast of Sumatra, which caused the Dutch so much blood and treasure, is again in the hands of the natives. Unfortunately, of the two line of battle ships lately sent by the mother country with troops, one, the Wassæner, was totally wrecked, and the other so much injured as to be obliged to return.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The intelligence from Colombia is important. Bolivar entered Bogota, the capital, on the 14th November, and was received with enthusiasm. On his way from Peru, he had pacified the departments of the South, which had been the occasion of delaying his progress. The Chargés d'Affaires of Great Britain, Mexico, and the United States, were presented to him on the 14th, on which occasion he begged Col. Campbell "to make known to the British Government, the profound feelings of admiration he entertained for the great Monarch, and the great people, who employed the omnipotence of their arms in the promotion of freedom."—It appears, that on the 25th Bolivar left Bogota, for Venezuela, the only department where dissension then existed, and where, there was every reason to hope, his presence and influence would succeed in the perfect restoration of tranquillity.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The annual meeting of the Irish Education Society took place in Kildare-Street, Dublin, on the 2d instant, the Earl of Longford in the Chair. From the report, which is a most gratifying and interesting document, it appears that education in Ireland is extending to a degree far beyond what is generally imagined. When the society was formed, in 1811, there were in that country only 4,600 schools, with 200,000 scholars;—in 1824 they had increased to 11,823 schools, and 560,000 scholars—an augmentation in 13 years, not very far from three-fold. It seems that not only is education advancing, but also a desire for scriptural knowledge. Out of these 11,823 schools, the bible is read in no fewer than 6,058, of which 4179 are conducted by teachers (many of them Catholics) wholly unfettered, and dependant for support on the parents of their pupils, who cannot therefore be opposed to such instruction. The Association has already conferred the most important benefits upon Ireland; and, it is to be hoped, as the calumnies of its opponents have been in a great measure silenced, will continue to diffuse, through that unfortunate country, the advantages of a religious and moral education.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

The Provisional Committee for erecting a National Monument to the Duke of York, met on the 9th inst. at the rooms of the Royal Union Association, when letters from numerous distinguished Noblemen, eager to participate in the honor of promoting this national object, were read. It was determined that the work should be executed by British Artists, under the superintendence of a Committee appointed by the subscribers.

It was resolved unanimously, that Lord Carberry should be added to the Committee, and that Lieutenant-General John Slade, who had forwarded a subscription of 100*l.* should be requested to act with the other distinguished individuals, whose services were thus engaged. Arrangements were then made for a general invitation to the friends of the undertaking to hold meetings in various places, particularly in Ireland, in aid of the subscription; and, with a view to render the measure truly national, it was finally resolved, that it was best consulting the feelings of the public to make the subscription unlimited, and to receive the smallest amounts tendered.

On the 26th inst. a public meeting was held at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen-street (the Duke of Wellington in the Chair), to take into consideration the best means for promoting the above object. The meeting was numerously attended by military men of the highest rank, and a series of resolutions were adopted for forwarding the necessary subscriptions.

The following anecdotes of the lamented Duke of York we have considered worth selecting from the many that have recently appeared in the public papers:

The first, is an illustration of the retentiveness of his memory, as well as the goodness of his heart. Some years ago, his Royal Highness being on a visit at the Earl of Westmoreland's seat, at Apethorpe, a basket of figs was sent by a gentleman at Oundle, who knew that the noble Earl had not any in his gardens. The messenger was a helper in the stables of the gentleman at Oundle, and had formerly been a dragoon in the army in France, commanded by the Duke of York. On his near approach to Apethorpe House, the Duke passed him in his carriage; his Royal Highness immediately recognised him, stopped his carriage, and said, "I know you, my man." "Yes," said the old soldier, "and I know your Royal Highness: I was your orderly when I was in the —— regiment, fighting under you in France." "Good fellow," added the Duke, "I remember you—call on me to-morrow." The last time his Royal Highness had seen him was a great many years before; the man had been wounded in several places, and when he had got home was discharged on a pension. The veteran, faithful to his appointment, called on the Duke next day at Apethorpe, and was at first refused by the footmen, who were astonished at his demand of seeing the Royal visitor; but he knew too well the value of obedience to orders, and at length succeeded in his object. The Commander-in-Chief received him with kindness as an old companion in arms, gave him three guineas, and by his condescending manner delighted poor Woodcock, who is still living in Oundle.

About the year 1810, his Royal Highness was reviewing, in company with his present Majesty, the troops of the eastern district, on Lexden-heath, near Colchester, when an old soldier, mounted on an old hack, was observed by his Majesty, who requested to be informed who he was. The Commander-in-Chief replied—"Why, it is old Andrews, the oldest soldier in the service, having served in the reigns of George the First, Second, and Third, and now on half-pay." An Aide-de-Camp was immediately despatched for the veteran's attendance, and a long conversation ensued, of which the following forms part:—"How old are you, Andrews, and how long have you been in the service?" said the Duke. "Why, your Royal Highness, I am now ninety years old, and have been in the service about 70 years." But his Royal Highness, seeing he was dressed in an old suit of regimentals, asked how long he had them? "Why, your Highness, about forty years;" at which his Royal Highness took up the skirt of his coat for the purpose of feeling its texture, remarked that such cloth was not made now-a-days.—"No," replied the old veteran, "nor such men either." The reply so pleased his Royal Highness and His Majesty, that the old veteran was placed from that day on full pay, making the remainder of his days comfortable. He died at the advanced age of 97, and was buried in the church-yard of St. Mary's, Colchester.

A short time after the death of the Duchess of York, his Royal Highness arriving at the Palace, observed the house-keeper turn away a miserable-looking woman, without giving her any thing. He inquired who she was. The house-keeper answered that she was "a beggar, a soldier's wife." "What," rejoined his Royal Highness, "and what was your mistress but a soldier's wife?"

As a proof of the Duke's attention to the offspring of old officers—there is an officer now quartered at Chatham, who laid before his Royal Highness the commissions of his ancestors, signed by King Charles I. and II., King William III., Queen Anne, King George I. and II., and one given to his great-grandfather on the field at the battle of Aughrim, signed by General de Ginkell, dated 1691. His Royal Highness immediately appointed him to an Ensigncy. This officer joined his regiment in Spain, and was severely wounded at the battles of the Pyrenees, and Toulouse.

A young and promising officer, named Drew, a native of the county of Clare, who had served during a great part of the Peninsular campaign, had the misfortune to lose his left arm in the memorable battle of Salamanca; for which he was invalided, with the half-pay of Lieutenant, and compensation for the loss of the limb. Mr. D. was not one of those who love "inglorious

ease;" but, soon after his return to England, he made several ineffectual applications to be placed once more on active service. Chance unexpectedly brought him under the notice of the Duke of York, and eventually led to the accomplishment of his hopes. In his early life, Mr. Drew was remarkable for his skill in horsemanship, and that now constituted his chief amusement. Riding through the park one morning, he perceived the Commander-in-Chief coming towards him in the ride; though mounted on a mettlesome and rather unmanageable animal, Mr. Drew placed the reins in his mouth, took off his hat, and gracefully saluted his Royal Highness, who was so struck not only with the fine appearance of the "young veteran," but with the singularly elegant manner in which the action was performed, that he directed one of the officers to inquire the gentleman's name, &c. The card of Lieut. Drew, half-pay, was returned, and, by the Duke's desire, the young soldier was commanded to attend the next Military Levee at the Horse Guards. After a formal introduction, the Royal Duke entered familiarly into conversation with Mr. D., as to the nature and length of his service, and finally inquired whether he was satisfied with his then situation. Mr. Drew admitted that the remuneration was more than equal to his deserts, but at the same time modestly hinted, that he had yet an arm which could wield a sword in defence of his King and country, and that, if his appointment to active service was compatible with military etiquette, he would consider himself peculiarly favoured. The Commander-in-Chief made no comment on this address at the moment, but the appointment of Mr. Drew to a company in the 84th Foot appeared in the next Gazette.

The following circumstance was related by Mr. Lawless at a meeting of the Roman Catholic Association in Dublin. Mr. M'Dermott, a Roman Catholic of respectability, and who had been formerly in the army, had two sons who were very well educated. He wrote a letter to his Royal Highness, stating, that owing to adverse circumstances he had been reduced considerably in his fortune, and that his two sons were extremely anxious to get into the army. He referred the Noble Duke to respectable authorities, for a verification of his statement. He received, by return of post, a letter from the Duke's Secretary, stating that an inquiry should be made into the circumstances of the case. The inquiry was immediately instituted—the facts were found to be as stated, and the two young gentlemen were forthwith appointed to Commissions.

When the 13th Regiment was quartered in York, the greater part of the men were Roman Catholics; and Mr. Rayment, the priest who officiates at the chapel in Little Blake-street, waited on the Colonel to request that they might be allowed to attend chapel on the Sunday forenoon. This interfered with some arrangements of the regiment, and leave was politely refused; but the Colonel said they should attend in the afternoon. As, however, by attending only on that part of the day, the most important part of the service of the Roman church, high mass, could not be heard, Mr. Rayment wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, and the next Sunday every man was at chapel.

Among the many other institutions of public charity which his princely munificence patronised, in 1788 his Royal Highness became, by the usual qualification, a Governor of the Smallpox Hospital at Pancras; and afterwards, upon the death of the late Duke of Leeds in 1799, acceeded to the solicitation of that Society, by becoming the President. He almost invariably took the Chair at the annual Festival, and presented at each of them, during seventeen successive years, his generous benefaction of 100 guineas. Whenever he presided at the General Courts, he never failed to close the details of those meetings by visiting the wards, where the writer of this clause has had the grateful satisfaction of witnessing at the bed-side the tenderness and humanity of his disposition.

His Royal Highness's skill as a sportsman is well known. In the season of 1823-4 he was in vigorous health, and extremely fortunate in all his shooting parties; particularly on Saturday, the 24th of January, 1824, at the seat of the Earl of Verulam, in Hertfordshire, when his Royal Highness killed 98 pheasants, besides other game. The Duke continued the pursuit of his sport till dark, as was his Royal Highness's custom, and afterwards dined with the Earl and Countess, stopped to an evening party, and left between one and two o'clock for London, where he arrived on Sunday morning about four o'clock, and attended divine service at the Chapel Royal, at twelve o'clock.

The appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Commander-in-Chief, was accompanied by the following General Order, which does the highest honour to the head and heart of the illustrious personage by whom it has been issued:—

"*Horse Guards, Tuesday Night, Jan.* 23, 1827.

"The last duties having been paid to the remains of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, the late Commander-in-Chief, the King deems it right to convey to the Army an expression of the melancholy satisfaction which His Majesty derives from the deep feeling of grief manifested by every class of the Military Profession, in common with his people at large, under the great calamity with which it has pleased the Almighty to

afflict the Nation and his MAJESTY—a calamity which has deprived the Crown of one of its most valuable and distinguished Servants, and his MAJESTY of a beloved and affectionate Brother.

The KING does not think it necessary to dwell upon the pre-eminent merits of the late DUKE OF YORK; His MAJESTY knows that these are impressed on the minds and engraven on the hearts of His MAJESTY's Soldiers. His MAJESTY desires it may merely be observed that the able administration of the command held by his late Royal Highness for a long course of years, his assiduous attention to the welfare of the Soldier, his unremitting exertions to inculcate the two principles of order and discipline, his discernment in bringing merit to the notice of the Crown, and the just impartiality with which he upheld the honour of the service, have combined to produce results that identify the Army as a profession with the glory and prosperity of this great country, and which will cause his virtues and services to live in the grateful remembrance of the latest posterity.

The KING feels that, under the present afflicting circumstances, His MAJESTY cannot more effectually supply the loss which the Nation and the Army have sustained, than by appointing to the Chief Command of His MAJESTY's Forces, Field Marshal his Grace the DUKE OF WELLINGTON, the great and distinguished General who has so often led the armies of the Nation to victory and glory; and whose high military renown is blended with the history of Europe.

By His Majesty's Command,
HENRY TORRENS, Adj.-Gen."

The Will of his late Royal Highness, dated Dec. 26, 1825, was proved on the 3d of February, when the personal estate was sworn under 180,000*l.* The document commences with a declaration, written in the Duke's own hand, that he most sincerely and confidently hoped that the produce of his real and personal property would supply a fund more than amply sufficient to pay his debts. He gives all his real and personal property to Sir HERBERT TAYLOR and COLONEL STEPHENSON (his executors) in trust, to pay all his just debts, and the interest of such debts as carry interest, and pay over the residue to the PRINCESS SOPHIA.

His Majesty has presented to Sir Herbert Taylor the Collar of the Guelphic Order, worn by the Duke of York.

Lady Bathurst, the sister of the late Duke of Richmond, was not forgotten by the Duke of York in his last moments. The conduct of the Duke of York in refusing to fire when he met the Duke of Richmond, then Colonel Lennox, on the occasion of their dispute, excited the highest admiration of his Royal Highness's magnanimity in the mind of her Ladyship. A strong friendship existed between the Duke of York and Lady Bathurst from that time to the period of his Royal Highness's death. At the interview which took place between his Majesty and his Royal Brother, a few days before the Duke of York's death, his Royal Highness requested that his Majesty would, in the event of his disorder proving fatal, send a lock of his Royal Highness's hair to her Ladyship in token of his friendship and affection. His Majesty has forwarded the hair to Lady Bathurst at the Albion Hotel, at Brighton.

Feb. 5. The whole of the stud, &c. of his late Royal Highness, were brought to the hammer by Messrs. Tattersall. Amongst the numerous bidders, were the following noblemen and gentlemen:—Duke of Richmond, Marquis of Graham, Earl of Mountcharles (who attended for the King), Lord Bruce, Earl of Chesterfield; Lords Southampton, Fitzroy, Orford, Harborough, Pembroke; Gen. Grosvenor; Colonels Russell, Leigh, Udny; Messrs. Greville, Charlton, Payne, &c. The sale consisted of thirty-three thorough-bred horses, seven hacks, ten lots of carriages, gigs, and harness, &c. and twelve dogs. The following is a recapitulation of the whole amount of the lots:

Racing Stock - - - - -	7,230gs		
Hacks - - - - - - -	787gs		
Carriages - - - - - -	£274	6	0
Dogs - - - - - - -	£111	17	6
Grand Total -	£8,804	0	6

The wines, china, linen, and furniture of the Duke of York were sold by Mr. Christie, on Feb. 21, and three following days. The rooms were crowded by fashionable company, and great competition was evinced. The Plate is announced for sale by Mr. Christie, March 19, and three following days.

The Baton which was carried at the funeral of the Commander-in-Chief, was his real official one, not one formed, like the Coronet, for the occasion. As the Baton should have been left, with the Coronet, on the coffin, this circumstance occasioned a little difficulty at the solemnity, which the newspapers unwarrantably magnified into a dispute between the Clergy and the Executors. The symbol in question is thus described:—The staff is covered with crimson velvet studded with golden lions; the lower end has a large ferrule, or termination, of chased gold, bearing an inscription of its being a gift of his Majesty's; and the upper end has a like termination of chased gold, surmounted by an equestrian figure of St. George, also of gold.

The Caledonian United Service Club (as well as that in London, as before noticed in p. 81), have resolved to place a marble bust of the Duke in one of their rooms at Edinburgh.

SPRING CIRCUITS, 1827.

HOME—Lord Chief Baron and Justice Littledale: Hertford, March 7. Chelmsford, March 12. Maidstone, March 19. Horsham, March 26. Kingston, April 2.

NORTHERN—Justice Bayley and Baron Hullock: Durham, Feb. 28. Appleby, March 2. Carlisle, March 5. Newcastle, March 6. Northumberland, March 7. Lancaster, March 10. York and City, March 24.

WESTERN—Justice Park and Justice Burrough: Winchester, March 5. New Sarum, March 10. Dorchester, March 16. Exeter and City, March 21. Launceston, March 30. Taunton, April 5.

OXFORD—Barons Garrow and Vaughan: Reading, March 2. Oxford, March 6. Worcester and City, March 10. Stafford, March 15. Shrewsbury, March 22. Hereford, March 31. Monmouth, April 5. Gloucester and City, April 9.

MIDLAND—Lord Chief Justice Best and Justice Holroyd: Northampton, March 3. Oakham, March 9. Lincoln and City, March 10. Nottingham and Town, March 15. Derby, March 19. Leicester and Borough, March 22. Coventry and Warwick, March 26.

NORFOLK—Lord Chief Justice Abbott and Justice Gaselee: Aylesbury, March 6. Bedford, March 13. Huntingdon, March 17. Cambridge, March 20. Thetford, March 24. Bury St. Edmunds, Mar. 31.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1827.

Bedfordshire—G. N. Edwards, of Henlow, esq.
Berkshire—T. Duffield, Marcham Park, esq.
Buckinghamshire—T. Saunders, of Aston Abbotts, esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—John Margett, of St. Ives, esq.
Cheshire—Peter Leigh, of Booth's, esq.
Cumberl.—W. James, Barrock Lodge, esq.
Cornwall—Sir Chas. Lemon, Carclew, bart.
Derbysh.—E. S. C. Pole, Radbourne, esq.
Devonshire—R. W. Newman, Sandridge, esq.
Dorsetshire—J. B. Garland, of Stone Cottage, Wimborne, esq.
Essex—Sir J. Tyrell, Boreham House, bart.
Gloucestershire—G. B. P. Prinn, of Charlton Kings, esq.
Herefordsh.—J. Griffiths, of the Weir, esq.
Hertfordshire—J. Latour, of Hexton, esq.
Kent—Isaac Minet, of Baldwins, esq.
Lancash.—C. Gibson, Quernmore Park, esq.
Leicestersh.—O. Manners, of Goadby Marwood, esq.
Lincolnsh.—J. Reeve, Leadenham-house, esq.
Monmouthshire—Wm. A. Williams, of Llangibby, esq.
Norfolk—Chas. Tompson, of Great Witchingham, esq.
Northamptonshire—John Jackson Blencowe, Marston St. Lawrence, esq.
Northumb.—D. Dixon, Long Benton, esq.
Nottinghamshire—F. Robinson, of Widmerpool, esq.
Oxfordsh.—J. Wilson, Nether Worton, esq.
Rutlandsh.—T. J. Bryan, Stoke Dry, esq.
Shropshire—W. Tayleure, Buntingsdale, esq.
Somersetshire—H. P. Collins, of Hatch Beauchamp, esq.
Staffordsh—H. C. Meynell, Hoar Cross, esq.
County of Southampton—G. C. Poore, of Wickham, esq.
Suffolk—J. F. Leathes, Herringfleet, esq.
Surrey—Wm. Crawford, of Dorking, esq.
Sussex—Sir C. F. Goring, Highden, bart.
Warwicksh.—W. Dilke, Maxtock Castle, esq.
Wiltshire—T. B. M. Baskerville, of Rockley house, esq.
Worcestershire—G. Farley, Henwick, esq.
Yorkshire—H. Darley, of Aldby Park, esq.

SOUTH WALES.

Carmarthensh.—J. Gulstone, Derwydd, esq.
Pembrokesh.—A. I. Stokes, Scoveston, esq.
Cardiganshire—A. Jones, Cardigan, esq.
Glamorgansh.—J. H. Vivian, Marino, esq.
Breconshire—C. H. Leigh, Llanelly, esq.
Radnorshire—S. Beavan, Glascombe, esq.

NORTH WALES.

Anglesey—R. B. W. Bulkeley, Baronhill, esq.
Carnarvonshire—W. G. Griffith, of Bodegroes, esq.
Merionethshire—Thos. Hartley, Llwyn, esq.
Montgomerysh.—J. Jones, Maesmawr, esq.
Denbighshire—John Price, of Plascoch Llanychan, esq.
Flintshire—Jones Panton, of Coleshill, esq.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 27. An Opera, entitled *Englishmen in India*, was performed with the completest success. The plot is laid in Hindostan. The hero of the piece is a gallant young officer, Col. Oswald, and the heroine a native princess named Gulnare, who, when a child, was saved from destruction by the former, then only a young ensign, at the taking of a town. She had been committed to Oswald's care on the field of battle, by an uncle, who declared her to be last of a royal race. When she was fourteen, Oswald visited England to arrange some family affairs, and in four years returns, and finds Gulnare a handsome and prepossessing woman. The plot opens just before his return, and the love which Oswald and Gulnare cherish for each other, opposed by many incidental circumstances, constitute the interest of the piece. It was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 20. An Opera, entitled *The Oracle*, was produced. The music was pleasing, and well executed. The scenery, dresses, and decorations, were all extremely splendid; but the plot contained little interest. The Opera was, upon the whole, well received.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, Jan. 27. The Rev. Maurice Fitzgerald Townsend, Clerk, Vicar of Thornbury, co. Glouc. and Alice-Eliz. his wife, and their issue, to take and use the surname of Stephens, and bear the arms of Stephens quarterly with those of Townsend; and the said Alice-Elizabeth to bear the arms of Stephens quarterly with those of Shute.

War-Office, Feb. 1. 67th Reg. of Foot to bear on its colours and appointments the figure of a royal tiger, with the word "India" superscribed, in commemoration of its services in that part of the world from the year 1805 to 1826.—83d Reg. of Foot to bear the word "Toulouse," in commemoration of the distinguished services of the Regiment in the attack of the position covering Toulouse, on the 10th April, 1814.—65th Reg. Foot, Major Thos. Perronet Thompson to be Major.—Unattached; upon half-pay: To be Majors of Inf.—Brevet Major Octavius Temple.—Brevet-Major John Longden, 33d Foot; Brevet Lieut.-col. Chas. Mackenzie, 60th Foot.

Rear-Admiral Charles Adam is appointed to succeed Lord Amelius Beauclerk as Commander-in Chief at Lisbon, and on the coast of Portugal.

Adm. Earl Northesk to succeed Sir Geo. Martin as Comm. in Chief at Portsmouth.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Horsham.—N. W. R. Colford, esq. of West Harling-hall, Norfolk, *vice* the Hon. H. E. Fox, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Leominster.—Rowland Stephenson, esq. *declared duly elected.*

Ilchester.—Hon. Lionel Talmash, and Hon. Felix I. Talmash, *duly elected.*

Ipswich.—C. Mackinnon and Rob. Adam Dundas, *duly elected.*

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Right Rev. Dr. John Kaye, Bp. of Bristol, to be Bp. of Lincoln.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Lloyd, Regius Professor of Divinity in Oxford University, to be Bp. of Oxford.

Rev. J. Headlam to be Archd. of Richmond.

Rev. J. B. Atkinson, West Cowes P. C. Hants.

Rev. L. A. Cliffe, Sampford Arundell V. Somerset.

Rev. W. E. Coldwell, Sandon V. Herts.

Rev. T. Coventry, Croome Montis R. co. Worc.

Rev. Mr. Croft, Hutton Bushel V. co. York.

Rev. Dr. French, Moor Monkton R. co. York

Rev. L. M. Halton, Woolhampton R. Berks.

Rev. C. A. St. John Mildmay, Chelmsford R. Essex.

Rev. G. Pellew, St. George R. with St. Mary Magdalen, Canterbury.

Rev. T. Morgan, Lansadara V. with Lanurada Chapel, co. Carnarvon.

Rev. C. Musgrave, Halifax V. co. York.

Rev. F. Swanton, St. John's P. C. Winch.

Rev. T. Tweddell, Liddington V. with Caldecot, co. Rutland.

Rev. W. Vaughan, Astley P. C. Salop.

Rev. J. Vernon, Shrawley R. co. Worc.

Chaplains.

Rev. C. Hall, Chaplain to Lord Macdonald.

Rev. N. R. Dennis, and Rev. H. Parker, to be Chaplains to the Forces.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 20. The wife of the Rev. F. Dyson, of Merton-college, a son.——22. At Pennington House, near Lymington, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Heath, a son.——At Aldbury, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Fred. Bertie, a dau.——24. The wife of Philip Saltmarshe, esq. of Saltmarshe, Yorksh. a dau.——27. At the Vicarage, Southwell, Notts, the wife of the Rev. R. H. Fowler, and dau. of Mr. Bish, of London, a dau.——28. At the Down House, Dorset, the seat of her Father, Sir J. W. Smith, bart., the wife of the Rev J. Digby Wingfield, a dau.——At the Vicarage, Affpuddle, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Waldy, a son.——29. At Melksham, Wilts., the wife of Thos. Noyes Lewis, esq. of Wedhampton Cottage, a dau.——30. At Sway House, near Lymington, the wife of H. C. Lys, esq. a dau.——31. At Chacombe Priory, the wife of Hen. John Pye, esq. a son.

Feb. 1. In the Island of Guernsey, the wife of the Principal of Elizabeth College, a son.——10. At York-terrace, Regent's-park, the wife of P. Grant, esq. of twin sons.——12. In Nottingham-place, the wife of Chas. Rich. Pole, esq. a dau.——13. At Long Ichington, Warwickshire, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Philip Cooper, Vicar, a dau.——18. At Brockenhurst House, Hants, the Lady Caroline Morant, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 2. At Rio Grande St. Pedro de Gaul, Brazils, Mr. Thos. Messiter, Merchant, to Eliza, dau. of Capt. J. More, of New York.

Jan. 16. At Tidenham, Gloucestershire, the Rev. James Davis, M.A. to Henrietta Eliza, only dau. of the late T. Vores, esq. of Orchard-street, Portman-sq.——At Cheltenham, Tho. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, to Typhena Bathurst, second dau. of Bishop of Norwich.——17. At Abbots

Langley, Lieut. Wm. Sherwood, R. N. to Sophia Ann, eldest dau. of the late Thomas Smith, esq.——At Pinnacle Hill, near Kelso, James Elliott, esq. of Woollie, Roxburghsh. to Margaret, dau. of the late R. Davison, of Pinnacle Hill.——18. At St. James's Ch. the Rev. Edmund John Sinkler, of Docking, Norfolk, to Eleanor Eliz. Stevens, of St. James's-place, London, eldest dau. of the late Rev. W. Stevens, of Sedbergh, Yorksh. ——At Brompton, co. York, Sarah Philadelphia, fourth dau. of Sir Geo. Cayley, bart. to W. Worsley, esq. of Hovingham.——19. Wm. Gray, esq. barrister at law, to Eleanor, eldest dau. of Lieut.-gen. Ker, of East Bolton, Northumberland.——22. At St. Ann's, Blackfriars, John Frost, esq. F. A. S. of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to Harriot, only dau. of the late J. P. Yosy, esq. of Berne, and niece to Col. Brooke.——At Walcot, Bath, Lord Wm. Paget, R. N. second son of the Marq. of Anglesea, to Fanny, only dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Francis de Rottenburg.——23. At Dorking, Surrey, the Rev. W. Winthrop, to Frances Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. Geo. Feachem, Vicar of Dorking. ——25. At Streatham, the Rev. F. Swanton, of Winchester, to Mary, only dau. of the late Rev. John Brereton, Rector of Alton Barnes, Wilts.——At Petersham, Jas. Bradshaw Tyrwhitt, esq. to Ann, only dau. of the late J. Barrett, esq. of Bushy, Herts.——26. At Streatham, Chas. Nottidge, esq. of the Exchequer, to Sarah, youngest dau. of B. Drew, esq. of the Kent-road.——27. At Kensington, Herbert John Jones, esq. to Mary-Green, dau. of the late Arch. Armstrong, esq.——At Northwood, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Thos. Williams, R. N. to Juliana, only child of J. Drinkwater, esq. of Q. Anne Cottage, Plymouth.——29. At Garendon, the Rev. J. H. Hamilton to the Hon. Mrs. Cowper.——30. At Bury, Edm. Geo. Hornby, esq. of Dalton Hall, co. Lancaster, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late Thos. Yates, esq. of Irwell House, near Bury.——31. At Coleorton, co. Leicester, Edw. Fisher, esq. solicitor, of Ashby de la Zouch, to Mary, only dau. of Wm. Sherwin, esq. of Coleorton.

Lately. At St. John's, Southwark, the Rev. Hen. Vallance, to Charlotte Channing, dau. of the late Rev. Wm. Jarvis Abdy, Rector of St. John's.——Robert Stone, esq. of Gate-house, Sussex, to Louisa, second dau. of Alex. Donovan, esq. of Framfield Park. ——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Hen. Burn, esq. of Great Quebec-street, to Eliza Maria, widow of the late Henry Bellingham, esq. of Kingston, Surrey.——In Guernsey, John Gimingham, esq. of His Majesty's Exchequer, to Carteret, eldest dau. of Rich. Saumarez, esq. Circus, Bath, niece of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. Saumarez, and of Sir James Saumarez, bart. K. C. B. Vice-Adm. of England.

Feb. 1. At Chelsea, Alfred Perkins, esq. of Cadogan-place, to Charlotte, daughter of Thos. Pemberton, esq. of the Island of St. Christopher.——At Bath, J. R. Bramble, esq. of Prior Park, Cottage, Widcombe, to Elizabeth Curnick, relict of the late John Curnick, esq. of Lacock, Wilts.——At Bathwick, Somerset, Rev. George Taunton, B. D. rector of Stratford Tony, Wilts, to Sarah, fourth dau. of James Bradford, esq. of Laura-place, Bath, and of Swindon, Wilts.——At Kirkheaton, the Rev. Henry Torre, Rector of Thornhill, to Sarah Coroline, eldest daughter of Sir John Lister Kaye, bart. of Denby Grange, near Wakefield.——At St. Mary-le-bone New Church, Mr. Rich. Craddock, of Islington, to Eliz. eldest dau. of the late Capt. Massengale, of Lynn.——3. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Joseph Whatley, esq. of Hill-street, Berkeley-square, to Char. Augusta, widow of Thos. Crespigny, esq. formerly M.P. for Sudbury.——At Droxford Church, Hants, J. D. Berrington, esq. barrister at law, to Charlotte, only dau. of the late B. Hall, esq. M.P. of Abercarne, Monmouthshire.——5. At York, Robert Bland, esq. brother to Deputy Assistant Commissary General Bland, Trinidad, West Indies, to Miss Charlotte Harrison, of Market Weighton.——6. At Clifton, co. Gloucester, W. Morris Reade, esq. of Rossenarra, co. Kilkenny, and of Marchington, Staffordshire, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Patrick Maitland, esq. of Calcutta, and of Kilmarone Castle, Fifeshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. Joseph Wolff, Missionary to the Jews, to the Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, fourth dau. of the late, and sister to the present Earl of Orford.——Fred. Toulmin, esq. of Hackney, to Mary-Ann, third dau. of W. Flower, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, and of Harefield-grove. ——8. At St. Giles's Church, the Rev. Bertie Johnson, Rector of Lymme, co. Chester, to Isabel, second dau. of the late John Legh, esq. of Booth's Hall.——13. At Salisbury, James Barry, esq. formerly of Teneriffe, to Penelope Anne, widow of the late Captain Lambe, R. N.——At Kidlestone Church, Wm. Drury Holden, esq. to Caroline Esther, youngest dau. of Lord Scarsdale.——Chas. Clarke, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Cath. Spence, eldest dau. of T. Davison, esq. of Bedford-row.——W. H. Tinney, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Anna Maria, eldest dau. of Rev. T. H. Hume, Canon of Salisbury.——T. W. Chevalier, esq. of South Audley-st. to Albertina Mary, eldest dau. of the late G. A. Ravizzotte, esq. of Paris.——15. At Bath, C. Penruddocke, esq. barrister-at-law, to Juliana Letitia, eld. dau. of Capt. Penruddocke, 3d Foot Guards. ——At St. Andrew's Church, Capt. Dewse, R. A. to Louisa, youngest dau. of the late T. Atkins, esq. of Aylsham, Norfolk.——20. Adam Maxwell, esq. of Mayerhouse, Bamffshire, to Miss N. Vandenburgh, of Owen's Row, Islington.

OBITUARY.

Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart.

Nov. 20. At his seat, Holne Chase, Devonshire, Sir Bourchier Wrey, seventh Baronet of Trebitch, in Cornwall, and D. C. L.

Sir Bourchier was the eldest son of Sir Bourchier the sixth Baronet, by his second wife Ellen, daughter of John Thresher, esq. He succeeded his father, April 23, 1784, and married, first, in 1786, Anne, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Palk, first Baronet of Haldon House, co. Devon. By this lady he had issue, one daughter, Anne-Eleanora, married in 1808 to Edward Hartopp, of Little Dalby, in Leicestershire, esq. (who died Feb. 5, 1813); and two sons, Bourchier, who has succeeded to the title; and Robert-Bourchier. Having lost his first lady in 1791, the late Baronet married, secondly, in 1793, Anne, daughter of John Osborne, esq. and by her had one daughter, Eleanora-Elizabeth, married in 1815, to Albany Saville, esq. of Sweetlands, co. Devon, M. P. for Oakhampton; and one son, Henry-Bourchier.

Sir Sam. Young, Bart.

Dec.... At his seat, Formosa-place, Berkshire, aged 61, Sir Samuel Young, Bart. F.R.S. and F.S.A.

Sir Samuel was born Feb. 23, 1764, the eldest son of Adm. Sir George Young, Knt. by his second wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sam. Bradshaw, esq. of Marlow, Bucks; and was created a Baronet, Nov. 24, 1813.

He married Emily, daughter of Charles Baring, of Exmouth, esq. and had issue, George R. N. born in 1797, who has succeeded to the title; Charles-Baring, Henry, Horatio-Beguman, William-Jackson, Emily, Lucia, and another son born in 1818.

General J. A. Harris.

Jan. 21. At Hoddesdon, Herts, aged 82, General John Adolphus Harris.

This officer entered the service as Ensign in the 34th foot, Jan, 11, 1760, and obtained a Lieutenancy in that regiment, Jan. 28, 1762. He served in the West Indies a year and a half, and was present at the siege of the Havannah. On the 28th Nov. 1771, he obtained a company in his regiment; he served in America from 1775 till 1784, and was severely wounded at Hubarton. He was appointed Major in the late 84th foot, Oct. 22, 1779; was on half-pay from June 1784, to Sept. 24, 1787, when he was appointed to the 60th foot in America, and he received a Lieut-colonelcy of that regiment, Jan. 16, 1788. He obtained the rank of Colonel in the army, Feb. 26, 1795; of Major-general, Jan. 1, 1798; Lieut.-general, Jan. 1, 1805; General, June 4, 1814.

Lt.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Stewart.

Jan. 7. At Cumloden, near Newtown Stewart, in Wigtonshire, aged 53, Lieut.-General the Hon. Sir William Stewart, G. C. B. K. T. S. Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, and next brother of the Earl of Galloway, K. T.

This eminent officer was one of the sixteen children, and the fourth, but second surviving son of John, eighth and late Earl of Galloway, K. T. by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Sir James Dashwood, bart. He was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 42d foot, in 1786; to a Lieutenancy in the 67th, in 1787; and Captain in an independent company in 1790. In that year he was employed on a diplomatic mission at Vienna, and in 1792, he was removed to a company in the 22d foot. In 1793 he commanded the grenadier company under Lieut.-general Sir Charles Grey, in the West Indies; and in 1794 served in the Windward Islands under that officer; in the latter year he received the Majority of the 31st foot, and returned from the West Indies in November. In 1795 he was appointed Lieut.-colonel, and Assistant Adjutant-general to the Earl of Moira's army in England, and subsequently Adjutant-general to Major-general Doyle's army, employed on the coast of France. In 1796 he was appointed Lieut.-colonel of the 67th, which corps he commanded in St. Domingo with the local rank of Colonel; in 1797 he was appointed commandant at Mole St. Nicholas; in 1799 he attended the Prussian and Hessian reviews, and served with the Allied Armies under the Archduke Charles, Marshal Suwarrow, and General Korsacow, in Suabia, Switzerland, and Italy. In 1800, Lieut.-colonel Stewart formed the Rifle corps (now the 95th regiment,) under Colonel Manningham's orders, and was employed on the expedition to Ferrol and the coast of France, where he commanded a detachment of that corps. In 1801 he was appointed Lieut.-colonel in the Rifle corps, and commanded the troops on board the British fleet in the Baltic, for which service he obtained the thanks of Parliament. He received the rank of Colonel, April 2d, that year, after the action of Copenhagen. In

1804 he was appointed Brigadier-general, and commanded the volunteer district of Cambridge, Huntingdon, and Peterborough; in 1806, as Brigadier-general, he served on the staff in Sicily; in 1807 in Egypt, under the late Lieut.-general M'Kensie Fraser; in 1808 he commanded at Syracuse and Faro, district of Sicily, and received the rank of Major-general, the 25th of April; in 1809 he commanded the light brigade in the Walcheren expedition, and was appointed, August 31, Colonel of the 3d batallion 95th foot; in 1810 he commanded at Cadiz, and was appointed to the command of the second division of the Allied Army in Portugal, in the summer of that year, and continued in it during the following; in 1812 he was placed on the staff of the Eastern district; he afterwards rejoined the Allied Army in Spain, and commanded the second division till the termination of hostilities; the 4th of June, 1813, he received the rank of Lieut.-general.

His services during these years will be best appreciated, when it is remembered that he commanded the second division of the army in the actions of Busaco, Albuhera, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, Bayonne, Orthes, and Toulouse; that he received frequent wounds during seventeen foreign campaigns; and that, on the 24th of June, 1814, Sir William Stewart had the proud honour of thrice receiving, in the House of Commons, the public thanks of his assembled countrymen. The Speaker first addressed him individually, for his great exertions at the battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813; next, jointly with Sir William Pringle for their successful repulsion of the attacks of Marshal Soult, between the 25th of July and 1st of August; and lastly, jointly with Sir Thomas Picton, Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir William Pringle, "for their able and distinguished conduct throughout the operations which concluded with the entire defeat of the enemy at Orthes, and the occupation of Bourdeaux by the allied forces." These three addresses of the Speaker, and the answers of the several heroes, among which Sir William Stewart certainly shines as the best orator, are recorded in our vol. LXXXIV. ii. pp. 69—71.

Sir William Stewart first sat in the House of Commons as member for Saltash, for which borough he was returned in the place of his brother the present Earl of Galloway, in 1795. In the following Parliament, from 1796 to 1802, he represented the County of Wigton; and in the next, from Nov. 1803 to 1806, he sat for the Wigton district of Burghs; but he had not, we believe, been a member of the House of Commons since the latter year.

LT.-GEN. A. C. JACKSON.

Jan. 29. At Dawlish, aged 54, Lieut.-general Alexander Cosby Jackson.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 40th regiment, in July 1790, and Lieutenant in the same corps in Dec. 1793. He had embarked for Toulon in November of the latter year; but, after seventeen weeks continuance in crowded transports, a fever broke out among the men, which was very fatal, and the regiment was sent to Plymouth, and there disembarked. In March, 1794, he was appointed Captain of the late 94th (Lord Hutchinson's) regiment, and joined his corps at Guernsey; he obtained the Majority of it in December, 1795, and in March, 1798, was placed on half-pay from the reduction and dissolution of the corps. In August 1799, he was appointed Major of his former regiment, the 40th, which he accompanied on the Helder expedition, and was present at the battles of the 10th and 19th of September, and 2d of October. In the second of these, the gallant 40th suffered very considerably in officers and men, and were highly distinguished and praised in the Duke of York's public letter and orders. In March, 1800, he accompanied his corps on a second expedition under General Pigot, which was detained at Minorca some weeks, and arrived in the Gulph of Genoa too late to co-operate with the Austrians, who had unfortunately been defeated at Marengo. The expedition returned to Minorca, and joined the army under the late Sir Ralph Abercromby, which proceeded to the unsuccessful attempt on Cadiz. In the latter end of 1800, he proceeded to Malta, and in January, 1801, obtained the brevet of Lieut.-colonel. He continued in garrison at Malta and Minorca, until the peace of Amiens, when, having returned to England with the second battalion, he was placed on half-pay September, 1802.

On the breaking out of the war, being appointed to the majority of the 67th regiment in July 1803, he joined that corps immediately in Ireland, proceeded with them to Guernsey, and in April, 1805, embarked with them for the East Indies. In 1808, while in Bengal, he was selected to the command of the 5th Light Infantry, which corps was trained by him, and ordered, in a few months after their formation, to march against Ranjut Sing, a predatory chief. In 1810 he obtained the rank of Lieut.-colonel, and in December of that year, the Lieut.-

colonelcy of the 66th regiment, which he joined in Ceylon; he there afterwards held several important commands. In the brevet of the 4th of June, 1813, he was appointed Major-general, and to the staff of Ceylon. At the conquest of the Candian territory, he directed the movement of the third division on the northern side, and was engaged in the bloodless, but fatiguing service of that campaign. He was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-general in 1825.

LT.-COL. JOHN RUDD, C. B.

Jan. 17. At Ayr, North Britain, after many years suffering from the effects of severe wounds in the head received at the storming of Fort Picurina, Lieut.-colonel John Rudd, C. B. late of the 77th regiment.

This officer went to the East Indies as a volunteer in the 75th regiment, commanded by General Sir Robert Abercromby, in 1788. He was present at the battle of Travengarry, in the Rajah of Travencore's country, in 1790. He served with the army before Seringapatam in the East Indies, under Lord Cornwallis, in 1791 and 1792; and for his services, Sir Robert Abercromby, the Commander-in-chief of the Bombay army, recommended him for an Ensigncy, which he obtained 11th April, 1792, in the 77th regiment. Having been appointed Lieutenant October 25, 1794, he was present at the siege and capture of the fortress of Cochin in the East Indies, October 20th, 1795; and served at the siege and capture of Columbo, in the Island of Ceylon, February 16, 1796.

He was promoted to the rank of Captain June 25, 1803; Major, January 25, 1810; and Lieut.-colonel, April 27, 1812. He served in Spain, and was present in the engagement at El Boden, under Lord Wellington, September 25, 1811. The troops engaged in that affair, in which the 77th regiment bore a most conspicuous part, received the unqualified praise of his Lordship in general orders. He was engaged at the siege of Cuidad Rodrigo, March 25, 1812, and was severely wounded when storming La Picurina Fort, under Major.-general Kempt, on the night of the same day. On this occasion he obtained the brevet of Lieut.-colonel. He afterwards served with the 77th in France before Bayonne, and remained there until that regiment was ordered home.

Lieut.-colonel Rudd has left a widow and eight children.

ABRAM ROBERTSON, D. D.

Dec. 4. At the Radcliffe Observatory, Oxford, aged 75, Abram Robertson, D.D. F.R.S. Savilian Professor of Astronomy, and superintendant of the Radcliffe Observatory.

Dr. Robertson was born at Dunse, in the county of Berwick, Nov. 4, 1751. Early in life he had a school at Great Ryle, in Northumberland, and afterwards in his native place. This, however, did not continue long; for, when he was twenty-three or twenty-four years of age, he came up to London in hopes of obtaining a situation in the East Indies. The friend on whose patronage he depended, died before any provision could be made for him, and he was left to find some other means of support. Confidence in his own powers persuaded him to try his fortune in the University of Oxford, and the event was equally honourable to himself and to the place which he had selected. He went there without any personal friend to assist or even introduce him; and he rose to the highest stations which were open to his particular line of studies.

His knowledge of Mathematics led him to Dr. Smith, the Savilian Professor of Geometry; he was afterwards patronised by Mr. Alexander, now Chief Baron of the Exchequer, who was then a gentleman-commoner of Christ-church, and who, with the assistance of Dr. Berkeley, procured him admission, in 1775, into that Society. The way was now open to him; and his talents, industry, and good conduct, secured his future advancement.

He became Bachelor of Arts in June, 1782, and took orders at the following Christmas, when Dr. Bagot, who had recently succeeded Dr. Markham in the Deanry, made him one of the Chaplains of Christ-church. In 1782, he gained the Chancellor's prize for an English essay "on Original Composition," and in the following December he proceeded to the degree of Master of Arts.

Dr. Smith was established as a physician at Cheltenham, and was in the habit of engaging some able Mathematician from among the resident Masters at Oxford to read lectures as his substitute. This office had been held by Dr. Austin, of Wadham College; and when he left the University for London, about 1784, Mr. Robertson was fixed upon to discharge those duties, which he continued to do for the remainder of Dr. Smith's life. His manner of lecturing was deliberate and perspicuous; and he was always ready to assist and encourage the students who attended him; he frequently lent them his papers to examine at their leisure; and, as he found that the 5th definition of the Fifth Book of Euclid was often the occasion of much difficulty to beginners, he printed expressly for their use, a demonstration of

this fundamental property of proportional quantities.

In 1789, Mr. Robertson was presented by the Dean and Canons of Christchurch to the Vicarage of Ravensthorpe near Northampton, and soon after married Miss Bacon of Drayton, in Berkshire. His principal residence, however, still continued to be at Oxford or in its neighbourhood. This was necessary for his scientific and literary pursuits. The University having undertaken to publish the works of Archimedes, which Torelli had prepared for the press, the care of superintending it was entrusted to Mr. Robertson. This was completed in 1792, and in the same year he brought out his large work, entitled "Sectionum Conicarum Libri VII," &c. which he dedicated to his firm and active friend and patron, Dr. Cyril Jackson, who, in 1783, had become Dean of Christ Church. It was likewise in 1792, that Archdeacon Nares and his friends, having undertaken to counteract the pernicious tendency of some of the old Reviews, commenced the publication of the British Critic, on orthodox and loyal principles; and Mr. Robertson shewed his attachment to the cause of social order, by contributing to the earlier volumes several articles of criticism in his own department.

In 1795, he was elected Fellow of the Royal Society, and his Demonstration of the Binomial Theorem was published in the Philosophical Transactions for that year.

In 1797, he succeeded, on Dr. Smith's death, to the Savilian Professorship of Geometry; and the next year he engaged in a work which occupied a considerable time. Dr. Hornsby having seen the first volume of Bradley's Astronomical Observations through the press, was obliged by ill health to relinquish the undertaking, and the labour of superintending the publication of the second volume fell on Mr. Robertson. This he completed in 1805, but without neglecting his public lecture, or his other pursuits.

In his treatise of Conic Sections, he had endeavoured to collect together all that had been written on the subject, and he had subjoined to it a most valuable historical notice of the progress of this branch of science: but the book, with all its merits, was too large, and written in too diffuse a manner for the ordinary student. He, therefore, in 1802, published a shorter treatise; and this he further abridged in 1818, (when he published his "Elements of Conic Sections,") a second edition of which came out in 1825.

A plan having been suggesed for replacing London Bridge by a single iron arch, the Committee of the House of Commons sent a list of questions on the subject, to the most distinguished men of science in the country. Mr. Robertson was included in the number, and his answers will be found annexed to the Report, which was printed in 1801.

In 1805, the late Earl of Liverpool published his work on the "Coins of the Realm." Mr. Robertson had been engaged by his Lordship to make the necessary calculations for him, and the "Appendix, containing an account of the relative value of gold and silver among the Persians, Grecians, and Romans," was drawn up by Mr. R.

In the Philosophical Transactions for 1806, there is a republication and extension of his demonstration of the Binomial Theorem; and in those for 1807, there is a paper of his on the Procession of the Equinox. Some severe strictures on these induced him, in 1808, to publish "A reply to a Monthly and Critical Reviewer." This pamphlet was printed during his absence in London, where he was engaged in 1807, in making the calculations for Lord Grenville's system of finance; and in 1808, in drawing up the tables for Mr. Percival's plan of increasing the Sinking Fund, by granting Life Annuities on Government security.

In 1807, he took the degree of D. D.; and in 1810, he succeeded Dr. Hornsby in the care of the Radcliffe Observatory, the electors of Sir Henry Savile's Professors having permitted him to exchange the chair of Geometry (which he had occupied so much to the credit and advantage of the University,) for that of Astronomy. When he undertook this charge, it was proposed that the observations should be published every year, but the expence was considered to be so far beyond the probable advantage of such a measure, that it was afterwards abandoned. The Radcliffe trustees, however, were anxious that the observations should be made accessible to those men of science who might wish to consult them; they therefore directed that one manuscript copy should be annually deposited in the Radcliffe library at Oxford, and that a second should be presented to the Royal Society. This has been regularly executed, and evince the attention with which the duties of the Observer's office have been performed.

There are two papers of Dr. Robertson's in the Philosophical Transactions for 1816; the one on calculating the excentric anomaly of planets; the other on Dr. Maskelyne's formulæ for finding

the longitude and latitude of a celestial body from its right ascension and declination.

Baron Von Zach printed an account of some papers of Harriot, which was afterwards inserted in Dr. Hutton's Dictionary, (art. Harriot,) with assurance of their having been presented to the University of Oxford, and of their being "in a fair way to be published." Now, the papers had been examined, and having been found wholly unfit for publication, had been returned to Lord Egremont, in whose possession they had been discovered by Zach. Notwithstanding this, Dr. Hutton, after the lapse of many years, reprinted the original statement, in the second edition of his Dictionary, which came out in 1815. This occasioned many invidious and unjust remarks; Dr. Robertson, therefore, drew up a full and exact account of the whole, and he took the opportunity of correcting, at the same time, a gross mistatement of Dr. Thomson's, with respect to Bradley's Observations. These remarks were published in the sixth volume of Dr. Brewster's Edinburgh Philosophical Journal.

Dr. Robertson was of a moderate stature and spare make; he was placid in his disposition, and extremely temperate; his constitution, though not strong, seemed to have a tenaciousness of life, which would probably have protracted his existence, if it had not been counteracted by local disease. The sufferings which this produced were severe; but he bore them with the greatest fortitude: his mind retained its clearness to the last, but his bodily powers gradually gave way, and the beginning of his 76th year was the painful end of his existence upon earth. He was buried, by his own direction, in the church-yard of St. Peter's in the East, in the same vault with his wife, whom he had lost a few years after he became Professor of Geometry, and by whom he had no family.

Dr. Robertson's manners were marked by great simplicity. Though his habits, from the circumstances of his early life, were œconomical, they were not penurious. He was indulgent to those about him; generous and charitable, whenever there was any reasonable call on him, he was always ready to recede from his due; large sums, which he had destined for relations after his death, he gave up to them during his life, when he thought they could be more servicable to them; and in addition to what he gave away in his immediate neighbourhood, he used to send money to the clergyman of Dunse, to be distributed by him among those who wanted it. It is probable that his charities of this kind were not confined to his native place; but, as he found his end approaching, he had employed himself in destroying his papers, so that it was only from a letter which had been accidentally overlooked, that his benevolence in this particular instance was accidentally discovered.

SEPTIMUS COLLINSON, D. D.

Jan. 24. At his Lodge, aged 87, the Rev. Septimus Collinson, D. D. Provost of Queen's College, Oxford, Margaret Professor of Divinity, Prebendary of Worcester, and Rector of Dowlish Wake and Dowlish West in Somersetshire.

Dr. Collinson was educated at Queen's College. He took the degree of M. A. in 1767, was presented to his rectories in 1778 by J. Hanning, esq., proceeded B. D. in 1792, and D. D. in the following year. He was for some years one of the City Lecturers, and resigned in 1795. He succeeded Dr. Fothergill as Provost of Queen's in 1796, and was elected Margaret Professor of Divinity, in the place of Dr. Neve of Merton College, in 1798.

The duties of his Provostship, to which situation Dr. Collinson was unanimously elected, and which he enjoyed for a longer period than any former Provost, were discharged by him with great ability, diligence, and discretion. In his office of Professor he laboured with unexampled efficiency and zeal. The Lectures on the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, which he delivered in that capacity, evinced deep research, sound judgment, correct and enlarged views of religion, and great moderation. He was justly esteemed by the University, as having rendered a most important service by those Lectures. So great was his anxiety to be useful in that department, that he delivered a course of Lectures at the age of eighty. He frequently preached before the University, even when he had arrived at a very advanced age. The sermons which he delivered before that audience, exhibited decisive proofs of a vigorous and acute mind, habituated to calm and patient inquiry, and to close and accurate reasoning. His delivery was peculiarly impressive, and never failed to produce a very powerful effect on the minds of his numerous hearers.

His character was marked by very high independence. To all public institutions of acknowledged utility he was a liberal benefactor. In social intercourse he exhibited a disposition singularly benevolent. No uncharitable nor unkind expression fell from his lips. He possessed remarkable equanimity; and retained, even to the conclusion of life,

unabated cheerfulness and unimpaired energy of mind. Though his frame was weak and delicate, yet he enjoyed almost uninterrupted health, the reward of the regular habits to which he had adhered from his earliest years. After a very short illness, he closed a long and useful life, which had been uniformly distinguished by unaffected piety.

JOHN DENT, ESQ.

Nov. 14. In Hertford-street, Mayfair, John Dent, esq. F.A.S. late M. P. for Poole, and formerly for Lancaster.

The father of Mr. Dent is stated to have been the master of the school of a small town in Cumberland. Accident and superior penmanship introduced the son to Mr. Child the banker, who engaged him as clerk, from which situation he rose, according to the custom of that eminent house, to reap, as a partner, a large share of the profits of the business.

Mr. Dent was first elected to the House of Commons in 1790, as representative of the Borough of Lancaster, for which he sat during five successive parliaments, till the dissolution in 1812. He was first chosen for Poole in 1818, and represented that borough in two parliaments, till the dissolution in 1826. As a member of the legislature, Mr. Dent was active and useful, and he frequently took occasion to deliver his sentiments, particularly on financial subjects. He usually supported the measures of Mr. Pitt and his successors in office, and was generally known as the author of the Tax upon Dogs.

Mr. Dent, at a vast expence, accumulated a very fine library, particularly rich in classics and large-paper copies of County Histories. Dr. Dibdin, in his Decameron, has described a most resplendent and beautiful MS. Roman Breviary, possessed by Mr. Dent, and given a specimen of the illuminations. It contains 523 leaves, every page more or less ornamented; so that, collectively, it is hardly to be matched by any other Missal. Dr. Dibdin also describes Mr. Dent's beautiful and interesting MS. of the Greek Gospels, written about the year 1200, and gives specimens of the illuminations. Mr. Dent, among numerous other rarities, possessed a fine copy of the Junta Vitruvius upon vellum. Mr. Dent's library, we understand, is to come under the hammer of Mr. Evans.

WM. FLETCHER, ESQ.

Dec. 27. At his house, Clarendon-street, Oxford, in his 87th year, William Fletcher, esq. senior partner in the Oxford Old Bank, a gentleman distinguished in all the relations of life, by the strictest integrity, the soundest judgment, and the most uniform benevolence. The good opinion of his fellow citizens had conferred upon him the Alderman's gown in 1798, and had placed him three times in the civic chair, in 1782, 1796, and 1809.* In the discharge of all these duties, he was at once firm and courteous, combining upon these, as upon all other occasions, the most pacific disposition with the most conscientious adherence to his own principles and opinions; and it is to be remembered, that he had to act in times of great political agitation, and when it was important that a magistrate should be forward to avow, as well as faithful to maintain, the principles of the constitution.

Mr. Fletcher was always among the first to come forward in support of those public measures, which he deemed conducive to the good of his country, and to

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* Another correspondent has furnished us with the following more particular data, with respect to the Alderman's early life and civic honours:—He was the son of Mr. James Fletcher, an eminent bookseller, living little short of a century past in the Turl of Oxford, and the eldest of the four venerable Oxford bibliopolists, whose ages in 1794 are recorded (by Daniel Prince, who stands third of them) in our volume for that year, p. 499. He was apprenticed to Mr. William Wickham, a draper, and also a magistrate of Oxford, residing opposite University college. With him he afterward joined in partnership, and ultimately succeeded to the whole business. After some years had elapsed, he became partner with Mr. Alderman Parsons, who was also a draper, and in conjunction with him established the Old Bank, in which he continued a partner till his death. On the 14th of June, 1765, Mr. Fletcher was admitted to his freedom of the City of Oxford, and so soon after as September 30, 1766, he was elected a Common Councilman. He was chosen to the office of Chamberlain July 31, 1769, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Townsend Pitman. He served the office of Bailiff with Mr. Nicholas Halse in the year 1773, and upon the death of Mr. Samuel Culley, he was elected April 2, 1781, one of the eight Assistants of the City. He filled the civic chair in the year 1782, and again in 1796, and upon the resignation of Alderman Sir John Treacher, in 1798, his fellow citizens conferred the vacant gown upon him. In 1809 he was chosen for the third time, Chief Magistrate of his native city.

the stability of its constitution in church and state.

But that which formed the peculiar feature in the character of this upright and amiable member of society, was his benevolence, or rather, the considerate nature of his benevolence; to be charitably disposed is one thing, to study how to be charitable in the most serviceable way another: and it was the characteristic of Mr. Fletcher's charity, to be diligent in finding out what he considered to be the best ways and means of administering to the wants, comforts, and happiness of his fellow-creatures. This habit of pondering upon sorrow in its less obvious distresses, and upon poverty in all the little details of its wants, led him to unfrequented paths of kindness, and to modes of charitable donation, which a less studious almoner would never have thought of, and one less strenuous would not have been disposed to undertake and pursue.

But amidst the studies of his benevolence, and the avocations of his business and his duties, Mr. Fletcher found opportunities to pursue, and with considerable success, some antiquarian enquiries respecting the counties of Oxford and Berks, having made some interesting collections for the illustration of the topography of those counties. It may be important to add, that they are now in the possession of his nephew, Thomas Robinson, esq. of the Oxford Old Bank.

The same love of antiquity led him into a line of enquiry, which, when he entered upon it, was less pursued than it is at present; he made large collections of ancient stained, or painted glass, upon a variety of subjects in sacred and profane history, heraldry, and portraiture; and he was as munificent in giving, as he was diligent in collecting and preserving, what had escaped the ravages of time and the fury of fanaticism. Out of these collections, he formed (by a symmetrical arrangement of the several pieces) some large and splendid windows, two of which he presented to the University of Oxford, and placed in the tower of the Picture Gallery; to which, he also contributed original portraits of Mary, Queen of Scots, and Lord Burleigh; other windows he gave to the Curators of the Bodleian; one, entirely composed of the Oseney Abbey glass, to the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church; for which acts of munificence, he received the thanks of those learned bodies.

He also presented a suite of windows of painted glass to the church of Yarnton, a village in the vicinity of Oxford, for which, from early recollections, he always felt a strong attachment. It had happened that in his infancy he had been nursed in that village, where he also passed the first year of his childhood, and hence arose that kindness, and those multiplied proofs of it, which that place and its inhabitants ever experienced from him. For, besides the gifts of the windows, he new pewed and paved, and otherwise improved the church; he also built a substantial stone house for the parish clerk, with a school-room adjoining; every year of his life he used to bestow alms in a variety of ways upon young and old, and he has bequeathed by will several legacies and benefactions to individuals, or for permanent purposes, at that place. This force of local attachment and early associations still further shewed itself in his desire to be buried there, and in the grave which he had long before prepared for himself in the parish church.

As a man of business, Mr. Fletcher was clear, exact, and punctual. To all within the circle of his acquaintance, friendship, or connection, he was candid, sincere, and kindly affectioned. Mr. Fletcher never having been married, he made his nearest and dearest relatives the objects of his paternal regard. But that which completed the character of this christian philanthropist, was his humility. Wealth, office, high reputation, and universal esteem, were not for a moment able to change the lowliness of his heart; and so precious in his eyes was the garb of humility, that he, who had always worn it so gracefully through life, wished to indicate even after death how much he prized it, by leaving it as his request, that his remains from the hearse to the grave, might be borne on the bier, and be covered with the pall of the parish.

G. H. WHELER, ESQ. F.S.A.

Feb. 3. At Gordon's Hotel, in Albemarle street, aged 50, Granville Hastings Wheler, esq. F.S.A. of Otterden-place in Kent, and of Ledston-lodge in Yorkshire. He was descended from the Rev. Sir George Wheler, the traveller, (of whom an account is given in vol. LXXXVI, ii. 426,) and was related to Sir Charles Wheler, bart.

By the marriage of his grandfather, the Rev. Granville Wheler,* only surviving son of the above-mentioned Sir George, with the Lady Catherine Maria Hastings, sixth daughter of Theophilus, seventh Earl of Huntingdon, he was

* Author of various papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

nearly allied to that noble family; and, failing the issue of the late Countess of Moira, stood next in succession to the Baronies of Hungerford, Hastings, &c. which devolved upon that lady, on the death of her brother Francis, 10th Earl of Huntingdon; and at her death, upon her son the illustrious Marquess of Hastings, whose lamented death is noticed in our last number. Upon the demise of Francis, 10th Earl of Huntingdon, Mr. Wheler became possessed of considerable estates in Yorkshire, under the will of the excellent and pious Lady Elizabeth Hastings,* eldest surviving daughter of the before-mentioned Theophilus, 7th Earl, which she inherited in right of her mother, one of the daughters and co-heirs of Sir John Lewis of Ledstone, bart.

His father, Granville Hastings Wheler, esq. the only son of the Rev. Granville Wheler before-mentioned, married Sybilla, one of the daughters of Capt. Robert Haswell, R. N. who, after the death of her husband, married, secondly the Rev. John Tattersall, Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty, and afterwards Vicar of Harewood. She is still living, and has one surviving daughter by her second marriage, Frances, wife of the Rev. John Baker, Vicar of Thorp-arch, to which he was presented by Mr. Wheler.

The subject of this memoir was a gentleman commoner of Corpus Christi, in Oxford. He married Jane, second daughter of the Rev. William De Chair Tattersall, Rector of West Bourne, in Sussex, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains, by whom he had one son, who died an infant; his lady survives him.

Mr. Wheler's favourite pursuit was the study of antiquity; and he had paid particular attention to heraldry, and whatever related to pedigrees and the knowledge of descents. He was possessed of a critical and intimate knowledge of the various styles (and of the eras when the several alterations took place), of Saxon, Norman, and Pointed architecture. No one more heartly lamented the dilapidations which antiquaries are so frequently doomed to witness,† or more strongly reprobated the innovations in which, under the semblance of restoration, some modern architects have been too prone to indulge. At the same time he readily gave his unqualified approbation to some recent structures which have been chastely executed in the Pointed style.‡ He evinced the correctness of his taste and judgment in the alterations and additions he was making at Otterden, and those he suggested at Leeds Castle and other places. On all these subjects he was an occasional correspondent of Mr. Urban.

He had some peculiar habits and opinions, which, though neither of a religious nature, (for he was steadily attached to the doctrines of the Church of England,) nor deviations from moral rectitude, were the more regretted by his friends, on account of his many estimable qualities. One of these, an erroneous idea respecting the state of his health, is supposed to have shortened his life, having by injudicious medical treatment of himself so greatly reduced his strength, that his constitution sunk under it.

Mr. Wheler had great ecclesiastical patronage; and to his honour it deserves to be mentioned, that he never sold any of the presentations to his livings. He was patron of Ledsham, Collingham, and Thorp-arch, and had the alternate presentation to Harewood in Yorkshire, the perpetual curacy of Otterdon, in Kent. of ——— in Suffolk, and the chapel in Wheler-street, Spitalfields. Upon the death of his uterine brother, the late Francis Tattersall, (to whom he had given the living of Ledsham,) being desirous of placing a clergyman who should be resident, and diligent in the performance of his parochial duties in that parish, he, at the recommendation of certain of his friends, presented the Rev. Christopher Benson (now Master of the Temple), at that time an entire stranger to him, to that valuable living, which preferment he still enjoys.

T. R. ELLERBY, ESQ.

Jan. 29. Aged 37, in Broad-st. Thomas Robson Ellerby, esq. Surgeon to the Islington Dispensary, a member of the Society of Friends, and a man of singular habits. He left in his will the following extraordinary directions:—

"For the guidance and instruction of those whom I may appoint as the executors of this my last will, I do here set down what my wish is, concerning the disposal of my body:—After my decease, I request to be placed in a very plain shell or coffin, with all possible despatch; that my friends and acquaintances be assembled as soon as convenient. Prefering to be of some use after my death, I do will, wish, beg, pray, and desire, that at the conclusion of such meeting of my

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* See vol. LVII. p. 403.

† Particularly at Canterbury by the destruction of those venerable and interesting remains, the South Gate, and Ethelbert's Tower.

‡ Especially the Additions at King's College, Cambridge.

friends and acquaintances, and at which I particularly wish those medical friends who have so kindly attended me through my long illness to be present, that the shell or coffin in which I may be laid, be placed in a plain hearse, with directions for it to be taken to Mr. Kiernan's, or some dissecting-room of an approved anatomical school, followed simply by the medical men in one or two plain coaches, and that they do there examine it to their full satisfaction, taking away such parts as may be of pathological utility. After which, that the remains be dissected, or made whatever use of the anatomical teacher at such school may think proper.

"This I do as a last tribute to a science which I have delighted in, and to which I now regret that I have contributed so little; but if this example, which I have set, and design for my professional brethern, be only followed to the extent I wish, I am satisfied that much good to science will result from it; for if medical men, instead of taking such care of their precious carcases, were to set the example of giving their own bodies for dissection, the prejudice which exists in this country against anatomical examinations, and which is increasing to such an alarming degree, would soon be done away with, and science proportionably benefited as the obstacles were thus removed. Nay, so far do I think this a duty incumbent upon every one entering the profession, that I would have it, if possible, framed into a law, that on taking an examination at a public college for licence to practise, whether physic, surgery, or pharmacy, it should be made a *sine quâ non*, that every one on taking such license, should enter into a specific agreement, that his body should, after his death, become the property of his surviving brethren, under regulations instituted by authority."

After this, follows the distribution of the different parts of the body to the medical gentlemen who attended him in his last illness; such parts being those only which, from the particular studies of each, were supposed by Mr. Ellerby to have to such of them a peculiar interest.

Mr. Ellerby was a man of some acquirements, and only turned his thoughts to the profession at a mature age. He was an active member of the committee appointed by the General Meeting of the Members of the College of Surgeons, held at Freemasons' Hall, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for redress of certain grievances now said to be experienced by the body of Surgeons.

LIEUT. STOKES, R. N.

Dec. 9. At St. Leonard's, Bridgenorth, whither he had lately removed, aged about 36, William Smith Stokes, Lieut. R. N.

He received the chief part of his education under Dr. Butler, at the public school in Shrewsbury. At an early age he entered into the navy, and when not more than 15, was on-board the Tonant, at the ever-memorable battle of Trafalgar, where, in the midst of victory, he was eye-witness to the fall of the Commander-in-chief.

In the spring of 1812, he landed in Spain, and found the whole coast from Puerto Santa Maria to Ayamonte in a state of blockade, to prevent the French forces receiving supplies by sea; and near to Badajos he saw for the last time his eldest brother Lieut. James Marshall Stokes, who shortly after, on 6th of April, in leading the 1st battalion of 95th regiment of foot to the entrenchments before that town, fell gloriously among the slain immediately prior to its being taken. Since the conclusion of the peace, he has occasionally resided with his widowed mother at the family residence, Roughton in Worfield, co. Salop. He was of an ancient and wealthy family of his own paternal name, long resident in and about the neighbourhood of Tettenhall co. Stafford. His grandfather, and other lineal and collateral ancestors were the strenuous partisans and secret supporters of the unfortunate house of Stuart, though their other political and religious principles were diametrically opposite to those of that exiled family. He was also descended from Francis Smith, that very celebrated and eminent architect of a century past, from whose excellent plans and suggestions arose the great mansions of Pattishull, Hallon (now called Davenport-house), Kinlet, Mawley, Ombersley (the seat of the late Lord Sondes), &c. From that eminent man, whose surname he bore, he at length inherited very valuable possessions, which now devolve on his only brother, Michael Smith Stokes, esq. of Roughton. In disposition Lieut. Stokes was mild, brave, and generous, but careless of himself, and trifling with his health, he brought on a long protracted illness and great sufferings, which at length terminated his earthly career.

MRS. HOWARD.

Jan. 9. The late Mrs. Elizabeth Howard, (of whom we gave a brief notice in p. 92), was the only daughter of Richard Howard, esq. of Chiswick, who held a respectable situation in the

Court of Chancery, when Lord Northington filled the office of Chancellor; and who, by his marriage with an heiress of the family of Beresford, came into possession of a considerable estate in the county of Lincoln.

Mrs. Howard was justly distinguished in the circle of her friends and acquaintance, by talents of the highest order, and by extraordinary and extensive attainments. An elegant and accomplished classical scholar, she possessed a thorough knowledge of the learned languages; while, at the same time, she was equally conversant with the German, French, Italian, and Spanish; all which she read with facility and taste. Yet, rare and brilliant as were the acquirements of her highly-cultivated mind, she shone even more conspicuously in the nobler and more estimable qualities of the heart.

Her genuine benevolence and kindness, the warmth and sincerity of her friendship, the purity, candour, rectitude, and singleness of her mind, were eminently characteristic; but her generosity and disinterestedness were almost without limit; and, whenever the welfare or gratification of a friend could be promoted by any effort or sacrifice on her part, she scrupled not to make it: for, in her view, self was always the last consideration—a feeling by which she was actuated to a very uncommon degree. In manners, this excellent lady was particularly pleasing, easy, gentle, and refined, more from the influence of native courtesy than the studied forms of artificial politeness; though she was, on all occasions, a nice observor of the rules of good-breeding, both in herself and others. Accomplishments like these failed not to secure to their possessor a high degree of respect and regard, from such as could estimate the full value of so amiable and dignified a character; nor was she less beloved by those who were unable to appreciate her higher attainments.

Wholly free from vanity or ostentation, she unaffectedly sought to conceal, rather than to display her superior knowledge; and so great was the natural diffidence of her disposition, that strangers have sometimes been in her company, without discovering that she possessed any extraordinary information. To those who had the happiness of enjoying her society in the unrestrained freedom of friendly intercourse, her conversation was highly interesting; to them the treasures of her well-stored and richly-gifted mind, with a memory peculiarly clear and retentive, were unfolded, and afforded instruction, amusement, and delight. She may be said to have had, in a remarkable degree, the happy talent of blending the cheerful and social with the intellectual companion. In sentiment, Mrs. Howard uniformly maintained the principles of civil and religious liberty; considering them as inseparably connected with the best interests of mankind. Diligent in her inquiries on the subject of religious truth, she applied the singular advantages she possessed in its investigation; and attentively perused the sacred writings in their original languages; the result of which was a firm and decided conviction of their authenticity and importance; and not only in principle, but in practice also, was she a sincere and consistent christian. Mrs. Howard had collected a curious and valuable library, comprising works in various languages, and in different departments of literature and science. Among her friends were many persons of talent, learning, and private worth, whom she greatly valued, and always received and welcomed with peculiar pleasure. Their frequent visits, together with her books and her literary pursuits, constituted her principal enjoyments.

The writer who has attempted this imperfect tribute to her fine talents and her exemplary virtues, has long known her; and esteems it one of the happy occurrences of her life, to have been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Howard, and to have shared her friendship.

She has often listened with delight, when young, to her instructive conversation; and will ever cherish a sincere and affectionate regard for her memory. The life of this lamented friend was terminated by a severe and painful attack of inflammation on the chest; and her frame, which had never been robust, could not long contend with the complaint; exhausted by previous suffering, which she bore with christian resignation and fortitude, she calmly sunk to sleep without a struggle, in full assurance of a happy and glorious immortality, having retained her faculties to the last. Her remains were, in conformity with her own desire, deposited in the church-yard at Kensington.

The following extract from a letter of Mrs. Howard to a common friend (the late Rev. Dr. Disney), on the death of a lady well known and highly esteemed (the widow of Dr. Jebb), while it justly delineates in simple and concise, but expressive terms, the character of the excellent person of whom she speaks, is also so peculiarly applicable to herself, that its introduction here will require no apology:—

"We have lost indeed a friend of uncommon excellence; with an understanding so good and cultivated, so ardent a spirit, where yet no vapour of ill will to any sentient being could find a place. She has her reward;—perhaps has been mercifully removed before those faculties which made her happy, even in pain and ill health, were blunted by the effects of time."

MRS. SHORE.

Dec. 9. Aged 65, Harriet, the beloved wife of Samuel Shore, esq. of Nortonhall, Derbyshire. The following extract from a funeral sermon, preached at the parish church of Norton, Dec. 24th, by the Rev. Henry Pearson, the Vicar, gives some traits of the character of this amiable lady:

"She was indeed, 'full of good works,' which she did not from ostentation, and for a name, but from a benevolent heart and christian feeling. In her we are forcibly reminded of the charitable Dorcas, of whom such honourable mention is made in the Scriptures of Truth. Well may her own sex lament her, for she was a pattern to them. Well may her surviving partner deplore the dissolution of a union, founded on mutual affection, and cemented by many succeeding happy years. Alas! it is a sorrowful memento to others also, united by the same sacred bonds, that the dearest friends must one day separate; and that it is a perishing finger on which the ring is placed. Well may her children cherish the fond remembrance of her virtues; for her walk and conversation were worthy of their imitation. 'Being dead, she yet speaketh,' and to them issues a voice from the grave, 'Be ye followers of me.' Well then may her own affectionate family and household, grieve for such a deprivation; for, in every relative duty, as a wife, a mother, and a mistress she was without reproach. I may truly add, well may the poor, who shall never cease out of the land, be afflicted and mourn, for they have great reason to stand weeping over her tomb, and, shewing the coats and garments which she had provided for their use while she was with them, they may say, 'I was, hungry and she fed me; I was thirsty, and she gave me drink; I was naked, and she clothed me; I was sick, and she visited me.'"

MRS. S. DAVIES.

Jan. 8. After about two months illness, aged 78, Mrs. Sophia Davies, of Islington Green, in which parish the greatest part of her life had been spent. She was born in the parish of St. Bride, Sept. 29, 1748, and married Oct. 26, 1780, to Mr. Hector Davies, (son of the Rev. David Davies,) who died March 6, 1785. He left by her one surviving child, the Rev. Hector Davies, who has taken the name of Morgan, of Castle Hedingham, Essex. She was a zealous advocate of the Church and State, a sincere friend, and an accomplished woman. The early part of her life had been spent in the society of literary and enlightened persons; but in her few remaining years, the power of intellect had greatly failed. By the paternal side she was nearly connected with the celebrated lawyer, Sir William Blackstone, her grandfather being the judge's brother; on the maternal side she was descended from the Ashbys of Harefield, in Middlesex. (See Gent. Mag. XCIII. ii. p. 212.)

Her remains were deposited with her family, in the vault of St. Mary's, Islington, followed by her son, the Rev. H. D. Morgan, M. A., Rev. Richard Lendon, M. A., Mr. Taylor, and Mr. W. H. Gwyn.

GEORGE-WILLIAM STRONG.

Jan. 7. At Woodbridge, Suffolk, aged 7, George-William, youngest son of the Rev. William and Susanna Strong, of Stanground, Hunts.

It is seldom that even parental affection can find an apology for obtruding upon the uninterested reader its reminiscences of so short a career; but there was a peculiarity in the character and conduct of this child, which seems to render it a duty that the influence of such an example should not be confined within the narrow circle of his own family, or the span of his earthly sojourn. With uncommon strength of intellect and unusual manliness of disposition, he combined an acute perception of moral rectitude and a scrupulous attention to all the proprieties and delicacies of more advanced age. His character was entirely of a religious cast, but unshadowed by the slightest tincture of melancholy. Prayer was his *pleasure*, scarcely less than praise. After having copied a part of "Patrick's Devotions," he had at length begged to have the book, and the good use which he made of it cannot be better exemplified than in the two following instances. On the morning of the last anniversary of his birth, no sooner had his father quitted his room than he hastened from play, in which he was briskly engaged, and entreated his mother to join him in offering up the prayer recommended for such an occasion. He had also selected for private devotion the "Prayer for a Student," contained in the same work; this he used daily until his studies were in some degree interrupted by a visit into Suffolk; thither

the volume was carried at his particular desire, but that petition rendered less appropriate was discontinued. Of Hymns he had spontaneously committed to memory a considerable variety; before he was four years old, uninvited and unencouraged, he had learned the greater part of one (contained in the Magdalen collection), commencing, "Hark, my gay friend, that solemn toll." The tone of his mind not being then so well known, so soon as his continual recurrence to it was observed, the book was removed; but the verses acquired remained indelibly engraved, and the sound of a passing bell never failed to draw forth an emphatic repetition of the first line.

From his earliest infancy the Bible had been to him what the story-book is to children in general, the most unfailing source of amusement; he had long been pursuing a voluntary plan of reading it regularly through. This natural bent had been indulged by permitting him to commence his acquaintance with the ancient languages. With the Hebrew his progress had been such as no talents, however great, could have secured, unless the heart also had been deeply engaged in the pursuit. A note written to his father, nearly a twelvemonth since, in that language, had earned him a Hebrew Bible, and this possession was in his estimation invaluable. He had for some time before his decease been importunate to be permitted to acquire a knowledge likewise of Greek, from an ardent anxiety to read the New Testament also in the original, and his advancement in that of Hebrew justifying a division of his attention, had obtained a promise of speedy gratification. Insatiable as his thirst for learning was, the Latin not being a primitive language of the sacred Scriptures, stood much lower in his esteem; but a work connected with his biblical researches having been chosen, he had begun the attainment of it with apparent satisfaction. He had acquired an useful habit of noting down, or requesting others to note for him in what he termed his "Journal," any piece of instructive information which his reading presented, and had commenced an Onomasticon of the Bible.

Such is a brief notice of his literary hours. Of those of exercise the far greater number were devoted to the garden; in the spots appropriated to himself not a weed was permitted to appear, and he entered with all the emulation of a practitioner into a friendly competition with the gardener, for the production of the first flower and the earliest vegetable.

His ardent love to God was necessarily accompanied with a corresponding love to man. At a Fair which occurred in October last, of a number of shillings with which he had been presented, he expended only one sixpence for himself in the purchase of a watch-key, which he really needed, and returned laden not with toys and trifles, but with a suit of clothes for the son of a labourer in the village. To a sister one year younger than himself he was a friend, a guide, and a guardian, bearing all her little fancies with imperturbable good humour, but on the slightest indication of misconduct, reproving her with a tone of gentle authority which was never resisted. One beautiful instance of his mode of control should not be omitted. When he had not long completed his third year, she was stooping in the wantonness of infancy to pluck a primrose; he rushed forward and checked her, saying that the flower was not hers' but papa's; she cried in consequence, and he proceeded in his reasoning, "tho' papa cannot see you, God can," and enforced this observation with a quotation from Watts, "There's not a place where we can flee, but He is present there;" "besides," he added, "you should not pull flowers." "There's not a plant or flower below, but makes God's glories known."

That such a child could not be resigned without a severe struggle, may be easily conceived, and if there be a parent who in the agony of bereavement may be tempted impatiently to exclaim, "Never was sorrow like my sorrow," let him turn to this feeble memorial. This angel quitted a father duly sensible of his countless excellencies only about a fortnight before his decease, in his usual buoyant spirits, and when that father next beheld him, it was—in his coffin. The mournful meditation upon this dreadful contrast, which ensued upon a sleepless pillow, was embodied in the few following lines: these the dear little fellow bore in his hand to the grave, and sympathy may perhaps impart to them an interest to which their poetical merit could make little claim:

In that inanimate, tho' placid face,
Thy speaking look, ah how shall Fancy find!
On that drawn lip, thy wonted smile retrace,
When some new truth beamed on thy opening mind!
Yet cruel Death! tho' changed this form of clay,
From thy blunt sting, what can my angel fear?
Beyond thy realm, his spirit wings its way,
And Heaven reclaims, what only sojourned here.

His remains are deposited in a pretty grave-yard at Great Bealings near Woodbridge; and on his tomb will stand the apposite old motto—

"Maturus cœlo non cadit ante diem."
He falls maturely who is ripe for bliss.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *David Rogers*, of Penyoraig, near Newcastle Emlyn, Carm. When on

his way to serve the Church of Llandugwydd, Card. having occasion to alight from his gig, he suddenly expired in a fit.

At Hallaton Rectory, Leicest. by a sudden stroke of apoplexy, the Rev. *John Wilson*, Curate of that parish. He was formerly one of the Chaplains of Trin. Coll. Cam. where he proceeded B.A. 1792, M.A. 1795, and Head-master of the Grammar-school at Bolton-le-Moors.

Dec. 13. In Guernsey, after a long and lingering illness, the Rev. *Peter Maingy*, M.A. He was formerly scholar of Pemb. Coll. Oxf. and lately Curate of Bampton, Oxon.

Dec. 15. At Bath, aged 58, the Rev. *Joseph Babington*, A.M. and M.D. He was born Jan. 12, 1768, the fifth and youngest son of Thomas Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestersh. esq. by Lydia, dau. of the Rev. Joseph Cardale, Vicar of Hinckley: and brother of Thomas Babington, esq. formerly M.P. for Leicester. He was originally of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1791, M. A. 1794; was incorporated of Pemb. Coll. Oxf. in the latter year, proceeded M.B. 1795, M.D. 179..

Dec. 21. At Assington Hall, Suffolk, of apoplexy, aged 77, the Rev. *John Hallward*, Rector of Milden, and Vicar of Assington. He was of Worc. Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1773, and was presented to both his churches in 1780, by the Rev. P. Gurdon. He has left two sons in the Church, Thomas and John, both M.A. of Worc. Coll. and the former presented by his father in 1819, to the Rectory of Stanton on the Wolds, Notts.

Dec. 23. Aged 71, the Rev. *Daniel Stephen Olivier*, Rector of Clifton, Beds. He was the only son of Daniel Joseph Olivier, esq. formerly an eminent merchant in London, and resident at Croom's Hill, Greenwich, who died in 1782; see in vol. LXXIII. p. 189, his epitaph in St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, then the church of his son-in-law, Wm. Conybeare, D.D. The deceased was of Corpus Christi Coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1784, and was presented to his living by his mother in 1790. He was twice married; lastly, May 12, 1821, to Miss Susan Endersby. He had two sisters, one the wife of Dr. Conybeare, the other of Capt. Eyre.

Dec. 24. Suddenly, aged 62, universally lamented, the Rev. *Robt. Bertie Broughton Robinson*, Rector of Waterstock, Oxf. and of Emmington, Bucks. He was of Christchurch Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1789; and was presented to both his churches in 1790, by W. H. Ashurst, esq.

Jan. 3. At Wedmore Vicarage, Som. aged 60, the Rev. *Joseph Richards*, Vicar of that place. He was of Ex. Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1791, and was presented to Wedmore in 1825, by the Bp. of Lichfield and Coventry, as Dean of Wells, after the death of his brother the Rev. John Richards, the Curate of St. Michael's, Bath, of whom in vol. XCV. i. 475. His brother's patron had been the former Dean, Dr. Lukin.

Jan. 8. At Great Fakenham, Suffolk, in his 67th year, the Rev. *Charles-John Smith*, Rector of that place, Vicar of Calton, Norfolk, and formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, M. A. 1786. He was second surviving son of Joseph Smyth, esq. of Sholebrook Lodge, Northamptonshire, Lieutenant of Whittlebury Forest, by Lucy, daughter of Lucy Knightley, esq. of Fawsley in the same county.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

Dec. 1. Very suddenly, Mr. Wm. Ward, A.R.A. eminently skilled in his profession as an artist.

Jan. 15. At Clapton, aged 77, Mrs. Pettingall, formerly of the Pump-room, Bath, widow of Mr. H. Pettingall, silk-mercer in that city.

Jan. 18. At Hampton Court Palace, Eliz. Mallet, wife of Horace Seymour, esq. M.P.

Jan. 19. In Cavendish-sq. Eliz. Mary, youngest dau. of Wm. Thompson Corbett, esq. of Elsham Hall, Linc.

Jan. 20. At his chambers, aged 76, Randal Norris, esq. many years Sub-Treasurer of the Inner Temple.

Jan. 23. In York-terrace, Regent's Park, the widow of Chas. Grant, esq. the celebrated Director of the E.I.C. of whom we gave so long a memoir in vol. XCIII. ii. 561—569.

Jan. 24. At Highgate, Frances, dau. of the late Thos. Longman, esq. and sister of the present Thomas Norton Longman, esq.

Jan. 24. In Devonshire-sq. aged 37, Harriet, wife of J. Cockburn, esq.

In Trinity-sq. Christina, wife of Gilbert-Stuart Bruce, esq.

Jan. 25. Aged 32, Frances, wife of Fred. Pollock, esq. Barrister, of Bedford-row; and dau. of the late Francis Rivers, esq.

John-Chicheley, infant son of Chas. Plowden, esq. of York-st. Portman-sq.

In Milbank-row, aged 50, John Vidler, contractor for mail-coaches.

Jan. 26. Aged 38, R. F. Clementson, esq. of Clement's Inn, and Great Suffolk-st. Southwark.

At the Hon. Mrs. Cadogan's, Grosvenor-st. West, Lieut. Wm. Milner Slade, R.N.

In Bryanstone-sq. Jas. Allan, the infant son of Joseph Hume, esq. M.P.

Jan. 27. In Castle-court, Budge-row, aged 51, Geo. Spawforth, esq.

Jan. 28. In New-st. Spring-gardens, Edw. Harvey Delafield, esq.

In the Strand, John Burford, esq. of the Panoramas in Leicester-sq. and the Strand.

In Old Burlington-st. aged 55, Wm. Griffin, esq. late Sec. of the Board of Ordnance.

Jan. 29. In Duke-st. Westminster, aged

77, the Right Hon. Lady Louisa, widow of Right Hon. Sir Arch. Macdonald, bart. and sister to the Marq. of Stafford. She was the eldest child of Granville, the first and late Marquess, K. G. by his second wife Louisa, dau. of Seroope, 1st Earl of Bridgwater; was born Oct. 22, 1749, marr. Dec. 25, 1777; and had several children (see the memoir of her husband, whom she survived but eight months, in our last vol. pt. i. p. 573).

Jan. 30. At her son's chambers, Verulam-buildings, Gray's Inn, aged 49, Anne, widow of Sam. Knight, esq. of Edmonton.

Jan. 31. At Park House, Walworth, aged 81, Sarah, relict of Sam. Brandon, esq.

In Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. the widow of Benj. Rouse, esq. of New Bridge-st.

At Isleworth, the widow of Joseph Thackeray, esq.

Lately. At Chelsea, aged 83, Capt. Abraham, formerly of the 62d regt.

In Stanhope-st. G. Kearton, esq. of Kearton Hall, Island of St. Vincent.

In Hatton-garden, aged 65, Anth. Robinson, esq.

Feb. 1. In Grove-lane, Camberwell, aged 78, Mr. Sam. Carter, late of Blackman-st.

Mr. Chatham, of Furnival's-inn Coffee-house, Holborn.

Feb. 4. In Prince's-court, Westminster, aged 67, James Campbell, esq.

Sir William Rawson, late of Albemarle-street.

Feb. 5. In Cottage-pl. City-road, aged 66, Jas. Day, esq.

At Walthamstow, aged 68, Samuel, third son of the late Peter Dobree, esq. of Beauregard in Guernsey.

Anne, wife of Rich. Moorby, esq. Macclesfield-st. Soho.

In Upper Wimpole-st. Mary-Anne, wife of Maj.-Gen. H. Fox Calcraft.

In Queen-sq. Westminster, aged 86, Mr. Robt. Hooke.

Feb. 9. At Whitehall, in her 70th year, the Right Hon. Anne, Lady Carrington. She was the dau. of Henry-Boldero Barnard, esq. of Cave Castle, near Beverley; was the wife of Robert, 1st and present Lord Carrington, and had issue one son and eleven daughters. Her Ladyship's funeral took place on the 19th at St. Peter's, Nottingham. Besides Lord Carrington and the Hon. Robt. Smith, there were present Earl Stanhope and Lord Granville Somerset (her Ladyship's sons-in-law), Samuel, John, George, and Robert Smith, esqs. Wm. Manning, esq. and several junior members of the family.

Feb. 10. In Charlotte-st. Portland-pl. aged 77, the widow of Dr. Reynolds.

Feb. 11. Jean, wife of Wm. Pratt, esq. of Russell-sq.

Aged 18, Mary-Anne, eldest dau. of Michael Gibbs, esq. Walbrook.

Aged 7, Edw.-Henry, son of C. H. Phillips, esq. of Half Moon-st.

Feb. 12. Cath.-Mary, wife of John Jorge, esq. of Upper Montague-st. Russell-sq.

Feb. 13. Aged 50, Sarah-Anne, wife of Edw. Skegg, esq. of John-st. Adelphi.

In Bedford-sq. Joseph Ward, esq.

Feb. 14. Aged 68, Lucy, relict of Thos. Marriott, esq. of Old Broad-st.

Aged 21, John, eldest son of John Moore, esq. of Lincoln's Inn and Walnut-tree-walk, Lambeth.

Feb. 15. In Great Queen-st. Westminster, aged 37, Mrs. Sutherland, mother of Alex. R. Sutherland, M.D.

At Denmark-hill, Camberwell, G. Scorer, esq.—In Percy-st. aged 93, Mrs. Harris.

Feb. 16. At Hampstead-heath, aged 60, Wm. Gilkes, esq.

Feb 17. Wm. Jennings, esq. of Bloomsbury-sq, aged 78.

In Connaught-sq. Mary, wife of Lieut.-col. Radclyffe, and eldest sister of Henry Crockett, esq. of Little Onn Hall, Staff.

At Downshire-hill, Hampstead, Mrs. Charles Malton.

J. Cugnoni, M.D. of Upper Thornhaugh-street.

In Lower Berkeley-st. the widow of Thos. Hibbert, esq. of Chalfont, Bucks.

BERKS.—*Jan.* 23. At Lovell-hill Cottage, James Cumming, esq. F. S. A. and late of the Office of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Jan. 27. At Reading, in his 80th year, John Shuttleworth, esq. formerly of Elsinore, and late of London, merchant.

Jan. 30. Eliza-Harriott, widow of Michael Anthony, esq. of Sheppon House.

Feb. 3. In Oxford-road, Reading, aged 100, Mr. Sam. Stepney. Until within a few days of his death, he could see to read the smallest print without the aid of glasses, and at 96, was in full possession of all his faculties. He has left a widow, aged 96, who had been his wife for 70 years.

Feb. 5. At his seat, near Reading, Cha. Dickinson, esq. of Stafford-row, London, and Farley-hill, Berks, many years an active Magistrate of Berkshire, a Fellow of the Antiquarian Society, one of the original proprietors of the Royal Institution, and a member of several of the most distinguished Literary Clubs. Descended from an ancient family, he was through life remarkable for the polish and amenity of manner which best characterise a gentleman, as well as for the grace and power of his conversation, and the variety and exactness of his acquirements. His large estates in Somersetshire, Jamaica, &c. devolve on an infant daughter.

BUCKS.—At Chesham, aged 99, Mr. Wm. Price. He was, until a few weeks before his death, in the full possession of all his faculties. He was the eldest member of the

Goldsmiths' Company, and used frequently to express a wish that he might attain the age of 100, for he would, in that case, he said, be entitled to an annuity allowed by the Company to those of their members who live to be centenarians.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan.* 30. At Cheadle Hall, aged 83, Mary, widow of Jas. Harrison, esq.

Feb. 1. At the Elms, near Bentley, aged 55 years, universally regretted, John Twemlow, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Jan.* 14. In Shoddon Gate, Carlisle, after a long illness, aged 73, Mr. Wm. Pitt. He possessed various scientific acquirements, and rationally employed his leisure in philosophical recreations; his meteorological observations were singularly accurate, and he usually communicated the result to the Monthly Magazine.

Jan. 30. At Burtholme, near Brompton, aged 100, Mr. Timothy Lowthian.

DERBY.—*Jan.* 20. At the Elms, Derby, aged 60, E. Ward, esq.

Feb. 10. Aged 21, Robert-Hayhurst, 3d son of the Rev. John Hancock Hall, of Risley Hall.

DEVON.—*Lately.* At Chudleigh, Commander Tho. Arscott, R. N.

At Sidmouth, Eliza-Mary, only dau. of Lieut.-col. Stevens.

Feb. 6. At Alphington, Exeter, the wife of Thos. Hoggard, esq. late of Antigua.

Feb. 7. At Sidmouth, Josias Readshaw Morley, esq. of Marrick Park, Yorkshire.

DORSET.—*Jan.* 20. At Wareham, aged 76, Rich. Robinson, esq. father of the M. P. for Worcester. His father was Rector of Coombe Keynes, and of East Stoke, Dorset, and his uncle served the office of High Sheriff of that county in 1766.

Feb. 11. At Francis Woodforde's, Esq. Sherborne, aged 52, Jane, wife of the Rev. W. F. Grove, of Melbury Abbas, Dorset.

Feb. 12. At Abbotsbury Castle, aged 28, the Hon. Giles-Digby-Robert Fox-Strangways, Capt. 7th Hussars, brother to the Earl of Ilchester. He was the 2d son of Henry-Thomas, 2d and late Earl, by Juliana, dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Digby, Dean of Durham, brother of the 1st Earl Digby.

DURHAM. *Feb.* 1. Aged 34, Mr. Thos. Green, of South Shields, son of the late Rob. Green, esq. This gentleman displayed his brave and humane character in rescuing, at the imminent peril of his own life, and when every hope had ceased, the crews of two vessels wrecked near Tynemouth, Dec. 2, 1825.

ESSEX.—*Jan.* 29. At Clavering, aged 87, Mary, relict of Mr. Wm. Wales, mathematical master of Christ's Hospital, who accompanied Capt. Cook as astronomer in his second voyage round the world.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 23. At Cheltenham, aged 72, James Dunsford, esq. upwards of 30 years the Chief Clerk to the Oxford Canal Company, from which office he retired a few years since.

Feb. 1. Aged 22, Eliz. Jones, eldest dau. of T. Hardwicke, esq. of Tytherington.

Feb. 8. At Bristol, John Whitfield, esq. of St. Edmund Hall, Oxford.

Feb. 9. At the Wilderness, Eliz. relict of John Colchester, esq. of Westbury-on-Severn.

Feb. 11. At Northland-cottage, Cheltenham, Mrs. M. Hodges, eldest dau. of the late Wickers Hodges, esq. of Highgate.

Feb. 12. Aged 53, William Sealy, esq. of Shirehampton.

HANTS.—*Feb.* 5. At Emsworth, aged 49, Maurice Evans, esq. Navy Agent.

Jan. 18. At Chawton, aged 87, the relict of Rev. Geo. Austen.

At Portsea, aged 87, Mr. Lowcay, R. N. who has left four sons in the Naval Service—Commander H. Lowcay, and Lieut. Wm. Robert, and George Lowcay.

HEREFORD.—At Hereford, aged 97, Philip Lane (better known by his appellation of "*Blind Phil*"), who for nearly 70 years was bell-ringer at Hereford Cathedral.

HERTS.—*Feb.* 8. At Little Berkhamstead, aged 17, Henry, youngest son of late John Stratton, esq.

Feb. 9. At Shenley, Rachel, wife of J. M. Winter, esq.

KENT.—*Jan.* 27. At Beckenham, H. Warren, esq. late of Dedham-grove, Essex.

Jan. 28. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 50, Miss Eliz. Fry, of Grove House, equally distinguished for true Christian piety and extensive benevolence.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At the Cavalry Barracks, at Hulme, near Manchester, Major Soulsby, 2d Drag. Guards.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 13. At Great Bowden, aged 70, Anne, wife of Hen. Shuttleworth, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*Feb.* 0. At Lincoln, Mrs. Sophia Sill, sister of the late Joseph Sill, esq. of Bath (formerly of Lincoln) and of the Viscountess de Tagoah, of Piccadilly.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb.* 18. At Gunnersbury House (the seat of his uncle, Major Morison), aged 24, Capt. Geo. Nixon Ramsay, 6th Enniskillen Reg. Drag. only son of Major-Gen. Ramsay, of the White Friars, Canterbury.

NORFOLK.—*Feb.* 10. At Barwick House, aged 27, Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Wm. Hoste, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*Dec.* 15. Aged 60, Matthew Wilson, esq. of Kettering. He bequeathed various sums to religious and charitable institutions; amongst which are, to the Northampton General Infirmary, 500*l.*; to the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1000*l.*; and to the London Missionary Society, 500*l.*

NORTHUMB.—*Jan.* 16. At Berwick Hill, aged 104, Mrs. Barbara Olive.

Jan. 27. At Alnwick, Thos. Bell, esq. Solicitor.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*Jan.* 16. At Cornwell, Francis Penyston, esq. whose character as a gentleman and a magistrate will long embalm his memory with respect.

Jan. 21. Aged 22, Mr. Joseph Richmond Dowson, Commoner of Queen's College, son of Rev. Wm. Dowson, of Graystock, Cumberland, and nephew of Dr. Dowson, formerly Principal of Edmund Hall.

Jan. 31. At Middle Aston, aged 101, Mary, wife of Mr. Wm. Faithorn, late of High Wycomb.

Feb. 9. In her 99th year, Mrs. Jane Trollope, of St. Giles's, Oxford. She was the dau. of Thos. Trollope, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and died in the mansion-house in which she was born. She was sister-in-law to Thos. Rowney, esq. M. P. for Oxford for several Parliaments.

Feb. 10. At Oxford, aged 54, Mr. T. Hollis, possessed of a kind disposition and benevolent heart.

Feb. 12. At Studley Priory, Le Blount, fourth son of Sir Alex. Croke.

SALOP.—*June* 13. Aged 18, Matilda-Eliz. second dau. of Thomas Parr, esq. of Lythwood Hall.

Feb. 13. At Ludlow, aged 58, Gervaise Thorp, esq. M.D.

SOMERSET.—*Jan.* 26. In Stanhope-st. Bath, aged 95, Mrs. Charlotte Giberne, maternal aunt of Rev. Geo. Butler, D.D. Head Master of Harrow School. Her remains were buried, Feb. 2, in a family vault in Weston Church-yard, Bath, the Rev. Weeden Butler, of Chelsea, nephew to the deceased, and one of her legatees, attending as chief mourner.

Jan. 17. At Montacute, Anne, youngest dau. of J. Phelips, Esq.

Jan. 21. At Yeovil, Geo. Proctor Upton, Esq. solicitor, Mayor of Lyme Regis, and steward to the Earl of Westmorland.

Lately. At Bath, aged 66, Mary, widow of Martin Dempsey, esq. of Clarges-st.

Feb. 7. In Bath, aged 42, Lucy, wife of John Benett, esq. M. P. for Wilts, and dau. of late Edmund Lambert, esq. of Boyton.

SUFFOLK. — *Feb.* 12. At Milden-hall, Joseph Andrews, esq.

SURREY.—*Jan.* 15. Aged 64, Henry Woods, esq. of Purcroft, Chertsey. His moral and religious character was through life unimpeachable. Possessing great memory and talents, it was his delight to diffuse his extensive knowledge.

Feb. 2. At Limpsfield, aged 84, Clement Samuel Strong, esq.

Feb. 4. At the Rectory, Stoke D'Abernon, Eliz. wife of Rev. Philip Vaillant.

Feb. 11. At his son-in-law's, Capt. Johnson, of Croydon, aged 86, Mr. Joseph Cooke, Surgeon.

Feb. 15. At Bridgfield House, Wandsworth, Ann, relict of Wm. Atkinson, esq. late of Stockwell, and Austin-friars, London.

SUSSEX.—*Jan.* 11. At Runkton-cottage, near Chichester, Lady Collins, widow of Sir John Collins, R. N.

Jan. 20. At Chichester, Rich. Murray, esq. banker.

Jan. 23. At Brighton, aged 57, Major Hugh Falconer.

Jan. 24. At Storrington, the widow of Col. Harry Bisshopp.

Jan. 29. At Brighton, aged 53, Josiah Robert Harrison, esq. late of the firm of Boydell and Co, Printsellers, Cheapside.

Feb. 1. At Hastings, aged 80, the relict of the Right Hon. Theophilus Jones. She was dau. of Col. John Murray, M. P. co. Monaghan, by Mary, dau. of Cadwallader, 9th Lord Blayney; and was consequently sister to the late Countess of Clermont and the Dowager Lady Rossmore.

Feb. 11. Aged 22, Edw. Wm. 3d son of T. R. Ridge, esq. of Fyning House.

Feb. 13. In her 23d year, Caroline, 3d dau. of the Rev. Rich. Wetherell, of Pashley House, Ticehurst.

Feb. 19. At Brighton, Charlotte, wife of Thos. Lockwood, esq. and 3d dau. of the late Lord George Manners Sutton.

WARWICK.—*Feb.* 7. Aged 74, Millisent, youngest and only surviving sister of the late John Newdigate Ludford, esq. D. C. L. of Ansley Hall.

Feb. 8. Aged 54, Susan, wife of T. F. Steele Perkins, esq. of Sutton Coldfield.

WESTMORELAND.—*Jan.* 12. At Temple Sowerby, in his 80th year, Joshua Marriott, esq. formerly of Rusholme, near Manchester.

WILTSHIRE.—*Jan.* 22. At an advanced age, John Garrett, Esq. of Market Lavington.

Jan. 23. At Salisbury, Geo. Baker, esq.

Jan 27. At Great Bedwin, aged 102, Eliz. Sopp, widow.

Jan. 28. At Warminster, Jane Eliz. eldest dau. of Hezekiah Wyche, Esq. of Salisbury.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 24. At the Link, parish of Leigh, aged 102, Catherine Hill. She had been confined to her bed, on account of bodily weakness, and had lost her sight, but her mental faculties and hearing were unimpaired until nearly the end of her life.

Feb. 5. At Rose Lawn, near Worcester, at an advanced age, Margaret, relict of Francis Wheeley, Esq. of Birmingham.

YORKSHIRE.—*Jan.* 20. At Easingwold, aged 83, Thos. Jackson, Esq. formerly an eminent tanner there.

Feb. 9. At the Grove, Richmond, Maria Juliana, wife of Thos. Stapleton, Esq. of Drax, and sister of Sir Wm. Gerard, Bart. She was the second dau. of Sir Robert Causfield Gerard, the 9th Bart. of Bryn, by Cath. dau. of Wm. Anderton, of Buxton, Esq.

Feb. 11. Aged 51, Mr. Rich. Garland, of Hull, solicitor. He was a man of great literary attainments, and author of "A Tour in Teesdale, including Rokeby and its

environs." He was also the translator of "Dellon's Account of the Inquisition at Goa;" and of "Skioldebrand's Picturesque Tour to the North Cape."

ISLE OF MAN.—*Jan.* 10. At Castletown, aged 28, Mary Anne, wife of Nicholas Taubman Christian, Esq. and eldest dau. of Major Hooke, R. A.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan.* 5. James Maxwell, esq. of Kirkcudbright.

Jan. 7. In North Hanover-street, Edinburgh, aged 64, Mr. Peter Marshall, artist, inventor of the ingenious Peristrephic Panorama.

Jan. 17. At Edinburgh, Anne, wife of J. A. Robertson, esq. M. D. youngest dau. of late Charles Lockhart, esq. of New Hall, Ross-shire.

Jan. 24. At Wellshot House, near Glasgow, aged 64, Wm. Forlong, esq.

Jan. 27. At Springland, Perthshire, Jane-Eliz. youngest dau. of David Geo. Sandeman, esq.

Jan. 28. In Edinburgh, Robert Allow, esq. Lecturer on Surgery, and one of the Surgeons of the Royal Infirmary.

At Glasgow College, aged 84, George Jardine, esq. Professor of Logic in that University.

Feb. 5. At Press, near Edinburgh, aged 57, Alex. Henderson, esq. late Chief Magistrate of that city.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* In Dublin, Eliza, dau. of the late Adam Marshall, esq. of Edinburgh.

At Ballina, aged 117, Mr. H. Gallagher.

Jan. 10. At the Palace, Waterford, Frances, wife of the Hon. and Right Rev. Rich. Bourke, Lord Bishop of that diocese. This excellent and accomplished woman was the second dau. of the late Most Rev. Rob. Fowler, Archbp. of Dublin, and sister to the present Bp. of Ossory, and the Countess of Kilkenny.

Jan. 15. At Larne, David Linn, esq. surgeon, half-pay 62d reg. His remains were interred at the family burying-place at Rashee.

At Fruit-hill, co. Derry, aged 72, Conolly M'Causland Gage, esq. late of the Mall, Clifton, near Bristol.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* 5. At Rajkote, East Indies, aged 22, Lieut. Alex. Balmanno, 2d Bombay Light Cavalry, youngest son of Alex. Balmanno, esq. of Upper Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. and Netter's Hall, Hawkhurst, Kent.

Aug. 12. On board the Duchess of Athol, at Singapore, on his passage home, Chas. Gore Houlton, esq. of Bombay Civil Service, second son of Col. Houlton, of Farleigh Castle, Somerset.

Nov. At Tampico, Mexico, Commodore Chas. Thurlow Smith, of the Mexican Navy, late Post Captain in the British Service (commanding the Hibernia, Undaunted, &c.), and nephew to Sir Sidney Smith.

Jan. 23. At Marseilles, Capt. Henry Thomson, R.N.

Feb. 10. At Montereau Faut Youne, in France, John Spurrier, esq. formerly of Yardley Bury, Herts.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 24, to Feb. 13, 1827.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males - 1073	2062		Males - 847	1729	
Females - 989			Females - 882		
Whereof have died under two years old					418

Between				
2 and 5	418	50 and 60	193
5 and 10	96	60 and 70	181
10 and 20	70	70 and 80	133
20 and 30	117	80 and 90	63
30 and 40	157	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	189		

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending Feb. 9.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
53	5	36	2	28	4	39	5	46	2	47	6

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 60*s.* to 90*s.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 19*s.* Clover 6*l.* 17*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 5*s.* Straw 1*l.* 16*s.* Clover 6*l.* 6*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 19. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.* to 0*s.* 0*d.*		
Mutton	4*s.* 0*d.* to 4*s.* 8*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 19:			
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	2253	Calves	112
Pork	4*s.* 2*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	26,660	Pigs	120

COAL MARKET, Feb. 19, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 39*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 45*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 84*s.* 0*d.* Curd 88*s.*—CANDLES, 9*s.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, Feb. 19, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	145 0	£. 6 10
Barnsley	285 0	13 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	268 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	142 0	9 10
Coventry	1100 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	—	18 0
Croydon	2 15	—
Derby	—	8 0
Dudley	89 0	4 10
Ellesmere and Chester	99 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	288 0	10 & 3 bs
Grand Surrey	51 0	3 0
Grand Union	23 0	—
Grand Western	7½ 0	—
Grantham	190 0	9 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	25¾ 0	1 1
Lancaster	37 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	385 0	16 0
Leicester	385 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	86 0	4 0
Loughborough	—	197 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	196 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	40 0	—
Neath	330 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	123 0	4 0
Regent's	34½ 0	—
Rochdale	84 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	780	40 0
Stourbridge	305 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	41 0	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	— 0	12 10
Severn and Wye	31½ 0	1 18
Thames and Medway	15 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	34	1 10
Ditto, Black	22½	1 1
Trent and Mersey	1850 0	75 & bs.
Warw. and Birming.	270 0	11 0
Warwick and Napton	235 0	11 0
Wilts and Berks	5 5	—
Worc. and Birming.	45 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	5 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	83 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	195½ 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	83½ 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	70 0	3½ 0 do.
Bristol	100 0	2 10
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	5½ 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	43 0	1 10
Vauxhall	20 0	1 0
Waterloo	6 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	29 0	1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	25 0	1 1
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	8 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	122 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	64½ 0	3 0
Kent	28½ 0	—
Manchester & Salford	35 0	—
South London	90 0	3 0
West Middlesex	68 0	2 15
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	55½ 0	2 10
Atlas	8¼ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4 0	0 5
County Fire	—	2 10
Eagle	4¼ 0	0 5
Globe	142 0	7 0
Guardian	18½ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	90 0	5 0
Ditto Life	7 0	0 8
Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Protector Fire	¾ dis.	0 1 3
Provident Life	19 0	0 18
Rock Life	2⅞ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	245 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	32½ dis.	—
Bolanos	20 pm.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	par	—
British Iron	26 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	19 0	—
General	1¾ dis.	—
Pasco Peruvian	14 dis.	—
Potosi	3½ dis.	—
Real Del Monte	50 pm.	—
Tlalpuxahua	40 pm.	—
United Mexican	10½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	19 dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	56 0	3 0
Ditto, New	1¼ pm.	0 12
City	157 0	9 0
Ditto, New	87 0	5 0
Imperial	5½ dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	4½ dis.	5 p.ct.
General United	8¼ dis.	6 p.ct.
British	12 dis.	—
Bath	13 0	0 16
Birmingham	50 0	3 0
Birmingham&Stafford	5½ dis.	—
Brighton	10 dis.	3 p.ct.
Bristol	24 0	1 6
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	54 0	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	8 pm.	—
Auction Mart	17½ 0	—
Annuity, British	10 dis.	—
Bank, Irish Provincial	4½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	83	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	20 0	1 0
Margate Pier	180 0	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Jan. 26, to Feb. 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°		
26	22	32	32	29, 67	fair, snow
27	32	34	24	30, 17	fair, snow
28	26	39	45	, 05	fair, snow
29	42	46	37	29, 89	fair, snow
30	36	42	37	, 76	fair, snow
31	40	45	42	, 70	cloudy
F. 1	40	43	37	, 74	cloudy
2	34	39	30	, 93	fair
3	29	32	29	30, 41	fine
4	30	37	35	, 50	cloudy
5	34	35	31	, 48	fair
6	32	39	32	, 29	cloudy
7	33	40	31	, 39	fine
8	29	35	28	, 45	fine
9	28	35	29	, 36	fine
10	29	36	30	, 09	fine

Farenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°		
11	29	31	32	29, 80	cloudy
12	35	39	35	, 88	cloudy
13	32	38	29	30, 11	fair
14	30	39	35	, 03	cloudy
15	34	35	29	29, 93	fair, snow
16	23	31	23	30, 15	cloudy
17	19	30	22	29, 94	fair
18	24	29	24	30, 05	fair
19	25	29	23	29, 86	fair
20	25	32	30	, 70	cloudy
21	32	27	32	, 68	cloudy
22	32	39	26	, 90	fair
23	25	39	32	30, 03	fair
24	29	39	29	29, 95	fair
25	34	41	33	30, 12	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 29, to February 26, 1827, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
29	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	202¾	79⅞ 80½	79¼ ¾	87½	87	94½ 5⅛	96	19	234½	47 49 pm.	28 29 pm.	28 29 pm.
1	202½	80½ ⅞	78⅞ 80¼	87¾	87⅜	75 ⅞	96⅝	19¼	238¼	49 pm.	30 28 pm.	30 28 pm.
2	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	203¼	81⅛ 80⅞	80½ ⅛	88⅛	87¾	95⅞ 6⅛	97	19⅛	—	48 50 pm.	29 30 pm.	29 30 pm.
5	—	81¼ ⅝	80½ ⅞	—	88⅛	96⅛ ⅝	97⅝	19⅜	240	50 51 pm.	28 30 pm.	28 30 pm.
6	207	82½ ¼	81⅞ ⅜	89½	88⅜	97 ⅜	97⅞	19½	—	52 54 pm.	30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
7	—	82⅛ 1¾	81⅜ 80⅞	—	88¼	97 6¾	97⅜	19½	—	54 52 pm.	30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
8	207	81¾ 2¼	81 ½	89¾	88⅝	97½ 7	97¾	19½	242½	52 54 pm.	30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
9	—	82½ 3⅛	81¾ 2⅜	90	89⅝	97 ⅝	98⅜	19⅝	245	52 54 pm.	30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
10	207	82⅞ ⅝	82⅜ 1⅞	89	—	97⅝ 7	—	19¾	—	54 56 pm.	30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
12	207½	82⅝ ¾	81⅞ 2⅛	—	89¼	97¼ ⅛	98⅛	19⅝	—	54 55 pm.	31 32 pm.	31 33 pm.
13	208	82¾ 3¼	82 ½	89⅞	89½	97¼ ⅝	98⅜	19⅝	244½	55 57 pm.	32 34 pm.	34 34 pm.
14	208¼	83⅝ ⅞	82⅞ 3⅛	90¾	89⅞	97⅞ 8⅛	99	19⅞	—	55 57 pm.	35 37 pm.	35 37 pm.
15	208¾	83¼ ⅜	82⅜ ⅝	90¼	89⅜	97⅝ ¾	98½	19⅞	—	55 53 pm.	36 33 pm.	36 33 pm.
16	—	83⅜ 3	82⅝ ¼	89¾	89¼	97¾ ⅜	98⅝	19⅞	—	55 53 pm.	33 34 pm.	33 34 pm.
17	—	82½ ⅞	81¾ 2	—	88⅞	97 ¼	98¼	19¾	243	—	32 33 pm.	32 33 pm.
19	—	80¾ 1	79¾ 80⅜	87¼	87½	95 96	97	19¾	—	52 48 pm.	28 31 pm.	28 31 pm.
20	208¼	82½ ⅛	80⅞ 1¾	88⅝	88⅜	97 6⅝	97¾	19½	—	48 50 pm.	30 31 pm.	30 31 pm.
21	208	82¾ ¼	82 1½	89⅛	89	97¼ 6⅞	97¾	19⅝	—	50 52 pm.	32 33 pm.	32 33 pm.
22	208	82½ ⅝	81¾ 2	89½	89	96⅞ 7¼	98⅛	19¾	244	52 54 pm.	33 34 pm.	33 34 pm.
23	207.	83⅝ 3	82⅞ ¼	89¾	89	97¾ ¼	98⅝	19¾	245½	52 53 p .	33 34 pm.	33 34 pm.
24	Hol	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	207½	83¾ 3	83 2⅜	—	89¼	97¾ ¼	98⅜	19⅝	245½	52 54 pm.	33 34 pm.	33 34 pm.

South Sea Stock, Feb. 7, 88⅞. Feb. 23, 90⅛.—New South Sea Ann. Feb. 1, 79⅝.
Old South Sea Ann. Feb. 21, 82⅜.—Feb. 26, 83⅜.

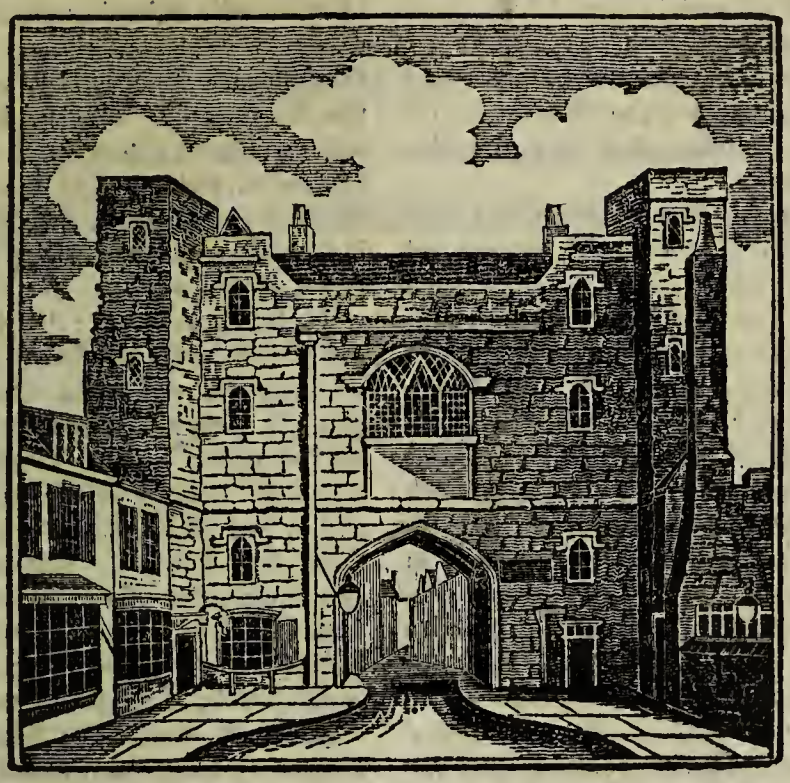
RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M.Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit.Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit Gaz.--Lit.Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle2
Carmarth.-Chelms 2
Chelten.2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry2-Cumberl.
Derby 2 --Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5



Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk .Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp
Nottingham2..Oxf.2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries2
Stamford2.Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield ..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmorland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York4
Man 2...Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

MARCH, 1827.

[PUBLISHED APRIL 2.]

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with the Representation of an ANCIENT CUP; and Views of the NEW CHURCH of ST. JOHN, HOXTON; and CHAPEL of ST. BARNABAS, St. Luke's, Middlesex.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

The writer of an article signed VERAX in our Magazine for Nov. 1825, p. 399, is respectfully solicited to forward his real address to us immediately: the institution he has so strongly recommended being on the point of formation.

We refer EXPLORATOR to the College of Arms, where his inquiries will receive all the elucidation which they admit. The names Tomlins and Tomkins are both evidently diminutives of Tom; and Tomlinson and Tomkinson can, therefore, both mean nothing more than 'the son of little Tom.'

Mr. JOSIAH PRATT says, "If Philalethes (p. 508) will apprise me how I may convey to him the copy of Bishop Hall's 'Peace of Rome,' which, as he states, I purchased in 1821, it shall be at his service, for his own use, or for any public purpose to which he may be pleased to apply it. It did not appear to me, having availed myself of the very valuable 'Dissuasive from Popery,' which is prefixed to the volume, that the contradictions among the Roman Catholic Doctors would sufficiently interest the reader to justify the re-publication of the work."

A CORRESPONDENT observes, that the architectural improvements at Christ's Hospital proceed rapidly, and are highly creditable to the taste and skill of the architect, John Shaw, esq. The great dining hall, when completed, will exceed 180 feet in length. It is in the interesting style of Henry VIII.'s reign, and has been copied from the hall of Hampton Court Palace, from which noble model, however, it differs in many respects. A precise imitation of any ancient design for a building in a new situation, is seldom desirable, but in the deviations proposed, whether for the sake of increasing or varying the enrichments, good taste requires that the *style* of the original be scrupulously maintained; and this rule has been observed by Mr. Shaw, who will doubtless render the hall of Christ's Hospital one of the most magnificent banqueting rooms in England.

Mr. STORER, in reference to his work on the British Cathedrals, claims our impartiality to make the following statement. Mr. Britton, in his Preface to the fifth Volume of Architectural Antiquities just published, says, "The terms Saxon and Gothic have been much confounded, and indiscriminately used by almost every writer who has published opinions or observations on the subject, whilst that of Norman has been improperly and unfairly omitted by the writer of the literary part of Storer's account of Cathedrals." From this observation it may be supposed, that the writer alluded to has paid no attention whatever to the term Norman, instead of which he has not hesitated in "roundly affirming that there is no such thing in existence as any peculiar style of architecture invented or even adopted by the Normans." The reader is referred to a long note in the account of Peterborough Cathedral, published in the first Part of Mr. Storer's publication, and the opinions which it developes are repeated in many subsequent pages of the work.

C. K. P. observes; "One of your Correspondents lately alluded to the continuation of Baronets' names in the Almanacks, &c. though their titles are extinct; permit me on the other hand to mention, that several titles are omitted in the last Court Calendar which yet undoubtedly exist,—for instance, Cope and Farmer. The representation of the latter, Sir George Farmer, resides in Ireland; his gallant grandfather, Captain Farmer, was a native of the county of Cork, —not York, as in the Baronetage book."

J. G. N. writes: "The last Baronetcy created by King James the First (the founder of the order) was bestowed on Sir Thomas Playters, of Sotterley in Suffolk, knight; whose descendant Sir John, the eighth Baronet (mentioned in Kimber's Baronetage, 1771, vol. III. p. 438,) died about 1790. Since that period the family has not been noticed in the pocket Baronetages, nor does Betham include it in his quarto of 1801. —In the Gent. Mag. for 1806, p. 451, M. M. enquired why the name of Sir Charles Playters was omitted in the Court Calendars, and in page 777 of the same volume is the following death: 'July 8, at his apartments at Hayneford, co. Norfolk, in his 58th year, Sir Charles Playters, bart. He is succeeded in title by his half-brother William, now abroad.' In the Court Calendar of 1807, the name of Sir Wm. Playters is inserted in the list of Baronets; but not in that of 1809. Qu. what was the descent of Sir Charles and Sir William, and is the title now extinct?"

J. D. OXON states, in reply to the enquiry made by "A Plain Speaker," p. 112, on 2 Sam. i. 23, of "David's lamentation over Saul and Jonathan," that the most rational interpretation seems to be as follows: "Saul and Jonathan were lovely and pleasant in their lives," or, according to our marginal annotation, "sweet," i. e. simply towards the people, but not towards one another.

N. would be obliged by an explanation of *Stump-pye*, which occurs in Ashmole's elaborate folio, on the Order of the Garter, and is mentioned in two or three of the lists of the dishes prepared for the great official dinners of the Knights. Neither in Pegge's "Form of Cury," nor in Warner's "Culinary Antiquities," nor in May's, Rabisha's, or other old Cookery Books, is there any account of *stump-pye*.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW HORSE ARMOURY AT THE TOWER.

Mr. Urban, *March* 1.

As you deemed my former Letter detailing the commencement of my proceedings at the Tower, of that public interest, as to insert it in your valuable Miscellany, I am induced to trouble you with this, which gives notice of their termination. Had the order from the Honourable Board of Ordnance to their inferior agents at the Tower, to render me every assistance, been without exception cordially complied with, this period would have arrived long ago; but the obstacles which the Clerk of the Works and his partisans have, through a petty jealousy, contrived to throw in my way, and of which I have been obliged to complain to the Board, delayed the time until it has excited just complaints on the part of the public.

I hope, by means of your Magazine, to put on record that I have had nothing to do with what is called the Spanish Armoury, which still continues the cradle of falsehood, nor with the contemptible puppet-show of Queen Elizabeth, which I should conceive would disgrace even Bartholomew Fair. Nor have I had any thing to do with the new building for the Horse Armoury, erected without any knowledge of how effect is produced, with the exception of substituting some of Mr. Willement's painted glass for the childish and tasteless *ornaments* of two out of four semicircular windows.

You may remember that the row of Kings, as it was called, bid defiance to truth. One of my objects was, therefore, to restore the suits of armour to their real dates. Having ousted William the Conqueror, Richard I. Edw. III. John of Gaunt, and Henry V. I recommended to the Board that the true costume of those times should be painted on five of the canvas blinds, Henry III. Edw. II. and Richard III. being represented on the three remaining ones, my intention being to give ocular demonstration of the propriety of what I had done. My motive does not appear, however, to have been clearly understood, as no order has been given to prepare them. Otherwise, when the blinds (as in summer) were all pulled down, the room would have contained a complete series of military costume, from the time of the Conquest to that of James II. inclusive. Another object has been to give the suits of armour the appearance of having within them living figures, instead of the disgusting spectacle, you may remember, of dislocated limbs, disjointed as if by the utmost exertion of the torture. A third, and no easy matter, especially with those on horseback, so to vary the attitudes, that there should not be two alike, in lieu of one position, as previously, for the whole.

These three things I have effected. Another likewise, attended with great difficulty, from the repetition, was to dispose of the detached pieces on the walls with as much taste as in my power. Whether I have been successful here, the public must judge; but in the hopes of rendering a service to the country, I have given above thirty whole days of my time to this purpose, working on each of them as hard as any of the artificers. I must beg them also to understand, that I have had only common carpenters to form what was wanted of the human figure, and common house painters to execute the heraldry; and that I was charged to bear in mind, that on all occasions the strictest economy was to be attended to. What my intentions might have been, had these matters been otherwise, is what I call on the public in justice to consider, rather

than what they are; nor do I suppose they could expect that I should make good the deficiencies in the actual armour, occasioned by the lawless proceedings of the civil wars.

Because Edward I. in his last campaign in Wales, had interspersed his archers and cavalry, it was supposed by those who arranged the armoury on the Restoration of Charles II. that these archers were dismounted; quite contrary to the fact; and therefore they asserted that the ancient mode of drawing up armies was by placing the cavalry and infantry alternately; and they endeavoured to represent this idea, using, forsooth, heavy cavalry suits of the time of Charles I. for their infantry. This absurdity I have entirely abolished, and at the same time removed the lateral props for holding the horses, which now appear to stand without any support, except their own legs.

The row of equestrian figures is disposed strictly according to the consecutive dates of the armour, as painted above, but of the names of contemporary owners, assigned to them for the sake of uniformity, I cannot, if called upon, produce the proofs of the identity of more than eight or ten. Should the Board of Ordnance at any time think of printing a catalogue raisonnée, these particulars might be fully stated; in the mean time, I shall recommend that those known should be marked in the present sale catalogues with an asterisk.

I have, notwithstanding all the efforts of the Clerk of the Works to prevent it, introduced four glass cases to hold a succession of hand fire-arms, and the more curious detached specimens. As I had dispossessed Edw. III. and Henry V. from being falsely represented, I suggested the propriety of applying to the Archbishop and dignitaries of Canterbury for the jupon, tournament-helmet, knight's cap and crest, shield and gauntlets of Edward the Black Prince; to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, for the tournament-helmet, shield and saddle of Henry V.; to the trustees of the British Museum * for the sword of Edward V. as Earl of Chester; and that attributed to Hugh Lupus; for the steel embossed target of the time of Henry VIII. and the ditto casque of a demi-lancer of the reign of Elizabeth, both falsely called Roman; and a couple of two-handed swords; and to the Earl Marshal, for the sword and dagger of James IV. of Scotland. These congregated in one of the glass cases, would have been highly valuable illustrations of the military history of England, and as each would have written over it by whom it was sent, while a receipt would have been given, acknowledging the right of possession to be in the party sending it, I was in hopes this would have been effected. The things would not only be more useful in such a place, but in far better custody; as to instance solely the jupon of the Black Prince; exposure to the air has destroyed the original colours, and a very eminent artist, now no more, showed me a large piece he had cut off from it. Those in the churches are not safe then in their present position, with the exception of the jupon, as it has been removed; and as no rights would have been sacrificed by my proposal, I cannot help regretting that it has not been carried into effect, though I have written three long letters on the subject.

I beg that I may not in these observations be supposed to cast any reflection on the Board of Ordnance; for it would be most unworthy in me, were I not distinctly to avow that the conduct I have experienced from them has been in every respect attentive and obliging.

As a tribute most justly due to the Master General of the Ordnance, under whose auspices the improvement, as I trust I may call it, has been effected, I have taken care that the exhibition should commence and terminate with the spoils of Waterloo.

Announcing, therefore, that I expect this national collection of armour to be open to the public next month, I subscribe myself, Yours, &c.

SAM. R. MEYRICK.

* Lord Stowell kindly undertook this office at my suggestion, but the Trustees found that the presents having been made by the Sloane family, a subsequent Act of Parliament prevented their removal.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 20.

THE following extracts from a letter of a Midshipman in the Indian Seas, dated Trincomalee, Oct. 18, 1826, may be interesting to your readers. W. R.

We left Madras on the 20th May, and after running across the Bay of Bengal, reached Rangoon on the 28th, and sailed up the river as long as one tide would carry us, and anchored just in sight of the golden Pagoda. We sent our despatches that night to his Majesty's ship Champion, then lying before the town, where she has been ever since, and is now, with her people, *half eaten up by musquitoes.* Having heard that we should not remain here longer than 24 hours, I determined, if possible, to have a peep at the town, for which purpose I joined a party of the gun-room officers. We started the next morning with the tide, and on our arrival at the town, I was surprised at the wretched appearance of the inhabitants. I do not wonder at our soldiers and sailors being so sickly whilst on this most desperate service, for in the rainy season Rangoon is one complete swamp. The town is built on piles, and the huts are made of bamboo, which appear to me to be merely four stout bamboos placed upright, to form the four angles of the buildings, and others to form the flooring, secured horizontally about four feet from the ground; the roofs, &c. are of bamboo mats. It would not take a man more than a week to build his own house. I observed some of these huts by the roadside standing in stagnant pools, with the filth and dirt of the huts collected under the flooring, the inhabitants being too indolent to remove it.

The Burmese appear to be a short stout race, and they go almost naked; they are a warlike people, fighting in war boats and stockades. The women have large rings through their noses and ears, and round their ancles and toes. They have a peculiar sort of vest, which is open all down the left side. They are well made, and walk gracefully; they have fine eyes, and I have seen some very pretty coloured women amongst them.

The remains of the ravages of war are still to be seen; I remarked that the sides of the smaller pagodas were full of large holes, which the soldiers had broken in expectation of finding treasure. They are now in the state of ruins, the golden Pagoda (a place of worship) excepted. The view from the road, on approaching this pagoda, is good and pleasing. The golden Pagoda is built on a mount: it is of great height, entirely solid, and gilded from the bottom to the top; the base is a large square of steps, upon which is a large dome. This will give you an idea of it, as I did not remain long enough to make a drawing or any remarks; but I believe the steps are the places where the Burmese perform their worship at sun-rise and sun-set. They fought hard for this spot, and repulsed our soldiers several times; but having gained the mount on one side, they drove the Burmese down the other, the steepest, and great was the havoc amongst them. This pagoda is surrounded by a sort of low ornamental wall, with niches for their gods, one of which I bought in the town; those in the niches were all taken or destroyed by the soldiers.

The Burmese are now very civil, and it is thought they will soon desert the place altogether. You would have smiled at the appearance of our party, as we were obliged to buy some Chinese chattars or umbrellas to protect us from the Sun.

There is an excellent view from the mount: it is all jungle outside the town, but a glimpse of the river here and there through it, gave it a very imposing appearance. The reflection that on the spot where I stood, many of our brave soldiers had fallen for their country, added greatly to its interest.

After leaving Rangoon, we steered to the southward. We first reached Tavay, and anchored at the mouth of the river, but not having had an opportunity of going on shore, I can say nothing of this place, except that at low water the monkies and baboons came down in parties of from 40 to 50 on the mud to pick cockles; and they afforded us some amusement. It is a beautiful country, but as the rainy season had just set in, I did not go to the jungle to shoot. We left this place for Penang, or Prince of Wales's Island. This is a place of considerable trade, and the land very fertile. The anchorage is between this island and the Queda shore. British goods may be bought here, but at very high prices, being brought out by the East India Company's ships. I was obliged to pay a dollar for a tooth-brush.

The town is neatly built, and clean. The Chinese are the workmen at all places I have yet been to in this quarter of the globe, and they are an

industrious race of people; they always sit down to their work. The streets seem to be inhabited by the different tradesmen or workmen, such as one street full of blacksmiths, another of carpenters, and so on with all the other artificers; the gentlemen living a mile or two from the town, amongst groves of cocoa-nut trees, in houses suited to the climate. The average heat on our main deck with all the ports open, which is the coolest place on board, was from 85 to 90; it was at 94 at Madras on the main deck. There are two hotels here, which made it pleasant for us, when we went on shore; horses could be obtained, and I had many delightful rides about the island. I rode out to the water-fall, which is about 60 or 70 feet in the fall; the noise of the water was so great, that I could not make my companions hear me, although not far off.

Cocoa-nuts are so plentiful, that they are scarcely noticed; they are plucked when green for the sake of the milk; it is a pleasant drink taken early in the morning. Toddy is also taken from the cocoa-nut trees, but these trees bear no fruit; it is merely the sap which is collected in pots suspended to a cut branch. Great quantities of oil are extracted from the cocoa-nut, which, when used, burns very clear. With this oil the natives rub themselves all over, to polish their black hides. It is not safe to bathe here, as the alligators are very numerous. Whilst we were staying here, a black fellow went to the beach to bathe some horses, when one of them was killed by an alligator.

From Penang we sailed for Malterea, passing through the straits of Callam, a most notorious place for pirates; in fact all along the Malay coast it is the same. It so happened we were obliged to anchor in these straits, on account of the wind failing, and the tide running against us. Merchants' ships seldom go through this passage, on account of the Prows which are manned by fifty or sixty men each, with a long gun in the bow on a swivel.

We went from Singapore to Pelio, very nearly under the line. We arrived at Trincomalee on the 16th Oct. I have made a few sketches. The Admiral is here; and on our arrival, we found his Majesty's ships Athol, Tamer, Hind, Larne, and Pandora; the Java and Success are expected daily.

To Dr. Patrick Curtis and the Titulary Bishops of Ireland.

Quo teneam vultus mutantem Protea nodo?

Sirs, *Tamlaghtard, March 6.*

I HAVE read your Petition to the Lords Spiritual and Temporal assembled in the present Parliament; and wish to make the following brief observations on it.

In the first place, Gentlemen, in this your address to the Upper House of our Legislature, it would have been well if you had borne in mind through the whole of it that you were craving a boon from his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury and his Suffragan Prelates of the Established Church, whose members in Ireland you impeach with the crime of exercising their privileges without due moderation, and that as Lords Spiritual, the guardians of the true Catholic faith of the empire, they have the precedence over the temporal Lords. It would have been prudent too in the drawing up of this petition, that you should have recollected the decided opinion, manifested more than once, upon your claims for political power, by the same august House, to the frustration of the hopes excited by your success in the House of Commons.

You begin by requiring AN ENTIRE REPEAL OF WHAT YOU CALL THE PENAL CODE; the proportionably small part of which that now remains upon our Statute-books, you say produces DISCONTENT among the professors of the religion of Rome in Ireland, and "diminishes that respect which a Christian people should entertain for those who are placed in authority over them." As to this Code, Sirs, it was enacted for the preservation of the Christian religion in these realms, unpolluted by the superstition of Italy; all that could be denominated penal in it was repealed between the years 1778 and 1798; the events of which latter year, together with the state in which you truly represent this Island to be in at the present time, from the agitation of your claims, demonstrate at once the wisdom and the foresight of those who enacted this Code; driven to the measure by their dear-bought experience of the intolerant and cruel

spirit of the Romish religion. Sir John Temple, Master of the Rolls in Ireland, collected and published his celebrated monitory records of the dreadful scenes of the middle of the seventeenth century, for the express purpose that *when this part of the realm should come to be replanted with British inhabitants, and settled once more in peace, such a course might be taken, and such provisions made, that it should not be in the power of the Romish peasantry to rise up, as they then and at former periods of our history did, to destroy and root them out, before they could put themselves into a posture of defence, or assemble to resist the assassins, whose ancestors in the same unchangeable spirit of popery, had so often lifted the latch of the English settlers' door, and sprinkled the hearthstone with the blood of his family.*—The conduct which justified this deprecated Code in the reign of James the Second, is matter of public history, and therefore need not be recapitulated here. The intrigues during the reign of Queen ANNE and the two first of the GEORGES, to restore the abdicated family to the throne, and re-establish the dominion of superstition in Ireland, are equally notorious;—the conduct of the Popish Bishop Coppinger, while the massacre of the Protestants was going on at Wexford Bridge in 1798, as well as the Edict of the Romish Prelates at Tullow, in 1809 are well known. While the pastorals of I. K. L. (John Kildare and Laughlin,) or if you please of DOCTOR DOYLE, manifest at once the credit due to the allegations in your petition, that "*you will not exercise any privilege, to which you are or may be entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant Religion, and that you have no intention to subvert the present Protestant Church Establishment.*"

How any men or body of men, who had, as you acknowledge in this petition, abjured the intention to weaken the Protestant religion, or subvert the Church established in Ireland—could conscientiously *collect rent, and number the people for the Demagogue Association in the Corn Exchange of Dublin, and support such newspapers as form the Popish press in Ireland, is to me a matter of astonishment, and will scarcely be credited by posterity.*

But the fact is, Gentlemen, that two temporal Kingdoms may as well coexist in one given area as two spiritual ones; the government of your Church, formed as we acknowledge it to be, on an apostolical model, and in this respect making a direct contrast to your faith, is so admirably fitted for the ruling of one great and undivided body of men; that a second, and exactly similar hierarchy could never exist in any country for half a century together without arranging the population of it against each other, and precipitating the great body of the people into a mortal contest with each other for ascendancy. It was on this account that the reformed Christians on the Continent of Europe could never hope for an Episcopal establishment, and on this account either your Hierarchy, or the Established Church of the Empire must be put down, before we can calculate on this unhappy Island, as you truly call it, being rescued from a state of misery, unparalleled perhaps on earth, a state in which "*the relations of civil life are troubled, natural kindness is interrupted in its course, and the sources of Christian charity are dried up.*"

It will be for the King, with his Majesty's faithful Lords and Commons, to judge the cause between the religion of England and the superstition of Italy; between the faith of our good King's royal Father of blessed memory, and that of a Transalpine Prelate; between the Church which at his Coronation his Majesty swore to support, and that for which the race of the Stuarts forfeited the Crown of these three United Kingdoms.

In the pressing of your ambitious claims, Gentlemen, you "*disclaim ambition,*" and talk with matchless confidence of the long-tried obedience of Irish Papists to their Protestant governors. The language of your petition states that the "*blessings of the Christian dispensation, and the labours of the sacred ministry,* (as if no ministry were sacred here but yours) *are counteracted, and will continue to be so, until both Houses of Parliament, the Privy Council, and the Legal Bench, shall be opened to your ambition.* As to the trials of your obedience to the British crown in the reigns of Henry the Eighth, Elizabeth, James the First, Charles the First, William the Third, Anne, and all the Georges, the public history of our country ascertains the exact quantum of it; and

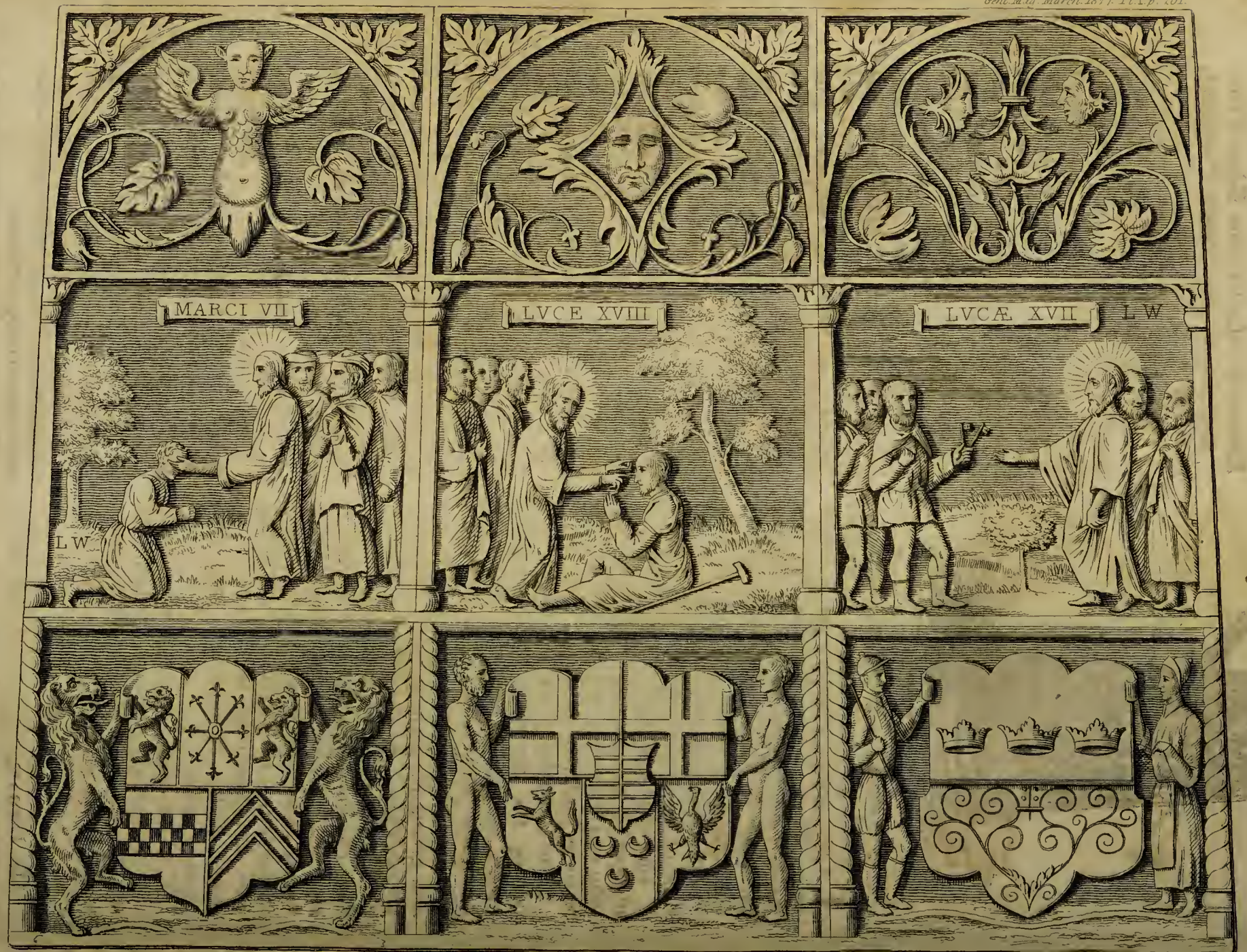
the periodical prints of the present day exhibit, in too legible characters, the obedience which is to be expected from the united *anti-unionists* and *ribbon crusaders* of Ireland, in case the empire should be involved in a foreign warfare.

We find by Hall's Chronicle, page 203, that Henry the Eighth observed of the Romish Clergy, that "*they make an oath to the Pope cleane contrarie to that which they make to the King, so that they seemed to him to be the Bishop of Rome's subjects rather than his.*" James the First told his Parliament, what time has since proved to be true, that *the restless spirit of the Popish religion would strive* by these gradations; 1st. for A CONNIVANCE; 2. for a TOLERATION; 3. for AN ASCENDANCY, to the utter subversion of the true religion. The whole of the subsequent history of England and Ireland is a faithful and unerring commentary on those prophetic words, and therefore your advocates either shut their eyes against the experience of past ages, or will receive it only through the medium of such unblushing falsifiers of it as Cobbett, whose malicious history of the Reformation has been circulated through Ireland of late with unparalleled industry. Your denial of the power of Pope or Priest to absolve sins, without repentance, is at variance with the public formularies of your Church, and the practice of your Clergy. Sins to be committed can hardly be repented of at the time an absolution or indulgence is purchased by him who *intends* to commit them; and when you talk of men "*making* ATONEMENT *for their sins,*" you speak the language of infidels, and addressing such words to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other Peers of Parliament, spiritual and temporal, you only offer insult to his Grace and their Lordships, "the legal guardians of public morality," and the protectors of the true Catholic faith established in the British empire.

It is obvious that you take great liberty with respect to the interpretation of the word LAWFUL, when you say that those of your religion "*do not believe the law allows them to murder any person under pretence of his being a heretic.*" How many they have murdered in Ireland and elsewhere under this pretence, it would not be easy to enumerate; you may safely swear there is no *English* statute to warrant such an act, and that it is not lawful according to English or Irish law; but, according to Italian law, or what holds as good with the Pope's vassals, such an act is not only lawful, but commendable to do so, and therefore it has been practised with great approbation at convenient opportunities.

The following are the words of a decree of URBAN II. Bp. of Rome, "*Non sunt* HOMICIDÆ *qui adversus excommunicatos* ZELO MATRIS ECCLESIÆ *armantur,* eosque *trucidant.*" By the canon law (CLEMENT IV. *Decretal. Lib. V. tit.* 7. *cap.* 13), it is decreed, that "*they who under the badge of the Cross shall set themselves to exterminate heretics, shall obtain a full remission of all their sins, and a greater degree of happiness in heaven than others can expect.*"—The Council of Trent (Sep. XIV. 5,) affirms this to be the voice of the whole Church; and the Council of Constance requires all Archbishops and Bishops, under pain of deprivation, "*to search for heretics, and deliver them over to the secular magistrate to be punished.*" This punishment (Council Ben. tom. xi. p. 1126) consisted of confiscation of goods, imprisonment, exile, or death.—Every Popish priest and Bishop of the Romish Church are bound by oath to observe these canons; and among these is one on the authority of which the following sentence was inserted in the Excommunication of Henry VIII. King of England, "*Juramenta, Confederationes, obligationes, quæ hæreticum regem juvari possunt, irritas, cassas, et inanes decernimus.*" When you say the Pope exercises no temporal power here, you allege that the bootmaker in Cork, or the baker in Donegal, suffered no temporal injury from the excommunications issued against them by two of your body; the juries, however, who on their oaths found verdicts of damages for these persecuted men, thought otherwise, and gave as much credence to your allegations on this head as they can possibly obtain among the Lords Spiritual and Temporal now assembled in the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland.

Yours, &c. JOHN GRAHAM.


MARCI VII
LW
LVCE XVIII
LVCÆ XVII
LW

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, Jan.* 8.

I SEND you a sketch of an ancient Cup, and a drawing on a larger scale *(Plate I.)* to illustrate the different compartments into which it is divided. It is made of white unglazed pottery, and is in very fine preservation. With the history of it, prior to the time of its coming into my possession, I am unacquainted, and shall feel obliged to any of your Correspondents who can furnish me with information as to its probable origin.

The three Scriptural subjects which occupy the centre row of compartments, are our Saviour curing the deaf, inscribed MARCI VII.; restoring the blind to sight, inscribed LVCE XVIII.; and giving the keys to Peter, inscribed LVCE XVII. As the 16th chapter of St. Matthew is the only place in the Gospels where this last occurrence is recorded, it must be concluded that a wrong label was inadvertently placed to this compartment; and it may therefore be presumed that several jugs were made, ornamented from the same moulds.

The armorial bearings are evidently foreign, though some of the coats are not dissimilar to such as have been borne in this country. E. S.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 24.

WHEN I printed my Preface to the new edition of GEO. WITHERS'S *Hymns and Songs of the Church*, 1815, I had mislaid the following curious extract from Harl. MSS., No. 7000, (given me by Mr. D'Israeli,) on the subject of that work, on its first publication in 1633; and I wish you to preserve it in your valuable Miscellany. E. B.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rossingham, to Sir Thomas Puckering, Bart.

Jan. 23, 1633.

"Upon Friday last, WITHERS the English poet, convented before the board, all or most of the Stationers of London. The matter was this: Mr. WITHERS hath, to please himself, translated our singing psalms into another verse, which he counts better than those the Church hath so long used, and therefore he hath been at the charge to procure a patent from his Majesty under the broad seal, that his translation shall be printed and bound to all Bibles that are sold. The Stationers refusing to bind them and to sell them with the Bible (the truth is, nobody would buy the Bible with such a log at the end of it), and because some of them stood upon their guard and would not suffer Mr. WITHERS, with his officers, to come into their shops and seize upon such Bibles as wanted his additions, therefore he complained of them for a contempt of the Great Seal.

"After their Lordships had heard the business *pro* and *con*, at length their Lordships thought good to damn his patent in part; that is, that the translation should no longer be sold with the Bible, but only by itself. And for my part, I think their Lordships have done very well in ordering it in this manner."

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 15.

IN a recent number of the "Gentleman's Magazine" you very properly informed your Correspondents that pedigrees of noble families, in which Sir William Dugdale and other genealogical writers had fallen into important errors, would be acceptable communications; provided they were authenticated by *evidence*.

The accompanying pedigree of the ancient Barons of Burghersh comes strictly within the line you have laid down; and as in my recent publication, "The Synopsis of the Peerage," I have committed the same mistake

in my account of that family as has been made by, I presume, every previous writer, I ought to acknowledge, and thus publicly to correct my error. The point is of more than ordinary importance, for it involves the descent not merely of the original, but of another Barony, which is now for the first time discovered to have been created.

I will first give the pedigree as it has hitherto been received, and as, I believe, it stands in every existing record.

Robert de Burghersh, summoned to Parliament from 32 Edw. I. to 33 Edw. I. ob. 1305.

Stephen de Burghersh, son and heir. He was never summ. to Parliament, ob.....

Bartholomew de Burghersh, son and heir, summoned to Parliament from 4 Edw. III. to 28 Edw. III. ob. 1355.

Bartholomew de Burghersh, son and heir, summoned to Parliament from 31 Edw. III. to 42 Edw. III. K. G. ob. 1369, s. p. m.

Elizabeth, sole daughter and heiress — Edward Baron le Despencer.

Thus, according to the above pedigree, the Barony of Burghersh, created by the Writ of Summons of the 32 Edw. I. devolved upon the issue of the marriage of Elizabeth Burghersh and Edward Lord Despencer. But the following is the real state of the case.

Robert de Burghersh, summoned to Parliament from 12 Nov. 32 Edw. I. 1303, to 13 June 33 Edw. I. 1305, ob. 1305. *Esch. eod. ann.*

Stephen de Burghersh, son and heir, æt. 23, 33 Edw. I. *Esch. eod. ann.* He was never summoned to Parliament. ob. 3 Edw. II. *Esch. eod. ann.*

Henry de Burghersh, 2d son, appointed Bishop of Lincoln, 28 May 1320, ob. 14 Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.*

Bartholomew de Burghersh, 3d son, found brother and heir of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, 15 Edw. III. and then æt. 36. *Esch. eod ann.* Summoned to Parliament from 25 Jan. 4 Edw. III. 1330 to 15 March 28 Edw. III. 1354, Admiral of the Cinque Ports, 12 Edw. III. *Rot. Parl.* v. ii. p. 100. ob. 29 Edw. III. 1355. *Esch. eod. ann.*

Walter de Paveley, 1 husb. ob. 1 Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.*

Maud de Burghersh, da. and heiress, æt. 5, 3 Edw. II. *Esch. eod. ann.* Made proof of her age, 12 Edw. II. and then wife of Walter de Paveley. *Ibid.* ob. circa, 4 Ric. II. *Rot. Claus. eod. ann.*

Thomas de Aldon, 2d husb. mar. ante 5 Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.* ob. 35, Edw. III. leaving Maud his widow. *Ib.*

Bartholomew de Burghersh, son and heir, æt. 26. 29 Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.* Summoned to Parliament from 15 Dec. 31 Edw. III. 1357 to 24 Feb. 42 Edw. III. 1368. On the 7th June, 39 Edw. III. he released to Thomas Aldon, Knt. all his right in the manors in gavelkind which belonged to Robert de Burghersh. MS. c. 16. f. 278 in *Coll. Arm.* Found heir to his mother Elizabeth de Verdon, 34 Edw. III. then æt. 36 *Esch. eod. ann.* and to his brother Henry, then æt. 26, 23 Edw. III. *Ibid.* Will dated 4 April 1369, ob. 43 Edw. III. *Ibid.*

Sir Walter Paveley, Knt. æt. 8 1st Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.* Found cousin and heir to Hen. Bp. of Lincoln, of his lands in Northamptonshire 1340, 14 Edw. III. *Esch.* 15 *Edw. III.* ob. 49 Edw. III.

Thomas de Aldon, æt. 26, 35 Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.* son & heir of Maud de Burghersh, 4 Ric. II. *Rot. Claus. eod. ann.*

Elizabeth, dau. and heiress æt. 26, 43 Edw. III. *Esch. eod. ann.* Made proof of her age 2 Ric II. *Ibid.* Described as Elizabeth, widow of Edward le Despenser, dau. and heir of Bartholomew, son of Bartholomew de Burghersh, 50 Edw. III. *Rot. Claus. eod. ann.*

Edward le Despenser.

Sir Walter Paveley, K. G. ob. s. p. circa 4 Ric. II. *Rot. Claus.* 4 *Ric. m.* 7. He was bequeathed a cup by Bartholomew Lord Burghersh, and appointed his executor in 1369. In his will, dated 21 Nov. 1379, he orders that a stone shall be placed in the Chapel of Boston Church for his *grandsire* and *grand-dame*, with the escutcheon of Paveley and Burghersh quarterly.—*Test. Vetut.*

In further proof of this pedigree, it is to be observed, that Robert de Burghersh, who died in 1305, was seised of the Manors of Siffleton, Chiddingston, Bocton, Witham, and Stutinge in Kent, and of Burghersh, Dodewell and Wolveston in Sussex *; that Stephen his son died seised of Sifflaton, Bocton, Stutinge, Burghersh, Dodewell, and Wolveston *; that Walter de Paveley, who died 1st Edw. III. was seised of the manor of Bocton in right of Maud his wife *; and that in the 35 Edw. III. Thomas de Aldon (son of Maud de Burghersh, who was then living, by her second husband) was found heir to that manor *.

The only point which can be at all deemed questionable in the pedigree, is the difference between the ages of Henry Bishop of Lincoln, and of his brother Bartholomew; for it is manifest from the escheat on the death of the Bishop that his brother was then 36 years of age, and must consequently have been born in 1304, one year only before his father's death; whilst, as the Bishop was appointed to his see as early as 1320, he could not have been born much later than 1290, but this circumstance establishes nothing contradictory to the evidence we possess on the subject.

According to the opinions now held respecting dignities, it appears that the Barony created by the writ to Robert de Burghersh in the 32 Edw. I. is vested in the heirs of the body of his grand-daughter Maud, the wife 1st of Walter de Paveley and 2dly of Thomas de Aldon; and that a *new* Barony was created by the writ to Bartholomew de Burghersh in 4 Edw. III. which is now vested in the heirs of the body of his grand-daughter Elizabeth, the wife of Edward Lord le Despenser.

Another error connected with the Barony of Burghersh occurs in the "Synopsis of the Peerage," which I am also anxious to correct. After stating that the Barony inherited by Elizabeth Baroness le Despenser became united to that of Despenser, it is said that at this moment it is vested in Lord le Despenser. Such, however, is not the case. Upon the death of that lady, it is true that the Barony of Burghersh devolved upon her son and heir Thomas Lord Despenser, and was forfeited by his attainder in 1400; but upon the reversal of that attainder in 1461 it fell into abeyance between the daughters and coheirs of Isabel, daughter and eventually sole heir of Thomas Lord Despenser, who was attainted in 1400, by her two husbands, Richard Earl of Worcester, and Richard Earl of Warwick: and though the abeyance of the Barony of Despenser has been several times terminated, that of Burghersh has never been revived. It still therefore continues in abeyance among the heirs of the body of the said Isabel Countess of Warwick. This mistake was far easier of commission than it is of defence.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the Barony of Burghersh, inherited by the Earl of Westmoreland, had its origin in the Patent to his ancestor in 1624; and that it is granted to the heirs male of the body of the grantee, and is a totally distinct dignity from either of the others of that name.

Yours, &c. N. H. N.

* Escheats of the respective years.

Mr. Urban, *Cambridge, Feb.* 17.

Of the inaccuracies of which Quærens speaks, p. 8, I am not conscious; I was strictly accurate, inasmuch as my assertions were borne out either by authorities quoted in your number for May last, or depended upon the arguments there advanced. To that I must necessarily refer for the defence of what Quærens terms inaccuracies. As *there* mentioned, Valckænaer (with whose learning and accuracy, as a reader of Herodotus, Quærens must be acquainted; and has, perhaps, often been assisted by him in understanding any difficult passage) is my authority for ascribing 68 years to the reign of *Cyaxeres* (not Ajaxeres).—Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Ferguson have by calculation found that the eclipse your correspondent mentions, took place B.C. 585; not as Volney asserts, B.C. 625. I confess, however, there may be some question about this; for Larcher places it B.C. 597. But Reine, and Schweighæuser, and Gainsford, adopt Newton's computation; and it is manifest from Herodotus's account of the matter, that it must have happened after the expulsion of the Scythians from Media (lib. I. cap. 74). And he expressly tells us that it was in the reign of Alyattes, King of Lydia, who did not begin to reign before B.C. 617, or at earliest 620; as is acknowledged by

all Chronologers; and can be proved from authentic records. (See Larcher's chronology in the 7th volume of his "Histoire d'Herodote." Herod. lib. 1. 16, &c.) This fully shows that Volney is mistaken.

Moreover, Quærens has no authority for writing Kyrus, and Kyaxeres; although I believe they ought to be so pronounced. The Romans, however, always rendered the Greek κ by their *c*; and *vice versâ;* and therefore we are justified in retaining our orthography, though not our pronunciation.

The transportation of the names of Astyages and Cyaxeres, as I observed in my first essay, was originally advanced by Sir Isaac Newton, and adopted by me for reasons *there* given. Herodotus indeed tells us that Cyrus reigned 29 years, and Justin and Ctesias (ap. Phot.) say 30. But this must be considered as over Persia alone; for otherwise it is inconsistent with the more probable narrative of Xenophon, (Cyrop. lib. 8.) and the sacred book of Daniel, and Ptolemy's Canon: from which authorities (see also Newton's Chron. pp. 40. 307, 331. Prideaux ad Ann. 530. Petau de Doct. Temp. x. 15, and observe Hutchinson's note on Cyrop. VIII. 7. init. compare it with Newton.) I placed the beginning of the reign of Cyrus in Media, B.C. 536: which I considered as a clear "determinate point to set out from." With these remarks I must decline any further controversy on the subject. A. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 1827.

THE search for information relative to the connexions of respectable persons, who, as literary characters, or otherwise, have rendered themselves conspicuous, is a source of much amusement. In the "Life of Hayley" the Poet, the autobiographer adopted unusual conciseness, and want of connexive explanation in regard to such matters; and as I am disposed to think that some of your friends, who may have perused the work, will have formed a similar opinion; I therefore hope, that your introduction of the following particulars will not be objected to.

The substance of the few lines which the Poet has been contented to bestow upon his worthy paternal grandfather, and great-uncle, may be comprized in the three following expressions: namely,—that he was the grandson of Thomas Hayley, Dean of Chichester; that he was named William after his great-uncle; and that it is remarkable that two brothers of the same name should have been both deans of the same Cathedral.—I commence my statement, therefore, by observing, that the names of these two Dignitaries of the Church may be added to the list of eminent natives of the county of Salop, which a valuable Correspondent enabled you to present to your readers in the Magazine for 1821.—They were born at Cleobury Mortimer, in the above-mentioned county, and were the sons of William Hayley, a resident at that town; to the poor of which the elder brother, William, left a legacy, in compliment to his birth-place. The younger brother, Dean Thomas Hayley, was also a Prebendary of Winchester, and a contemporary of Dr. Richard Willis, who was Bishop of that See, and a native of the town of Bewdley, which is situate in Worcestershire, but adjoins to the above-mentioned parish of Cleobury, in Salop.

Of these parties the Rev Alexander Hay, after having in his "History of Chichester," particularly noticed several worthy Prelates and Dignitaries of the Cathedral Church in that city, expresses as follows:—"To these may be added with propriety, and could not be omitted but with great impropriety, Doctor William Hayley, and Dr. Thomas Hayley, both Deans of Chichester; the latter the grandfather of the present William Hayley, Esq." (the Poet) "of whom, though I am inhibited, by his strict injunction, from saying any thing, yet surely I may, without offence, repeat the voice of Fame concerning those departed worthies, that they well deserved all the lustre that their descendant can reflect on their memories, how great soever that lustre may be."

From the record which refers to the matriculation of the elder brother, William, at Balliol College, in 1673, when he was fifteen years old, it may be readily supposed that their father's station in life was, at that period, very far from elevated. It may therefore be fairly considered, in justice to the memory of these two worthies, that the patronage which they met with, and their consequent rising in the scale of society, were the result of their own sterling abilities, and meritorious conduct. The marriage of Dean William

Hayley became to him, moreover, an important stepstone towards an opulence which, alas! was dissipated by his heir: and others of the Hayleys have also been much indebted to the ladies for acquisition of temporal possessions.—The Poet notices such a beneficial effect as applicable to the first marriage of his father, the only son of Dean Thomas Hayley:—but here also, in the lifetime of the immediate successor, who, like many other votaries of the Muses, was, perhaps, no very good financier, these benefits seem to have gradually, and almost entirely, glided away. And in an article of your Magazine, vol. LXXVIII. part i. 555. expressions of a similar advantageous tendency (and that he was thereby "enabled to improve his own rank and fortune very considerably") are reported in reference to a cousin of the foregoing parties, George Hayley, who, in his latter days, became an Alderman of London. In this instance, however, it is satisfactory to find, that the advantages have descended to respectable parties who are likewise noticed in your volumes of more recent date, and whom I shall also further mention in the latter part of this article.

Doctor William Hayley espoused, in 1696, a daughter of Sir Thomas Meres, of Lincoln, &c., a gentleman, not only of old family, and of considerable wealth, but likewise having very extensive interest at Court during the time of King William. The Doctor ("Mr. Dean *Haley*," as says Mr. Parton, in his entertaining History, he is always called in the parish books; and from other circumstances also, I think it very likely that the family name was so spelled originally) held for many years, besides his Deanery, the valuable Rectory of St. Giles's in the Fields; and to the poor of this parish also, he gave a testamentary memento. He died in 1715, leaving an only son, Thomas (who in Hasted's Kent, is erroneously called George), and a daughter, Ann. Several collateral circumstances, arising from their connexion with the Meres family, occurred, so as to very greatly enrich the former, as his mother's representative. It will be seen, however, from a passage which I shall borrow from the autobiographical production above referred to, that he had not sufficient prudence to apply these benefits to the promotion of permanent advantage. The only son of the last-mentioned party, was the Rev. John Hayley, of Scotton, in Lincolnshire, who died in 1784, and was, at the time of his decease, the nearest relation the Poet had on his father's side; as, in the last-mentioned Work, he has correctly stated; but he has left his readers to guess both as to the line and degree of the relationship. He has further stated as follows:—"This John Hayley was born to the prospect of an immense fortune; but his father, who had decorated the villa at Erith, on the banks of the Thames, which was afterwards sold to Sir Sampson Gideon, had so perilous a propensity to lavish expense, that his only son inherited little or nothing of his dissipated wealth, but happily proved a worthy man of God, with a cultivated and cheerful spirit, contented with very moderate preferment."

In another place, the Poet, writing to his first wife, shortly after the decease of this gentleman, expresses himself thus:—"I confess to you, that I felt for a moment surprised and mortified, that his affection had not led him to honour my name with some endearing, though trivial bequest: a single book from his library, or the picture of our comely great-uncle."—A bequest to one of his friends consists of an item of curiosity; namely, the buttons which were formerly Lord Strafford's.

Dean Thomas Hayley, the Poet's grandfather, married (as appears by the inscription to his memory in Chichester Cathedral) Sarah, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Harlow, Esq. of Bromley, in the county of Middlesex, and died in 1739.

Whether or not the Hayley family originally settled in this country from Ireland, as Mr. Dallaway (who most likely received his information from the Poet) states, in his excellent "History of Western Sussex," is a subject of investigation which I have not been disposed to dive into; but I find that a grant of arms as follows:—Or, on a cross azure, a cinquefoil, between four mascles of the first. Crest: a crescent Argent, charged with a cross patée Gules; was, in 1701, made to the aforesaid William Hayley, of Cleobury Mortimer: and from the record thereof at the Heralds' College, I also find that his father John, and

grandfather William, were respectively inhabitants (and that the latter of them filled the office of Chief Bailiff of the Corporation thereof) of the town of Bridgenorth: but this official document does not instruct me as to the name of his wife, or the number of his children. His family, however, was not limited to William and Thomas above-mentioned; for in the Will of Dean William are expressed his sisters, Mary Tedstil (of whom the Rev. Humphry Tedstil, resident in 1747, at Exton, in Hampshire, was a descendant) and Elizabeth Starey: also his brother Samuel. The latter party is likewise named in the Will of Dean Thomas Hayley, who left him a small annuity. He was buried at Cleobury, in 1750; and died, as I have many reasons to suppose, unmarried. If I am correct in this particular, there is not at the present time, any descendant of the name of Hayley from either of the three lines of this branch of the family, which were respectively represented by the two Deans and their aforesaid brother Samuel; inasmuch as the Poet, and his cousin, the above-mentioned Rev. John Hayley, both died without leaving families.

The name, however, is not extinct, as exemplified by several respectable parties resident at or near Bewdley aforesaid; and likewise by the Rev. John Hayley, who is Incumbent and Proprietor of the Rectory of Brightling, a parish in the *Eastern* part of Sussex, These parties are descended from John Hayley, an inhabitant of Bewdley, who died in 1744, during his office of Bailiff of that town; and was nearly connected, as follows, with the persons who have been referred to in the former parts of this article.

The above-named William Hayley, of Cleobury, had a brother John, resident at the same place; and whose only son, of the same name, had four children; John (who settled at Bewdley as aforesaid), George, Elizabeth, and Catherine. The latter was the second wife of the Rev. William Preston, Vicar of Falmer, near Lewes; also of Heathfield, a parish adjoining to Brightling above-mentioned; and died without family. The Rev. Thomas Wellings, Vicar of Aldingbourn, in the *Western* part of Sussex, of whose nephew and namesake complimentary mention is made in your Obituary for February 1785, married the other daughter, Elizabeth; and some portions of their respectable descendants (two of their daughters, Ann and Mary having married and had families) are still resident at Aldingbourn, and one of its hamlets, Norton. Their son Thomas, who died single (and whose surname is expressed correctly in the will of Mr. Thomas Hayley, father of the Poet; but the scribe who prepared for signature that of Dean Thomas Hayley, wrote in error as follows: "My cousin, Mrs. *Weiland*, widow, her son, the Rev. Mr. Thomas *Welland*, &c.) was Rector of an adjoining living, Tangmere; the advowson of which had for many years belonged to the family of his patroness, Mary Dowager Countess of Derby, whose acts of benevolence at Halnaker, and its neighbourhood, are deservedly recorded in your pages, and in some other leading publications.

George Hayley had an only son, who was named after him, and became, as above-mentioned, an Alderman of the city of London. This circumstance took place in 1774; and during the same year he was elected one of its four Representatives in Parliament, a few days after a strong contest among the citizens had placed Mrs. Hayley's brother, the popular and celebrated Wilkes, in the mayoralty. His sole heiress was the late Lady Baker, of whom, as well as of her husband, the late Sir Robert Baker, Bart. and their family, respectful notices have already appeared in your Magazine.

The late Rev. William Hayley, eldest son of the aforesaid Bailiff of Bewdley, held the Rectory of Brightling, but once resided at an adjoining parish, Burwash. He was also Incumbent of Preston, near Brighton. The advowson of Brightling came to him as part of the inheritance of his wife; and dying in 1789, without family, he, by his will (in which, by the by, I do not find mentioned the singular circumstance set forth respecting him, in your Obituary for November in that year; namely, that "he *willed* eight guineas to eight persons of his own class to bear him to the grave") gave it to the eldest son (father of the present Incumbent) of his deceased brother, John Hayley, who died in 1779, at about two years before his kinsman, the before-mentioned alderman.

Mr. Hayley, the Poet, had, on his

mother's side, a first cousin, Captain Godfrey, of Purfleet; and by his will, he nominated this gentleman as his residuary legatee. Some parts of a codicil which the testator added, and which comprises his "picture legacies," are expressed in an inflated tone of sentiment, not very usually found in documents of such a description.

A Constant Reader.

Mr. Urban. *March* 12.

I BEG to acknowledge the notice taken by Y. D. p. 123, of my Letter, p. 11, on the Reconciliation of Chinese and European Dates, which, on reconsideration, I do not agree to correct agreeably to his suggestion; for though I perfectly agree with him, that the sacred Scriptures are our authentic record, and of which, all that I have ever learnt, and all that I have constantly written, afford eminent, and to me satisfactory proofs; yet I can scarcely allow that there was, in my Letter or design, any expression so "unguarded," or which can fairly be deemed "to call in question the Divine Inspiration of the Scriptures;" a subject on which I have ever retained a becoming reverence, and which I have defended against those who who suggested the contrary: and in this sentiment I carry my tenacity further, perhaps, than others. If Y. D. will reperuse the sentence to which he refers, it may be that he will find the word "prophetical" used in conjunction with "metaphorical," as relating to our own Scriptures. To the correctness of these epithets in union, there can scacely be an objection, as almost every line of them is clothed in metaphor. My idea is apparent in making a similar application to the sacred Books of the Chinese, that they "may likewise have metaphorical terms;" but here was nothing to ground a charge that they were classed together; had I been considering any part of the Koran, I might have freely ventured to apply the same terms, but not in such a shape as to seem to "class the wisdom, probably the fraud, of man, with the Wisdom of God." Y. D. recommends that they should be designated by a characteristic appellation, or a distinctive epithet; but then he should have furnished one of this kind, and not closed his observation without accurately marking the difference.

2. I certainly did purposely offer a proposition that the Deluge should be the point from which post-deluvians should set out in their calculations of time; and my expression, "if they would be content to remain there," was adopted to shew, that as all nations of whom I had ever read, had, either by terrestrial evidence, or by traditional history, ample grounds for the belief of the certainty of a general Deluge, we should be better enabled to agree in our dates, if the date of this great event could be mutually adjusted. I had no idea that any "censure" was conveyed in this idea, or that the earlier history given by Moses was apparently doubted: If I date the history of my own kingdom from the authorities of English historians, an equal right is scarcely afforded of endeavouring to fix the æra of the Chinese from To-hi after the Deluge; without being chargeable with any censure of the earlier and more sacred history, by Moses, of the whole creation. And besides, as it is well known that the Chinese errors, or traditions of facts and dates, were such as to be hopeless of all reconciliation with European dates, it would have been a waste of time to suggest any epoch earlier than that of the Deluge, because of that fact we are all agreed, and because the sole object of my effort was to fix one date for all nations; assuming, indeed, that our Bible chronology was the best.

4. Again, Y. D. has mistaken my observations relative to the Babel Tower, which he will acknowledge on reperusal of my Letter, and also on referring to the new vol. of A. D. 1820, of L'Art de Vérifier les Dates; by which he will see, that in quoting the tradition of a land-mark, I grounded my remark upon that of the Dominican editors of that celebrated work, which was assuredly a far more innocent motive for the building than what Moses had assigned to it. It was, and is, far from my mind to suggest that Moses was wrong, or to presume that God took unjust vengeance! In using the word "innocent," I meant to convey a kind of smile at those editors conveying such a motive, when we know, from Moses, both the criminality and its consequent vengeance; but I still venture to think, and to hope, that no

other reader, than Y. D., has been gifted with so keen a stock of ingenuity upon the sentence as to believe that it could convey a preference of those traditions, or of those Dominican editors themselves, to the history of Moses.

5. To the last sentence of Y. D.'s Letter, "Not in this age," &c. I readily subscribe my assent, and have very lately been engaged in the renewed study of the same subject; but I am rather at a loss to see its connection with the endeavour to reconcile these dates. A. H.

The Royal College of Physicians.

Ὁ βιος βραχυς, ἡ δε τεχνη μακρη.

Man's life is short, Science rather longer,
The London Doctors make both stout and stronger.

"Physicians are some of them so pleasing and conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease; and some others are so regular in proceeding according to art, for the disease, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient. Take one of a middle temper; or, if it may not be found in one man, combine two of either sort; and forget not to call as well the best acquainted with your body, as the best reputed of for his faculty."—Lord Bacon.

Is our bane, and our physic the same earth bestows, [rose,
And near to the nettle we find blooms the so, here—when the learn'd of the College you'd try, [you die:
As you choose a good Doctor—you live or
If you get but a true one, bold, orthodox, pure, [work a cure.
Though he work well your pocket, he'll sure
Since to save or to slay, all a full licence claim,
And for killing or curing the fee is the same,
It may not be amiss to depict the learn'd quorum, ["utrum horum."
Then the sick and the ailing—may pick—
Ev'ry sort they will find, each color, each kind,
As varied in person, as varied in mind—
With their sizes and qualities, thus we'll begin— [Doctor *Thynne*,
Doctor *Smart*, Doctor *Small*, Doctor *Bigg*,
Doctor *Long*, Doctor *Short*, and Doctor *Askew*, [Doctor *Hue*—
Doctor *Black*, Doctor *White*, and e'en
Doctor *Brown*, Doctor *Grey*, and some who look blue;
Doctor *Yello-ly* bright, and light Doctor *Green*; [*Mac-Queen*.
Doctor *Prince*, Doctor *King*, and Doctor
With *Badman* and *Goodman*, and *Gladstone*, and *Pocock*, [and *Locock*:
And *Allcock*, and *Hancock*, and *Badcock*,
Then *Barker* and *Hawker*, so learn'd about phthisick, [of physic;
And some who smell more of good food than
As *Eaton*, and *Fryer*, and *Curry* and *Cooke*,
And *Butter*, and *Bacon*, and *Lamb* with his book;
And *Bullock*, whose steak, of a pound and quarter, [cold water.
Is better than *Lamb*, with dry bread and
Should you find yourself low, should your stomach decline, [wine,
Look out for a Doctor, who lives on good
For many there are, large fortunes who make, [take,
By giving advice they themselves would not
Should Boulima roar—to turn foul wind to fair, [bear,
For foul-wind 's an ill-wind, no mortal can
Call in Doctor *North*, or should *South* suit you best, [*West*.
You may vary the point—and consult Doctor
Should the wind prove too hot, or too dry, you must know [Doctor *Snow*;
Where to find Doctor *Frost*, or the fair
Or to alter your habits according to weather,
Consult Doctors *Winter* and *Somers* together.
If with hot fits and cold fits of ague you shake in, [*Aikin*,
Seek out Doctor *Pain*, or the learn'd Doctor
If your cough look like phthisis, instead of catarrh, [a *Farre*,
And the means of relief's to be sought from
Before you set off, to travel and rout it,
Just ask Doctors *Paris* and *Holland* about it.
Perhaps they'll prescribe an emulsion or blister, [*Lister*;
As would Doctors *Maton*, *Macmichael*, or
Should these not succeed, and their remedies fail, [*Hill*, and *Dale*.
Then there's *Warren* and *Heath*, with *Wood*,
Besides Doctors *Frank*, *Bliss*, *Bland*, *Wise*, *Best*, and *Hope*, [and *Pope*.
With *Church* and the *Parsons*, *Dean*, *Bishop*,
Should the *new lights* affect you—your mind being gone, [or *John*?
Who so like to restore it as *Mark*, *Luke*,
Is it bracing you want, for complaints they call nervous? [preserve us)
(From which and the plague, kind heaven
Are the vapours afflicting your wives or your daughters? [and *Waters*.
Then seek Doctor *Steele*, Doctors *Buxton*,
Having giv'n a clue to this Medical station,
With a list of the learned who physic the nation,
Perhaps, being titled yourself, you require
A Doctor with rank above an Esquire:
Then seek *Halford* the *Preses*, whose classical knowledge [College.
Bespeaks him as worthy the chair of the
If experience you seek—call sage *Gilbert Blane*,
Who you'd take for the father of Hamlet the Dane,

Schnebbelie del.

St. JOHN'S CHAPEL, HOXTON.

Schnebbelie del.

St. BARNABAS CHAPEL, St. LUKE'S, OLD STREET.

Or the father of physic—should you judge by his look, [a book.
Or his words as they come—like words from
With any or all of such men as I've nam'd,
Take the oldest or youngest they're all of them fam'd,
"Cum aliis multis," who for science and learning, [ing,
And the "modus medendi" acutely discern-
Leaves us only to wonder, that with Doctors so clever,
His Majesty's subjects don't live, Sir, for ever. W. W.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XI.

St. John's Church, Hoxton.

Architect, Edwards.

It is pleasing to witness the erection of new Churches in neighbourhoods in which, at the same time that great noise is eternally made about the "spread of the Gospel," every obstacle is raised to impede the exertions of the members of the Establishment in disseminating rational piety and sound religion. It is the more pleasing to witness such Churches when built, attended by numerous and respectable congregations, and when such an event occurs it ought to be hailed as a triumph of intellectual religion and good sense over cant and fanaticism.

The Church, which forms the first subject in the accompanying engraving *(see Plate II.)* has been erected by the Commissioners in a piece of ground at the south-east extremity of the New North Road, for the inhabitants of this ancient hamlet, which, although it once had a market, was until very lately destitute of a Church. It is to be regretted that the want of a spirit of liberality in the parish has not allowed of a more splendid building, for, if the steeple were taken away, it would present in all its features the appearance of a large meeting-house, —a circumstance, however, which may have the effect of rendering the new building less odious in the eyes of many of the Hoxton people, than if it had a more decided Church-like character.

The view here given shews the whole of the south side and the western front of the edifice, and when it is added that the walls are built of brick, it will be seen that the meeting-house character I have given to it is strictly correct. The western front is in three divisions. The central is faced with stone, and contains two attached columns of the Ionic order; the shafts are fluted, and the capitals are from Grecian examples. Between the columns is a doorway bounded by an architrave. Above this is a window of a corresponding character. The stone work is marked by horizontal lines, the modern substitute for rustic work. The remaining two divisions contain four windows in two series: the lower are slightly arched, and bounded by stone architraves; the upper, which rise from a plain course of stone dividing the elevation into two stories, are long, with semicircular heads, and are destitute of architraves. The divisions, as well as the angles of the buildings, are guarded by antæ; an entablature and parapet broken above the central division finish the elevation. A flight of steps of equal height with the stone plinth which surrounds the building, are placed in front of the doorway.

The south side, seen in the view, is made by antæ into three divisions, the centre considerably larger than the lateral ones, and the whole is again divided into two stories by a plain course of stone corresponding with the west front. The central division contains two series of windows of the same character as those which occupy the lateral divisions of the west front. In each of the smaller divisions is a doorway bounded by an architrave of stone and finished by a cornice. Above this is a window, the circular head of which is bounded by an architrave resting on an impost moulding. The elevation finishes with the entablature and parapet continued from the west front, and brought out above the lateral divisions.

The east front is also in three divisions, the central projecting. It contains the eastern window, and one beneath, which, singularly enough, is not seen from the interior. The general architectural character of this front is the same as described. In the north front the entablature and other architectural ornaments requisite to render it correspondent with the southern, are omitted in the centre division; the elevation in consequence shews a plain brick wall, with windows in number and form resembling the opposite front of the building, but destitute even of the poverty of decoration which has been

bestowed upon that portion. The roof is slated, and rises to a ridge considerably above the parapet, in the true meeting-house style.

The steeple may be considered as a redeeming feature. The defects, however, it is but fair to add, are not chargeable on the architect; on the contrary, great praise is due to him for doing what he has done. It is the pitiful spirit of parsimony on the part of the parish which alone deserves reproof. The steeple rises in three stories in the centre of the western end of the building. The first story is square, the angles strengthened by buttresses, and each face is pierced by a window, which, however, differs from the majority of those in the Church, inasmuch as it is lintelled, and, like the windows in Grecian buildings, is in the form of a truncated pyramid. It is surrounded by an architrave. The next story takes a circular form, and consists of a plinth which has four tablets corresponding with the sides of the square basement, to receive the clock dials, when the *liberality* of the parish may bestow such an adjunct upon the tower; and it supports a circular story enriched with eight antæ sustaining an entablature and parapet; the frieze enriched with chaplets of myrtle, and the cornice with Grecian tiles. The spaces between the antæ are pierced with semicircular headed windows. A graduated plinth sustains the next story, which is also circular, with eight coupled Ionic columns placed at intervals corresponding with the angles of the square basement, and sustaining the entablature of the order brought out above each pair of the columns; the elevation is crowned with a hemispherical cupola, on the apex of which is a Corinthian capital sustaining a small gilt cross. The steeple, upon the whole, possesses great merit; it is well shewn in the engraving, and, whatever may be the defects of the building, it will be seen that they are not to be charged on the architect, who has shewn by the design of the steeple what might have been done. It is true it too much resembles the generality of modern steeples, but among them it is entitled to the highest rank; it would be difficult to find any one in the various new Churches, which, for symmetry in the proportions, and elegance in the design, can surpass it.

The Interior

will not occupy long in the description. At the west end are three lobbies, the centre forming a vestibule to the body of the Church, the others containing stairs to the galleries, and doorways to the side ailes. Upon entering the body of the Church the meeting-house air is the most striking feature. A gallery is erected along three sides, sustained on iron columns, which viewed, in connexion with the whitened fronts of the superstructure, have prodigiously the look of a conventicle. The naked walls of the tower protruding into the Church in consequence of the upper part of the side lobbies being occupied by galleries for the charity children, is another deformity. The ceiling is slightly curved at its sides; it rests on an architrave, and the cove is furnished with a cornice; all the remainder is flat, and without ornament, except a small space above the altar, which is panelled. The pulpit and reading desk are similar in design and dimensions, according to the modern practice; they are varnished, to imitate oak, and have nothing striking in their appearance. The altar screen is composed of four fluted Ionic columns, supporting their entablature, above which is a square frontispiece, containing a broad ornamental arch surrounding the eastern window, the whole being executed in imitation of veined marble. In the intercolouring of the screen, on slabs of grey veined marble, are inscribed the commandments, &c. in gilt letters, so small as to require a very near view to be able to read them. A small portion of the ailes is parted off at the east end, at one side for a vestry, at the other for a lobby. A temporary organ is set up in the western gallery. On the architrave beneath is the following inscription: "This Church was built by his Majesty's Commissioners, and consecrated by William Lord Bishop of London, to the service of Almighty God, on the 22d of June, A.D. 1826;" with the names of the Vicar and Churchwardens.

The estimated expense of this Church is stated in the reports of the Commissioners to be 14,500*l.* and the congregation accommodated are in the same authority said to be 1,732, but the actual number I should judge to be greater.

St. Barnabas's Chapel,

King-square, St. Luke, Old-street.

Architect, Hardwick.

An immense delay has occurred between the completion and consecration of this Chapel. The erection of new Churches was perhaps an unwelcome subject with the worthies composing the vestry of this populous parish, in which the W——s and select vestrymen have become as important in themselves, as the Demagogue (whose fortune it was to be of the same name as the parochial Cicero,) and his Middlesex freeholders ever were. The present of the Commissioners was not, I fear, received with much thankfulness by these gentry, though I cannot suppose they omitted to make an expression of gratitude to the donors for assimilating the structure, as far as appearance went, to their favourite conventicles.

The west front, ranging with the houses forming the east side of King-square, is the only portion of the building visible, and this elevation forms the second subject in the engraving. It will be seen that the central division is recessed and fronted by four Roman Ionic columns sustaining the entablature of the order, and resting upon a flight of steps. The lateral divisions, which are brick, contain false windows, as if Churches were taxed like private houses for the enjoyment of light and air. The upright is finished with a frieze and cornice and a parapet, the portion of which is above the central division having a balustrade. Immediately at the back of the Ionic pillars are others of a square form, the intention of which secondary supporters is to uphold the superincumbent wall with its spire, which, curtailed as it is of fair proportions, required some support, the four columns only sustaining the balustrade. In the centre of the wall, at the back of the recess, is an entrance to the body of the Chapel, and there are two other entrances in the side walls opening into lobbies, which contain the gallery stairs and entrances to the ailes. The little square tower, with its diminutive spire, a portion of which at the upper part of metal, upon the whole resembling a lengthened mile-stone, are sufficiently made out in the view to render a detailed description unnecessary, were there any thing either in their design or embellishments worthy of criticism. These are the chief features of the western front. The north and south sides are uniform, and, with the exception of the first division, in each of which is a repetition of the lateral portions of the west front, are mere brick walls pierced with two series of arched windows, and finished with a dwelling-house coping. The east end is of the same character; in the centre is a semi-octagon projection brought out for the altar, the extreme wall of which contains a window.

The Interior,

like the last described building, has more the air of a conventicle than a Chapel of the Establishment. A gallery sustained by slender iron columns occupies the south-west and north sides of the building. The stone-colour tint thrown over the walls, with the plain gallery fronts, all have a cold meeting-house appearance, and indeed there is nothing in the interior to induce a contrary idea. The altar is formed of four pilasters, with an architrave and cornice, in imitation of veined marble, between which, on dark red pannels, are the commandments, &c. and above this a large uncomfortable looking window. The ceiling is quite flat, and is entirely surrounded with a border, enriched with a series of square pannels; the remainder being entirely destitute of ornament. The pulpit and reading-desk differ in form and height, a circumstance worthy of notice, as it forms an exception to the absurd practice of setting up two pulpits. In the western gallery is a small temporary organ.

The first stone was laid so long since as the 27th of Jan. 1822, and the Chapel was not consecrated until the 12th of June, 1826. The estimate in the Commissioners reports is stated to be 15,065*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* but which must have been far above the actual cost of the edifice, and the number accommodated is 1608. E. I. C.

Mr. Urban, *Feb.* 14.

I am much gratified by hearing that my observations on the subject of inscribing the Commandments at the altars of parish Churches should have met with attention in a quarter in which they are likely to further the object with which they were made, and I now hope that, if the practice is not altogether discontinued, it will at

least be dispensed with in cases where the exercise of it tends to injure or disparage a building.

But before I proceed to reply more immediately to the subject of your Correspondent's letter (Suppl. p. 588) it will be necessary to call your attention to the canon in question, which I agree with "A Looker On," has certainly become obsolete, if it has not, as I think I shall be able to shew, been entirely abrogated. The 82d canon enjoins three things to be observed; 1st, that, the communion table shall be provided with a decent covering, and be so placed at the time of administration, that the congregation may hear, &c.; 2nd. that the ten commandments be set up at the east end of every Church and Chapel, *where the people may best see and read the same*, and other chosen sentences written upon the walls of the buildings; and lastly, that a convenient seat be made for the minister to read service in. Having shewn then what the canon actually directs, I now proceed to the mode in which it is observed at the present day, and which being sanctioned by authority, must lead to the conclusion that the canon is, with the exception of the last-mentioned regulation, virtually abrogated.

At the passing of the canon the communion table was evidently moveable, and, except at the time of the administration, it stood in any corner of the Church, by chance perhaps in the place of the ancient altar, and was moved out and set in the middle of the building when the congregation were to receive the sacrament. This indecent practice succeeded the destruction of the altars, in consequence of the prejudices of the fanatical Bishop Hooper, and the table was not at the passing of the canon, nor until long after, restored to its proper place, as we find one of the charges made by the puritans against the martyred Laud, was his directing the altar to be placed at the east end of the Church within the railing; and in the same spirit the puritanical Parliament of that day ordered the table of St. Margaret's Church to be moved from the east end to the middle aile. At length, when the reaction in the affairs of the Church restored the altar, and set it up in its proper station, the moveable communion-table was disused *; it is true the stationary altars in most instances still continue to be made of wood; but, as in several Churches altars of stone have been raised, and the covering dispensed with, and that under the sanction of authority, the first branch of the canon has ceased to be regarded either in law or practice.

I have extended these preliminary observations to this length, to shew that the canon contemplates no necessary connexion between the altar and the inscriptions. I now come to the more immediate answer to your Correspondent, *viz.* that which relates to the Commandments, and we find that they are to be set up at the east end of all Churches and Chapels. Now any one conversant with the formation of ancient Churches must be aware that the canon in this regard has no where been complied with, either at the present day, or in any Church built in the last century,—it being the universal practice to inscribe these subjects over the *altar* at the east end, not of the Church, but the Chancel. That this practice, is in direct opposition to the letter of the canon, may be seen by visiting some old Churches. As a specimen near home, I can instance Lambeth, in which the Commandments still retain their pristine situation in the wall immediately above the arch which separates the Church from the Chancel; although in more modern times a second set of inscriptions have been added at the eastern end of the chancel. In this instance the canon has been literally complied with. The ten commandments have been set up at the east end of the Church, "*and where the people might best see and read the same*," and not placed in a situation where they are generally hid from view by the pulpit, reading-desk, and in many instances by a ponderous stove in the middle aile.

It being seen, then, that the canon has been completely altered, and in modern times never observed according to its letter, I shall proceed to shew that it has never been *strictly enforced* in any. Though the canon exempts no descrip-

* The old table which stands beneath the organ gallery at St. Saviour's is, I apprehend, the ancient moveable table, and that it stood in the same place, being opposite the font, at all times when not required for the sacrament.

tion of Churches or Chapels from its operation, Cathedrals have never been considered subject to it; neither has the Collegiate Church of St. Peter, Westminster; nor the Parochial, as well as Collegiate Church of St. Katherine by the Tower (the sacrilegious destruction of which we have already deplored). The consecrated and extra Parochial Chapel of Lincoln's-inn is also an exception, as well as many other Chapels. In these Churches and Chapels, then, the Commandments have been omitted. In many others, and in nearly every one of the new Churches, it is complied with in a manner which amounts to an evasion. At this period it is but right to inform your Correspondent that among the Churches alluded to in the description of Chelsea Church, I can enumerate at present St. Margaret's, Westminster, and St. Bride's, and St. George's, Camberwell. In the first of these Churches, the centre of the altar-piece is occupied by a relief of the Meeting at Emmaus,—the only thing that can be seen by the congregation; the decalogue is inscribed on the southern wall, and consequently could not be seen by half of the congregation, if no other impediment intervened. The letters are gold on a white ground. In the other two Churches named, the subjects are inscribed on slabs of veined marble; and in Hoxton Church (vide p. 210, in the present number), the same obscure practise has been adopted. In all these instances the inscriptions may indeed be seen if looked for, but are destitute of that conspicuousness which was the object for which the canon was framed. The same sentence which directs the inscription of the Commandments also directs that Scriptural sentences should be written on the walls. If, therefore, the canon is quoted as an authority for one set of inscriptions, I would ask by what authority is this part of it so totally set aside and disregarded? It would, I believe, be difficult to point out any London Church in which the latter practice exists. As, therefore, the canon in question has in one respect been altered by the sanction of authority, in another by custom, apparently unauthorized; as it has never been strictly enforced at any time; as a mere compliance with the letter of it is held sufficient, and one of its enactments being totally disregarded—I think it is not going too far to say that it is by the higher authorities deemed to have been abrogated. It is well known that the canons have never received the sanction of the legislature, and are therefore not binding; how then can the observance of this obsolete canon be enforced, if the Church Committee of Chelsea (as I sincerely hope and trust for the sake of good taste they will) should omit to set up the inscriptions in the new Church. To any one who can in the least admire the beautiful niche and stall-work which composes an ancient altar-screen, and which has been successfully imitated at Chelsea, how painful must it be to see such an object defaced by additions founded on a law dictated by the spirit of Puritanism, and now only held up by custom. When I saw the splendid altar-screen of St. Alban's Abbey, it was undefaced by any inscription. I have since learnt that the commandments, &c. have been affixed to it, and I have moreover heard that this magnificent screen was thus defaced by the command of a high authority. I cannot give credence, however, to the report. It would indeed be painful to believe that this unrivalled piece of workmanship should have escaped the tender mercies of the destroyers of Popery in the first years of the Reformation, and have suffered so little from the canting hypocrites of the Commonwealth; and after all to be defaced by the command of an enlightened living dignitary of the Church of England. No, I cannot but reject the idea, that the alteration has taken place. I know from good authority, but I cannot believe so barbarous an action could have originated in the quarter to which I have heard it attributed. To return, however, to the building in question; I cannot help expressing my satisfaction that the inscriptions are not yet set up in Chelsea Church, and let me, through the medium of your pages, earnestly entreat the enlightened Church Committee of that parish, to prevent their ever occupying a station in which they will be of no service, but to deface a splendid piece of workmanship, and that only for the sake of observing an useless custom, founded on a law which could never be enforced, if it has not long fallen into desuetude. If the omission is made, no notice is

likely to be taken of it; the distinguished Prelate, who is at the head of the diocese, will never deem it necessary to enforce a law, which, if it were of any avail, would in this instance only effect an action worthy alone of a Richard Culmer*, or a Praise God Barebones.

It is very questionable, even allowing the canons to have the force of an Act of Parliament, which they have not, whose duty it is to affix these Commandments. According to a compendium of the duty of Churchwardens, drawn up by the present Bishop of Chester, when Archdeacon Blomfield, (vide vol. XCII. i. p. 220), it is part of the oath of a Churchwarden to see that the Commandments are set up. Now, with the profoundest respect for the high authority I have quoted, I must beg to differ from this construction of the law. If the Churchwarden's oath goes to the length his Lordship supposes it does, then every one who takes such an oath incurs an awful responsibility, as it is equally obligatory on him to see the *sentences written on the walls*, and it is further to be observed that so sacred a matter as an oath ought to be strictly performed, and this is not done by affixing the inscriptions in question to the east end of the *Chancel* when that part of the *Church* is the situation in which this ought to be placed, and neither is the letter or spirit of the oath observed, if the subjects are not so inscribed as to be distinctly seen by the congregation. If I am wrong, and the oath actually goes so far, I should hope, for the honour of the country, that this unnecessary swearing and simulation of truth will be in future dispensed with.

I forbear to trespass longer on your pages, which I fear I have already too much occupied with a subject of a local nature. When I can find any other instances to further satisfy your Correspondent, I will communicate them.

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 26.

AT that self-supposed Goliah, PRESBYTER ORTHODOXUS,† who so proudly shakes his spear against "the *puny* Theologians of the present day," I will, with your permission, sling only one smooth stone, and then retire from the arena of dispute respecting the Apocrypha. However inferior to him in talent, I will not acknowledge myself to be so in Orthodoxy. Neither will I thank him for that "paraded" information, which, from the plenitude of his gigantic mind, he has condescended to impart concerning various matters appertaining to this subject; because, with them I was already acquainted. I have said, "I will retire from the arena of dispute." Heaven knows I have never before entered it; and if P. O. will please to refer to my letter, he will there see that, "into" *neither* of the "two" errors have I fallen, which he censures; for there is not a word in that letter that implies my credence of "the Apocrypha as a whole, in all its parts," possessing "equal authority." I merely "entered my *veto* against a *precipitate* rejection of the Apocryphal books, on account of their instructive tendency *in general*, and of the useful application that is made of their aphorisms and counsels to the circumstances of all mankind;" then adding, "they contain, if I mistake not, more claims to a divine character than their impugners are aware of." But, Sir, when I wrote thus, I did not think of ever being charged with believing the "*whole*" of them to be possessed of a divine character. If P. O. insist on pressing the pronoun *they* into his service, as implying this, I assure him that he attaches to that word a "meaning never meant;" for no one would more rejoice than myself to see, *discreetly* removed, from the coverings of the really-inspired Word, every extraneous and doubtful portion that may have obtained an unauthorized possession there; thus separating the chaff from the wheat. Yet, in these reforming, innovating days, when so many Uzziahs are obtruding themselves into an office not their own, and so many meddling Uzzas are "putting forth their hands to lay hold of the ark" of the living God, I deprecated a "precipitate" *sweeping* rejection of books, with whose sacred or relative value the rejectors do not seem to be completely acquainted. I adverted only to one chapter in the Apocrypha, or rather to two verses only in that chapter, which I will here again transcribe, introducing each

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* Blue Dick, vide Gostling's Canterbury.

† See No. for January, 1827, p. 29, &c.

of them by its parallel passage, from the New Testament. Addressing the Scribes and Pharisees, our blessed Lord says, "Therefore also, said the wisdom of God, I will send them prophets and apostles; and some of them they will slay and persecute; that the blood of all the prophets, which was shed from the foundation of the world, may be required of this generation."—Luke xi. 49, 50.

That Christ here refers to *some* sacred authority that existed *anterior* to his speaking is evident: and *where*, except in the following passage, can O. P. *find* that authority? "I sent unto you my servants, the prophets; whom ye have taken and slain, &c.; whose blood I will require at your hands, saith the Lord."—2. Esdras, 1. 32.

Christ, the divine Logos, (who, by St. Paul, is styled "the Wisdom of God,") quotes the above words in a very peculiar manner; *i. e.* as words dictated by his Spirit; which words the writer must therefore have noted down, while under the influence of plenary inspiration.—See the correspondent passage to that of St. Luke in the xxiii. of St. Matthew, where, at the 38th verse, occurs this awful declaration, "Behold! your house is left unto you desolate;" and, it is very remarkable, that, in the same chapter of Esdras, above quoted, this correspondent declaration should be found: "Thus saith the Almighty Lord, your house is desolate!"—v. 33.

What O. P. and also E. I. C. are pleased to think respecting my having formed an erroneously partial opinion of the Wesleyan Methodists, may be true. Should it *prove* erroneous I shall be sorry, as feeling that "charity" to be affected which "thinketh no evil." For both those gentlemen may rest assured, that I have no undue leaning to that sect, and only estimate its political principles by the conduct which actuated its members throughout the whole of those "troublous times," when the very existence of every thing dear to Britons was menaced by the late tremendous revolutionary war. They were then inflexibly loyal, notwithstanding the emissaries of treason and sedition were indefatigable in attempting to turn the physical strength of that numerous body against the Government of their country. Nor, as a body, were they then chargeable with disrespectful conduct towards the Established Church. For the misconduct of a few individuals among them, they are no more amenable than is the Established Religion for the ravings of such men as the *reverend* leader of "the Christian Evidence Society." The circumstance I mentioned in my statement, taken in conjunction with what was asserted to have occurred elsewhere (demonstrative of a wish in many of them to return to the Church) appeared to me too important to be passed over in silence. How far that conciliatory spirit may extend, or how long it will last, I pretend not to judge. Should it be manifested by them generally, let us not return them hatred for their good-will. By their fruits we shall know them. CLERICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Dec.* 10.

FOR Mr. URBAN still lives in spite of the grim tyrant's wound, his fatal wound, which not one of your numerous correspondents more feelingly or affectionately laments than the writer who now addresses you,—pray allow an old, a very old correspondent to thank SUUM CUIQUE for publishing his fair exposure of plagiarism, in Oct. Mag. p. 305. Such instances as that which he has brought forward are not very uncommon; so it is to be wished that their being detected may prevent a practice extremely disgraceful to literature. An instance strikes my memory which may, in some degree, confirm what has been advanced, and, whilst it supports the evident intention of one of your Correspondents, may possibly keep another from feeling too acutely, by shewing that *such things are* in more places than one. In a village in Buckinghamshire I remember to have read on the marble monument of a young lady the following lines:—

"Releas'd, blest maid, from every woe,
Beyond the reach of pain:
Thy friends one consolation know,
'Tis meeting thee again.

"When the Archangel calls thee forth,
And souls and bodies join,
What crowds will wish their time on earth
Had been as short as thine!"

These lines were placed there by a Clergyman *who claimed to be their author*, (though not a very high claim to be sure,) and some years afterwards

I saw *the very same epitaph*, with a much earlier date annexed to it, in another church in the vicinity of Newport Pagnell, and to have also read it in a publication ascribed to an eminent Dissenting Minister!

Now, Mr. Urban, by what word can such barefaced plagiarism be described more properly, than by the epithet *impudent*. Of all vanity, perhaps, that of authorship is the most silly; but to pretend to be the writer of another man's verses, or epitaph, or essay, can only be equalled in ridiculous impudence by that of an old woman, who, under some name very like that of Pilkington, about thirty years ago, favoured the public with a volume of very good poems, of which common fame gave her the credit of being the writer, but common justice denied that she had a right to more than about some half dozen lines. This *soi-disant* poetess, having confided her manuscripts to the inspection of a literary friend (an old Correspondent of yours, whose letters on the comparative merits of Pope and Dryden are not readily to be forgotten), supplied him with an anecdote which he often related with much glee; for, when he found amongst them a copy of Beattie's Minstrel, and naturally expressed his *surprise*, the lady mistook it for *admiration*, and boldly avowed it to be her own! Mr. W. who had some of the irascibility of the poet, as well as the vivacity of the wit, burst out, "why Madam, for shame! you must have stolen this from *Beattie!*" "No such thing, Sir," replied the would-be authoress. "If Beattie has published any poem like this, *he must* have stolen it from *me!*" SEXAGENARIUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb.* 7.

PERMIT me to make a few observations on the occurrences which have lately taken place respecting the marriage of what are called Freethinking Dissenters. They assume, that marriage is merely a civil contract, and therefore ought not to be subjected to a religious ceremony. Now this doctrine cannot be admitted by any Christian; for Christ himself, referring to the original institution of marriage as mentioned by Moses, says, "What therefore *God* hath joined together let not man put asunder" (Matth. ch. xix. v. 6), plainly intimating that this is a religious union, not merely a civil contract. Their objection, then, must be reduced to the established form of solemnization, and this is grounded upon the acknowledgment of the Trinity therein confessed. It must be observed, however, that neither of the parties make any profession of this doctrine, except in the express words of Scripture, when the man says, "with all my worldly goods I thee endow: in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," which words the Unitarians themselves contend do not imply the doctrine of the Trinity, and therefore the bridegroom, by using them, cannot complain that he is thereby signifying his assent to this doctrine.

In the subsequent part of the ceremony, it is true, the belief of the Trinity is most explicitly asserted, not by the parties, but by the minister, in the works, "God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Ghost, bless, preserve, and keep you." But if the parties do not believe this doctrine in their hearts, neither are they called upon to confess it with their mouths, and therefore their protest is superfluous. If, however, to avoid the offence which the solemn declaration of this doctrine, in their presence, occasions them, they are determined to retire immediately before the minister shall add this blessing, they will recollect that, though their marriage is complete, the Clergyman would not be justified in registering it, till he had concluded the service, having engaged to conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England, when he was ordained. They would thus deprive themselves of the proper legal proof of their marriage.

The effect of their protest I confess I do not clearly see; if it is merely to inform the minister of their theological opinions, I apprehend they would spurn at such a demand, if required of them; if to satisfy their own party, this may be effected, without saying a word on the subject, in the presence of the Clergyman.

With regard to the term Freethinking Christians, are not all men (Christians or not) freethinkers? Can any one control the thoughts of another, though he may his actions? Every man thinks freely, though he may think erroneously. In future let them choose some really discriminative denomination. G.

Mr. Urban, *March* 2.

I TRANSMIT the following original Pedigree of the Princess Elgiva of England, and her descendants (with various notes). It relates chiefly to the Nevilles of Rolleston, a branch very little known, and hitherto inaccurately deduced, not only as to the individuals themselves, but also in regard to the acquisition and inheritance of their property. Conceiving, from the authenticated style in which the descent is compiled, that my researches may possibly be useful to the Antiquary and Historian, I conjecture you may consider them worthy to form a part with those interesting volumes, which for 96 years have adorned your venerable name.

Henry W. Whatton.

Pedigree of the Princess Elgiva, and her Descendants.

Ethelred II. King of England, 1016, the 7th in succession from Egbert. = Elfgina, dau. of Earl Thorald.

Waltheof,[1] Earl of Northumberland, L^d of Hallamshire. = Judith, dau. of Lambert, Count of Lens, in Artois.

Elgiva (Hoved. p. 424, Francf. edit.) = Uthred, Earl of Northumberland, surnamed the Bold. (Ibid.)

Algith, heiress of Raby, co. Durham. (Ib.) = Maldred Fitz Crinan, an eminent Thane. (Ib.)

Cospatric, Earl of Northumb. Lord of Raby, 1070. (Dougl. Peer. Scot. p. 437.) = ...

Dolphin, Lord of Raby, 1128. (Ibid.) = Alice, niece and heiress of Walcher, Bishop of Durham.

Waldevus. Cospatricius. (Ibid.)

Ethelreda mar. King Duncan, son of King Malcolm Canmore. (Ibid.)

Maldred Fitz Dolphin, Lord of Raby. (Chartulary of Coldstream.) = ...

Geoffrey de Nevill, Lord of Brancepath (Durh.), grandson of Gilbert de Nevill, Admiral of the Fleet, &c. 1066. Arms: Or, fretty Gules, on a canton per pale Ermine and Or, a galley with the sails furled Sable. (Ex Coll. R. Glov. S.) = Emma, dau. and heiress of Bertram de Bulmer, a great Baron in the North. (Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 287.)

Rob. Fitz Maldred, Lord of Raby, Standthrop, Brancepath, and Sheriffhutton, co. York. (Vincent's Bar. 20. p. 117. in Off. Arm.) = Isabel Nevill, heiress of her father and brother.

Hen. de Nevill, ob. s. p. 11 Hen. III. (Burton's Mon. Ebor. pp. 266. 335.)

Geoffrey Nevill (Fitz Robert), Lord of Raby, &c. (Ibid.) = Marg. dau. of John Longvillers.

Robt. Nevill, a Baron, and Lord of Raby. Arms: Gules, a saltier Argent. Ob. 10 Edw. I. (Ibid.) = Isabel, dau. of Roger Bertram, Lord of Mitford, co. Northumberland.

Sir John Nevill, knt. of Holt, co. Leic. Arms: Gules, a saltier Ermine. (Ibid. p. 118.) = Matilda, dau. of Ralph Murdac, and dau. and heiress of Eva, wife of Reg. Ld Grey. (Brydges' North'pton, I. p. 203.)

Hence the Nevills of Raby, the Earls of Westmorland, Salisbury, and Warwick, a Marquis Montacute, a Duke of Bedford, the Barons Latimer, Fauconberg, Furnival, Abergavenny, and others. (See Nichols's Leic. vol. II. p. 730.)

Sir John Nevill, knt. of Holt. (Nichols's Leic. in which admirable work a beautiful engraving of the mansion house at Holt may be seen.) = Matilda[2], dau. of Amphilicia, lady of Rolleston (co. Nott.) daughter of Alan, Constable of Richmond Castle, co. York.

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[1] The History of Sheffield describes him as son of Siward the Dane, who led the armies of the Confessor against Macbeth, the usurper of the Throne of Scotland. Hallamshire was a large district comprising the manor of Hallam, Sheffield (the Caput Baroniæ of De Lovetot), and the surrounding country. It was held under the Countess Judith, by Roger de Busli; on the death of him and his son, it passed by marriage to the family of Lovetot.

[2] In Whitaker's Richmondshire, vol. I. pp. 109, 114; II. p. 137; her grandfather Alan is described as a descendant of Roaldi, the founder of the magnificent Abbey of St. Agatha,

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- Sir Thomas Nevill, knt. Lord of Rolleston, Pikal, &c. (Woodford Chartulary, Mus. Brit. Bibl. Cot. Claud. A. XIII. p. 270.) = Cicely[3], dau. and heiress of Sir Guy Blanchminster, knt. (Ibid.)
  - Sir William Nevill, knt. Lord of Rolleston, Pikal, &c. 5 Rich. II. (Reg. de Thurg. p. 188. Woodf. Chart. p. 270.) = Elizabeth, dau. and heiress of Sir Thomas Fencotte, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.
    - Sir Robert[4] Nevill, knt. Lord of Rolleston, Pikal, &c. Esquire of the body to Hen. IV. = Dorothy, dau. of Sir Nicholas Longford, knt.
    - Eliza-beth. = Sir John Burton, knt. of Burton Joyce, co. Nott.
    - Isa-bel. = Sir Robert[5] Woodford, knt. Lord of Ashby Folville, co. Leic. warrior at Agincourt. (Ibid. p. 275.)
  - Randolf Nevill of Cornwall. (Ibid.)

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at Easeby, the beautiful and interesting remains of which are finely delineated. Her mother married Jollan de Nevill of the Anglo-Norman branch, second son of Hugh, son of Ralph, founder of the Cistertian Nunnery at Hoton in Yorkshire, A.D. 1162. This Hugh, says Matth. Paris, 315m. l. 2, being in the Holy Land with King Richard, slew a lion with his own hand, wherefore it was said: Viribus Hugonis vires periêre leonis. A fine engraving of a seal, displaying the contest with the furious animal, is in Thompson's History of Boston, p. 215. It represents a knight in mail armour, raising his sword to strike a rampant lion,—which bearing, it may be remarked, is also depicted on his shield. A tree placed near the combatants indicates that the scene of action is a forest. The legend is, OR, A GARDEZ . BEL AMI TROP . FORT . BAAILLE . I . A . CI . words evidently addressed to the lion by his opponent. Returning to Jollan, he was a Justice itinerant 18 Hen. III. and the compiler of the manuscript book in the Exchequer, containing the Knights' fees, then certified, which still bears the name of TESTA DE NEVILL. With Amphilicia Jollan had the lordship of Rolleston (see the Testa de Nevill, p. 13), and Pikal (Picala), as appears by a charter containing these words: "Alanus, Constabularius Richmondiæ, omnibus suis hominibus et amicis Francis et Anglis sal'. Sciatis quod ego do Jollano de Nevilla filiam meam Amfelisc ad sponsam, et cum ea do ei Pikale et Monasterium et pertinentias, &c." Amphilicia had also a son, called John, whose two sons, Andrew and Jollan (the former living 9 Edw. I. the latter 3 Ed. III.) died s. p. The lordships of Rolleston and Pikal then passed to Sir Thomas Nevill, her grandson, in whose posterity they continued several generations.

[3] The family of Blanchminster, De Albo Monasterio, earlier than the reign of Edw. I. dwelt at Ennor Castle in Scilly, of which island they were Lords, and at Binamy Castle in the reign of Edw. III.; and, according to Lysons's Cornwall, p. lxviii. were descended from .... Champernon and Joan Plantagenet his wife, natural daughter of Richard, King of the Romans. The arms of Blanchminster given by Lysons, are: Argent, three bendlets Sable, over all a chevron Ermine. Richard, says Matthew Paris, p. 312, n. 10, was created in 1225, by his brother Hen. III., Earl of Poictou and Cornwall, where he had a seat called Tindagel Castle, a place of great antiquity and note, the description and remains of which are introduced by Borlace in his History of the Duchy, and more recently by Lysons in his Magna Britannia.

[4] His ancestors, it is already shown, in earlier times resided at Holt. William Nevill, his grandson, married Catherine, daughter and heiress of Thomas Palmer, esq. of Holt, which circumstance, says Thoroton, p. 324, occasioned the removal of this family to that place.

[5] His bearing was: Sable, three leopards' heads Gules, jessant fleurs de lis Argent. The following curious memorial of him is recorded in the Woodford Chartulary. "Kyng Herry the Fyfte reyned Kyng of Yngland ix yere and more; and in the third yere of his regne he wan hareflyght by a sege; and on the friday, in the fest of Saynt Cryspyn and Crispynyam, erly in the mornyng, he dubbyd Sr Robt Wodford knyght, And many odure at that Sege beyng p'sent; And a non aftr that same friday he faught manfully a gens a C thowsand of frenchmen at Agyng court, And had the victory of hē. And toke the Duke of Orlyaunce and odr dukis and grete lordys of F'nce, And ther was slayn of frenchemen yt day xiij thowsaund. And aftr he wan the Cyte of Roon and Cane and all wholle Normandy and ye Cyte of Paryse, and mykyll of all F'nce. And he made his brodr Sr John the Duke of Bedford Regent of all Fraunce. And aftr that at the ix yere of hys Reyngne, he passid to God Almyghty, on whas soulle J'hu have m'cy, Amen."

Mr. Urban, *Cork, Feb. 23.*

In my former Letter I offered some remarks on the coins attributed to Ethelbert and Egbert, Kings of Kent; and before I proceed to make some observations on the coins of the other kingdoms of the Heptarchy, I think it may not be unnecessary to notice the coins of Edbert II. of Kent, A.D. 794.

These coins are, I believe, very properly given to Edbert II. of Kent, but their claim to a place in the Kentish series, or their appropriation to Edbert II. in particular, does not appear to rest on so strong a foundation, as to make any further evidence unnecessary; there is nothing in the types of the coins which denote any particular kingdom or period of coinage, or give any reason for attributing them to Edbert II. in preference to Edbert I. 725, or Edbert of Northumberland, 738. The name of one of the moneyers, Ethelmod, which occurs also on the coins of Offa, Coenwulf, and Baldred, certainly affords strong grounds for supposing them to belong to Edbert II. of Kent, but perhaps the following may be a still stronger.

On the reverse of one of his coins we find the name IANBERH. (see Ruding, pl. 3, no. 2.) This I am strongly inclined to think was intended for Archbishop Jaenbert; and if it be so, it will, I think, decide the question at once; for Jaenbert succeeded to the see of Canterbury in 764, several years after the reigns of the other two Edberts: nor would his name appear on any coin of Northumberland, which was then under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of York. It may be objected that neither could his name appear on any coin of Edbert II., as Jaenbert, according to historical accounts, died in 793, and Edbert did not ascend the throne until 794; but, if we examine the Anglo-Saxon records, we shall often find a greater variance than the difference of a year, and that very little was known of the history of this Edbert, may be presumed from the fact that he is called Ethelbert by Speed, Egbert by Hume, and Edbert by Rapin.

Aethelweard, King of the West Saxons.

The opinion of the late celebrated Antiquary Mr. Combe, that these coins belong to some unknown King of the East Angles, is beyond all doubt correct; the types and formation of the letters are similar, and out of five moneyers whose names appear on Aethelweard's coins, four are to be found on the coins of Eadmund, King of the East Angles. Mr. Woolstone says, none of Aethelweard's moneyers' names occur on any other coins, except the name of Dudda, which is found on the coins of Cuthred, King of Kent, and seems to think that the same man was moneyer to both; but this is exceedingly improbable, for there were 58 years between the death of Aethelweard, King of the West Saxons, and the accession of Cuthred; and it is evident that Mr. Woolstone did not compare the moneyers of these coins with those of Eadmund, or he would have found that four of them were common to both. These coins, therefore, clearly belong to some King of the East Angles, or if not, to some other King contemporary with Eadmund; but the former is much more probable, as the only other kingdoms of the Heptarchy which remained at that period were Mercia and Northumberland, the succession of whose princes is pretty well ascertained. We must therefore examine the history of England, to discover whether any prince of that name can be found at that period. We there find a prince called Ethelwald by most historians, but whom Rapin, vol. I. pp. 286, 327, calls Ethelward, which probably was his right name. This prince was son to Ethelbert, King of England, but was deprived of the throne by Ethelwulf's will, which limited the Crown to the sons of Ethelwulf in succession. This prince, after the murder of Eadmund, King of the East Angles, in 870, might possibly have been appointed to the vacant throne of that kingdom by his uncle Ethelred or Alfred. The Danes were, according to the accounts we have, in possession of East Anglia, or the greatest part of it, from the year 870 to 878, when Ethelstan the Dane was from motives of policy established on the throne by Alfred; but in some part of the eight years above mentioned, during one of those intervals of success which then occasionally attended the English arms, Ethelward might have for even a short time enjoyed the kingdom of East Anglia, and coined money. We also find that this Ethelward afterwards, on the death of Alfred, the last

of the sons of Ethelwulf, disputed the throne of England with Edward the elder, and was elected King of East Anglia and Northumberland by the Danes; but, as this was 30 years later than the time of Eadmund, it is much more probable that the coins bearing his name were struck between 870 and 878, particularly as none of his moneyers' names occur on the coins of Ethelstan, King of the East Angles.

KINGS OF THE EAST ANGLES.

BEORNA.—These sceattas have on the reverse three E's, by reading the centre of which an F, a moneyer's name is attempted to be made out; it is much more probable, however, that the letter E was intended to denote the initial of some name; it may be that of the moneyer, or perhaps that of Ethelbert Beorna, partner in the kingdom, or of Eadilfred, who was then Bishop of the East Angles; or perhaps the three E's may be intended for the three crowns, which, according to Speed, was the ensign of the East Angles. Which of these conjectures is most probable, I leave to the decision of the learned.

ETHELRED.—This coin has been appropriated to the East Angles by Mr. Woolstone; the fallacy of his reasoning, however, has been well shewn by a very ingenious and learned Correspondent in page 308 of the first Part of your last year's Volume. Mr. Woolstone's error will be more apparent, if we consider the coins bearing the names of Egbert, Eadbert, &c. to belong to Northumberland, and Mr. Woolstone in such case would himself, perhaps, have assigned this coin of Ethelred to that kingdom. I confess, indeed, I am myself strongly inclined to attribute this coin to Northumberland, not because sceattas have been found of this or that kingdom, but because, from the account given of it by Mr. Woolstone, it appears to resemble the stycas, and also because the word *rex*, which is wanting on this coin, is to be found on the sceattas of Beorna, the predecessor of Ethelred, and on all the coins of Mercia, but does not appear on the sceattas bearing the names of Eadbert and Alcred, or the stycas of Eardulf, whose coins Mr. Pinkerton and Mr. Woolstone have put at the end of the series of stycas; whereas I think they belong to Eardulf, 796. As to the styca of Egfrid, on which the word *rex* is found, I think it not unlikely it belongs to Mercia, as I shall endeavour to shew, when I come to the coins of Northumberland.

ETHELSTAN.—In plate 17, no. 5, of Ruding, we find a coin which has been given to Ethelstan, King of England, but which I think it highly probable belongs to this King, and Mr. Woolstone was clearly of the same opinion. The bust is very rude, and totally different from those on the other coins of Ethelstan, King of England. The letters also bear a resemblance to those of Ethelstan, King of the East Angles; and the reverse is almost the same as that of Berhtulf, King of Mercia, and other princes, who reigned about the same time. If to these reasons are added, that the moneyer EADLAR was actually one of those of Ethelstan, King of the East Angles, I think there can be little doubt that it belongs to that prince.

ST. EDMUND.—These coins were thought by Mr. Woolstone to have been struck between 870 and 878; that this opinion is erroneous, has been clearly proved by your learned Correspondent in page 308 of your last year's Volume, Part i. I think, however, it is not quite so clear that they were struck at the Bury Mint in the reign of the Confessor; I should rather suppose them to have been struck about the time of Edward the Elder.

In my next letter I shall offer some remarks on the coins of Mercia and Northumberland.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

THE following stanzas, to which my attention has been called by a literary friend, were written about the middle of the sixteenth century, and are copied from the Harleian MSS. 1840. From their poignant severity on the doctrine of Transubstantiation, they will doubtlessly be acceptable at this moment. *X*

UPPON POPISHE TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

Priests make Christ's boddy and bloud
  Yow must not doute,
They eate him, drink him, box him,
  Beare him aboute;
One is too little, bread and wine
Hould him severall, so we dine
I with my Christ, thou with thine.

Are priest's mouthes the Virgin's wombe?
  Is bread her seede?
Are their words the Holy Ghost?
  Is this your creede?
O presumptuous undertaker!
Never cake could make the baker,
Yet the priest can make his maker.

What's become of all those Christs
  That priests have made?
Do those hoasts of hosts abide,
  Or do they fade?
One Christ bides, the rest do fly;
One Christ lives, the rest do dy;
One Christ's trew, the rest a ly.

FLY LEAVES.—No. XXXVI.

J. S. Gent. A Brother of the Angle.

At the close of the seventeenth century, under the above initials, flourished a humble but useful compiler for the press, whose principal work known was called "*Profit and Pleasure united, or the Husbandman's Magazine, &c. illustrated with copper cuts. By J. S.* 1684," 8vo.

The contents of the volume are multifarious, and many directions are given in "the mystery of husbandry" for the treatment of animals and improvement of agriculture. There is added the Art of Angling, Hunting, Hawking, noble recreation of ringing, and also making fire-works. One of these treatises appears the foundation of, and many times printed as "*The compleat Fisher, or the true Art of Angling. By J. S. a brother of the Angle.*" 16mo.

Another portion of his labour, and somewhat rarer, was "*The experienc'd Fowler: or the Gentleman, Citizen, and Countryman's pleasant and profitable recreation. By J. S. Gent.* 1697." 16mo.

But his pretensions as author of the following poem, are now for the first time noticed. "*The Innocent Epicure: or the Art of Angling; a poem.* 1697." 8vo.

The preface is subscribed "N. Tate," and the poem is therefrom commonly given to that author, though declared in the preface to be the production of "a gentleman who wrote it for his diversion;" and the initials of our compiler head the introductory epistle as from "J. S. to C. S."

It may be fairly inferred, therefore, that J. S. Gent. on Fowling, and J. S. a Gentleman on Angling, with both works printed in the same year, could have but one common origin. The directions to the Husbandman prove the author practically experienced, and our author tells C. S. "who loves the town," that he himself "laughs in *Kent* from care and business free." The scenes of his sport were still more wide, as drawn from "the rough Dee," from "Witham and fair Thames's higher streams," as also "Norwich plenteous stream," the "sacred Cam," and "fair Trent," with other rivers, as Wellin, Idle, Dun, and Dern, forming a wide circle for amusement and a variance of society to which he must have been generally known, although the above initials still remain unapplied, and were probably persevered in with the usual unambitious pursuit of an angler seeking no higher trait of character than "the Innocent Epicure."

Thomas Lodge.

The information respecting this author's works is probably imperfect. His biographers name, as the earliest piece in print, *Euphue's Golden Legacy*, 1581, and it is the only one known before the *Alarum against Usurers*, 1584 *; but, as in the dedication to the last he declares he 'hath long time slept in silence,' it seems to imply he had been oftener before the public than could be allowed in the vaunt of a single publication. That dedication is now reprinted as an interesting proof of what forbearance and consistency can accomplish in confuting the ostentatious bitterness of a critical antagonist, who, avoiding the real question, labours to impress his readers with a belief that personal abuse is reasoning, and an attack on character a reply argumentative and incontrovertible.

Stephen Gosson published the *School of Abuse, containing a pleasant invective against Poets, Pipers, Players, &c.* 1579†; and in the same year appeared *The Ephemerides of Phialo* ‡, having a Defence of the School of Abuse! There, it is said, the players

* There is some discrepancy in the dates, not easily to be corrected. Lodge speaks of the School of Abuse, in his dedication, as being circulated 'about three years ago,' and therefore it must be supposed he wrote in 1582. Time may discover a copy of the Alarum against Vsurers, with such a corresponding date.

† Reprinted in Lord Somers' Tracts, 1810, vol. iii.

‡ See *British Bibliographer*, vol. iv. p. 289.

had applied to both Universities in vain, to find one to defend them, and 'were driven too flie to a weak hedge, and fight for themselves with a rotten stake.' And the author remarks, 'it is tolde mee that they haue got one in London to write certaine Honest Excuses, for so they terme it,' afterwards adding, 'I stay my hande till I see his booke; when I haue perused it, I wil tell you more.'

How far the 'rotten stake' and pointing Lodge out (who was of Trinity college, Oxon,) as one not belonging to the University, provoked any ironical or sarcastic observation from our 'biting Satyrist' in the answer to Gosson, is not known, for no copy of the work has yet been discovered. Wood calls it a *Treatise in defence of Plays* *, and, if not printed, was probably freely circulated in manuscript soon after the School of Abuse appeared, being suppressed, according to our author, 'by the godly and reuerent that had to deale in the cause.' Gosson obtaining 'a priuate vnperfect coppye,' answered it in *Plays confuted in five Actions*, n. d. but published about 1582, if the conjecture in the note below is tenable.

To this philippic, Lodge made no reply for two years, when, having occasion to address the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court, he first condescended to notice the virulence of his antagonist with the conscious pride of his own 'withers being unwrung,' by a judicious appeal against the falsehoods urged against him; and, after a temperate admonishment to amend, concludes his observations by cool disarming advice, and a candid acknowledgment that his antagonist had 'a good pen.'

The Dedication is inscribed

"To the right worshipfull, my curteous friends, the Gentlemen of the Innes of Court, Thomas Lodge of Lincolnes Inne, Gentleman, wisheth prosperous successe in their studies, and happie euent in their trauailes.—Curteous Gentlemen, let it not seeme straunge vnto you, that hee which hath long time slept in silence, now beginneth publikely to salute you, since no doubt, my reasons that induce me herevnto be such, as both you may allowe of them, since they be well meant, and account of them since they tend to your profit. I haue published heere of set purpose a tried experience of worldly abuses, describing heerein not onely those monsters which were banished Athens, I meane Vsurers, but also such deuouring caterpillars, who not onely have fatted their fingers with many rich forfaitures, but also spread their venim among some priuate Gentlemen of your profession, which considered, I thought good in opening the wound, to preuent an vlcer, and by counselling before escape, forewarn before the mischiefe. Led then by these perswasions, I doubt not, but as I haue alwayes found you fauourable, so now you will not cease to be friendly, both in protecting of this iust cause from vniust slander, and my person from that reproch, which, about two yeares since, an iniurious cauiller obiected against me: you that knowe me, Gentlemen, can testifie that neyther my life hath bene so lewd, as y^t my companie was odious, nor my behauiour so light, as that it shuld passe the limits of modestie: this notwithstanding a licentious *Hipponate*, neither regarding the asperitie of the lawes touching slaunderous Libellers, nor the offspring from whence I came, which is not contemptible, attemted, not only in publike and reprochfull terms to condemn me in his writings, but also to slander me, as neither iustice shuld wink at so hainous an offe'ce, nor I pretermit a commodious reply. About three yeres ago one *Stephen Gosson* published a booke, intituled, *The Schoole of Abuse*, in which hauing escaped in many and sundry co'clusions, I, as the occasion the' fitted me, shapt him such an answere as beseemed his discourse, which by reason of the slenderness of ye subiect (because it was in defe'ce of plaies and play makers) ye godly and reuerent y^t had to deale in the cause, misliking it, forbad the publishing, notwithstanding he comming by a priuate vnperfect coppye, about two yeres since, made a reply, diuiding it into fiue sexions, and in his Epistle dedicatory, to the right honorable Sir *Francis Walsingham*, he impugneth me with these reproches: that I am become a vagarant person, visited be ye heuy hand of God, lighter then libertie, and looser the' vanitie. At such time as I first came to ye sight heerof (iudge you gentlemen how hardly I could disgest it), I bethought myselfe to frame an answere, but considering that the labour was but lost, I gaue way to my misfortune, contenting myselfe to wait ye opportunitie wherein I might, not according to the impertinacie of the iniurye, but as equitye might countenance mee, cast a raine ouer the vntamed curtailes chaps, and wiping out the suspition of this slander from the reme'brance of those y^t knew me, not counsell this iniurious *Asinius* to become

* 'This I have not yet seen,' says Wood, and in the new edition of the Ath. Ox. Dr. Bliss only refers by note to Gosson's answer. After the laborious research of those two editors without success, there seems but slight ground to expect it ever will be discovered. See Ath. Ox. by Bliss, vol. ii. col. 384.

more conformable in his reportes : and now, Gentlemen, hauing occasions to pass my trauailes in publike, I thought it not amisse somewhat to touch the slaunder, and prouing it to be most wicked and discommendable, leaue the rest to the discretion of those in authoritie, who if the Gentleman had not plaid bo peep thus long, would haue taught him to haue counted his cards a little better : and now *Stephen Gosson* let me but familiarly reason with thee thus : Thinkest thou y^t in handling a good cause it is requisite to indure a fals propositio', although thou wilt say it is a part of Rethorike to argue *A Persona*, yet is it a practise of small honestie to conclude without occasion : if thy cause wer good, I doubt not but in so large and ample a discourse as thou hadst to handle, thou mightest had [have] left the honor of a gentleman inuiolate. But thy base degree, subiect to seruile attempts, measureth all things according to cauilling capacitie, thinking because nature hath bestowed vpo' thee a plausible discourse, thou maist in thy sweet termes present the sowrest and falsest reports y^u canst imagine : but it may be, y^t as it fortuned to the noble man of *Italy*, it now fareth w^t me, who, as *Petrarch* reported, giue' greatly to ye entertainme't of strangers, and pleasure of the chase, respected not the braue and gorgious garments of a courtier, but delighted in such clothing as seemed ye place where he soiourned, this noble gentleman returning on a time fro' his game, found all his house furnished with strangers, on who' bestowing his accustomed welcome, he bent himself to the overseeing of his domestical preparatio', and coming to ye stable among the hors-keepers of his new come guests, and reprehending one of the' for faultering in his office, ye fellow impatient of reproofe, and measuring ye gentleman by his plaine coat, stroke him on the face, and turned him out of ye stable, but afterward attending on his master, and perceiuing him whom he had stroken to be ye Lord of ye house, he humbly craued pardo' : ye gentleman, as patient as plesant, not only forgaue him ye escape, but pretely answered thus, I blame not thee, good fellow, for thy outrage, but this companion, pointing to his coat, which hath made thee mistake my person. So at this instant esteeme I. M. Gosson hath dealt with me, who not mesuring me by my birth, but by ye subiect I handled, like Will Summer striking him y^t stood next him, hath vpbraided me in person, whe' he had no quarrell, but to my cause, and therein pleaded his own indiscretio', and loded me with intollerable iniurie. But if with *Zoylus* hee might kisse the gibet, or with *Patacion* hopheadlesse, the world shoulde be rid of an iniurious slaunderer, and that tongue laboured in suppositions, might be nailed vp as *Tullies* was for his *Philipicall* declamations. But good *Stephen*, in like sorte will I deale with thee as *Philip* of *Macedon* with *Nicanor*, who not respecting the maiestie of the king, but giuing himselfe ouer to the petulancie of his tongue, vainly inueighed against him, whom notwithstanding *Philip* so cunningly handeled, that not onely he ceased the rumor of his report, but also made him as lauish in commending, as once he was profuse in discommending : his attempt was thus performed, he seeing *Nicanor* sorely pressed with pouerty, releeued him to his content. Wherevpon altering his coppie, and breaking out into singular commendation of *Philip*, the king concluded thus : Loe, curtesie can make of bad good, and of *Nicanor* an enemie *Nicanor* a friend. Whose actions, my reprouer, I will now fit to thee, who hauing slaundered me without cause, I will no otherwise reuenge it, but by this meanes, that now in publike I confesse thou hast a good pen, and if thou keepe thy methode in discourse, and leaue thy slandering without cause, there is no doubt but thou shalt bee commended for thy coppie, and praised for thy stile. And thus desiring thee to measure thy reportes with iustice, and you good Gentlemen to answere in my behalfe if you heare me reproched, I leaue you to your pleasures, and for myself I will studie your profit. Your loving friend, Thomas Lodge."

Eu. Hood.

Reformation in Cavan.

As this interesting place is situated in Kilmore, the central Diocese of Ireland, it may be interesting at the present time to trace the dawn and revival of the Reformation in it, since the year 1576. At that time this Bishoprick was possessed by one Richard Brady, of an ancient family in the county of Cavan, where this name is still a popular one. Lying in a tumultuous and unsettled country, as Walter Harris in his improved edition of Sir James Ware's Works observes, the See of Kilmore had been neglected by the Crown of England, so that even after the Reformation the Bishops of it succeeded, either by usurpation or by Papal authority.

So savage was the state of this part of Ulster, that the Popish Bishop who succeeded to this See in 1511, one Dermot, a man of learning and a lover of tranquillity, withdrew from it to the Vicarage of Swords, in the English pale, near Dublin, where he died in 1529; and his successor, Edmund Nugent, left it to be Prior of the Convent of the blessed Virgin at Tristernagh, in the county of Westmeath, retaining, however, the Bishopric by com-

mendam, until he resigned it, in 1541, to King Henry VIII. who granted him an annual pension of 26*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* payable out of the revenues of that suppressed Priory during his life.

Bishop Brady, according to the account given of him by the Lord Deputy, Sir John Perrot, to Queen Elizabeth in 1585, had been a "*lewd Friar, who, coming from Rome as a delegate of the Pope, had usurped this See, and was dispersing abroad seditious Bulls and other such trash.*" The Lord Deputy added, that he had dispossessed this intruder of the place he had usurped, and expected to bring him to submission or answer for his lewdness.

He recommended John Garvey, Dean of Christ Church, Dublin, to succeed to this Bishopric, stating, that "It would be an increase of the Queen's interest among the barbarous people of this part of Ireland, if a Bishop were placed there under the Queen's authority."

Brady's character must have been extremely bad, and his conduct intolerable, to elicit such a character as this from Sir John Perrot, who was known to have been exceedingly mild, if not culpably favourable to the natives in his Government of Ireland; and we find in Sir John Davis's Reports (fol. 84), that this seditious ecclesiastic was indicted in the year 1606, upon the act of 16th of Richard II. commonly called the statute of PRÆMUNIRE, for having ordained one Richard Lawlor a Priest, and having, under the authority of a commission from the Bishop of Rome, constituted the said Lawlor, Vicar-General of the Dioceses of Dublin, Kildare and Ferns.

In 1585, John Garvey, Dean of Christ Church, was, on the abovementioned recommendation of Sir John Perrot, advanced to the See of Kilmore, and was the first Protestant Bishop of it. He was of Irish parentage, and born in the county of Kilkenny, but was educated without a taint of Popery, in the University of Oxford. For the first ten or eleven years of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, both Protestants and Papists were in the habit of resorting to the service of the Reformed Church, and the Pope made an offer to confirm the Book of Common Prayer, by his authority, if the Queen and her subjects would acknowledge his lawful power to do so; but this overture was rejected. In the mean time, Garvey distinguished himself by strenuous efforts to convert his deluded countrymen from the fatal errors of Rome, and he was generally reputed to be the author of a valuable treatise (a copy of which is in the possession of the writer of this essay), intitled, "An account of the conversion of Philip Curwen, a Franciscan Friar, to the Reformation of the Protestant Religion." The conversion of Curwen was a matter of considerable importance at this time, in Ireland, for he was nephew to the Archbishop of Dublin, who himself had been born and educated before the Reformation had been accomplished in England.

Bishop Garvey was translated to the Primacy in 1589; and, to the severe injury of the cause of Christian knowledge in it, the neighbourhood of Cavan and See of Kilmore remained for fourteen years without the advantage of a Protestant Prelate. During the vacancy a custodium of it was granted to Dr. Edgeworth, Bishop of Down and Connor, for such was the confusion of the times, from the intrigues of the Romish ecclesiastics, and their influence with the uncivilized natives, that no Christian Bishop could live in that part of Ireland. In 1603, Robert Draper, Rector of Trim, was appointed to this Bishopric, and on his death in 1612, Dr. Thomas Moygne, Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, succeeded to it, and to the adjoining See of Ardagh, now for the first time united to Kilmore, and a strong Protestant plantation in the counties of Longford and Leitrim, situated in the latter See, enabled this Prelate to recover the episcopal lands which had belonged to the former Bishops of it, no less than seven of whom had, in the preceding two centuries, been of the name and family of O'Ferral, Princes of Annally, and proprietors of the whole of the tract of country afterwards called the county of Longford. The Edgeworths, Tuites, and Delamars, were at this time settled, with other English families, in this new-named county, while the Hamiltons were established at Killesandra, in the county of Cavan, where they built a castle and a town, well supplied with Scottish soldiers and inhabitants. The O'Ferrals, O'Reillys, O'Bradys, O'Curries, O'Sheridans, MacKeernans, and Plunkets, were the principal Romish families who possessed the rest of the soil in the coun-

ties of Longford and Cavan, at the close of Queen Elizabeth's reign.

Dr. Moygne was a Prelate of great firmness, and well fitted for the circumstances of the time in which he lived; not content with his vigorous and successful efforts to recover the alienated property of the Sees of Kilmore and Ardagh, in which he was supported by his friend George Montgomery, the first Protestant Bishop of Derry, he was one of the eleven Irish Bishops who joined Primate Usher on the 26th of November, 1626, in a protest against the toleration of Popery in Ireland, in consideration of money being offered by the Pope's agents for that boon. This they declared to be "*no less than setting religion to sale, and with it the souls of the people whom* CHRIST OUR SAVIOUR had redeemed with his most *precious blood.*"

Bishop Moygne could not have maintained his ground at Cavan, or even been suffered to enter on the episcopal property in it, had not a strong British settlement been established in that county a few years before his appointment to the See of Kilmore. The property there having been sacrificed in rebellion at the shrine of Popery in the reign of his illustrious predecessor, —King James the First granted it to Lord Aubigny, Lord Lambert, Sir John Hamilton, Sir William Taafe, Sir John Elliott, Sir Stephen Butler, Sir Hugh Worral, Sir Alexander Hamilton, Sir Claude Hamilton, Sir Richard Graham, Sir George Graham, Sir Thomas Ash, and Sir Thomas Phettilace, and to other British settlers of the name of Garth, Ridgeway, Tirrel, Taylor, Waldron, Fish, Horne, Mannering, Lyons, Jones, Atkinson, Russel, Aghmuty, Atcheson, Culme, Parsons, and Talbot. The King in mercy and hope of their reconciliation, granted, as native freeholds, 900 acres of these lands to Shane Philip O'Reilley, 1000 to Captain Mulmoric Mac Philip O'Reilley, called Ittery Outra; to Captain O'Reilly, 1000 acres of Lisconnor; to Mulmore Oge O'Reilly 3000 acres; and to Magouran, commonly called Prince of Glen, 1000 acres, upon which he built a strong stone house, with a ditch about it. The present Romish Bishop of Ardagh is the direct descendant and representative of this object of British clemency. He witnessed the late discomfiture of Popery at Cavan, and would do well to prove his gratitude to British clemency, as well as his wish to advance the cause of Christianity in Ireland, by setting the example to his Clergy and the people under their influence, by adding his respectable name to the list of those who are now abandoning the demoralizing superstition of Rome, and joining the professors of the true religion established amongst us.

Doctor Moygne died in the beginning of the year 1628, and was succeeded in the Sees of Kilmore and Ardagh, by the celebrated Dr. Bedell, at that time Provost of Trinity College, Dublin. The life of this eminent divine, by Bishop Burnett, is so well known, that the details in it of the progress of the Reformation in the county of Cavan, in his dark and stormy day, need not be repeated here. It may be sufficient to notice a few of them, however, with some circumstances not recorded by his eminent biographer, but noted by Walter Harris and others.

Bishop Bedell found these dioceses in a deplorable state, ignorance and superstition triumphant over knowledge and religion, and producing their never-failing fruits of vice and misery. The pretensions of Popery at that time to an ascendancy in Ireland, were strikingly similar to those advanced in it at the present day, and the means to sustain and advance them pretty much the same. Encouraged by the footing Popery had got in the English Court, by the marriage of Henrietta Maria with the unfortunate King Charles the First, the Pope, through the agency of his Nuncio residing in Brussels, contrived to maintain a direct and regular communication between the newly-formed congregation "*de propagandâ fide*" at Rome, and the Priests of his Church regular and secular in Ireland. The number of these Priests was at least double that of the Protestant Clergy, and being generally the younger sons of the old aristocratic families, trained the ignorant populace into a complete subjugation to them, and abused them with the most flagrant misrepresentations of the reformed religion. For the education of such ecclesiastics in hostility to the religion and government of England, and in opposition to the Protestant University, founded by Queen Elizabeth, near Dublin, the Bishop of Rome erected a College in that city, the Dean or Pro-

vost of which was a Friar named Harris, the author of an infamous libel against Primate Ussher. Friaries were erected through the whole island, and the Monks itinerated through it, preaching new superstitions, and doctrines so detestable, that even the Parochial Clergy of their own Church were ashamed of them, and implored the Doctors of Sorbonne to use their endeavours to have a restraint put upon their extravagancies. The peasantry, however, flocked in great numbers to these preachers, and poor as the country was, the collections made after the sermons amounted to five or six pounds, a considerable sum if we take into account the value of money in those days. By these means, as well as by the more regular demoralization of the people by their Parish Priests of the Romish communion, the morality of the island sunk to an ebb, perhaps lower than that of any heathen country in ancient or modern times, and in no part of Ireland, as the subsequent rebellion and massacre proved, were the populace more corrupted, more debased, more fallen from the lowest standard of morality, than in the diocess of Kilmore and county of Cavan. The titular Bishop, then one of the ancient family of Mac Swine, of Fanet, in the county of Donegall, was a most abandoned drunkard, and in his liquor the paroxysms of his fury against the religion of the Bible, resembled the ravings of a maniac. The Parish Priests were notorious for drunkenness and lewdness. Several of them were cited into Bishop Bedell's Court for fornication; where he mildly and gently reproved them for their abominations, and evinced a disposition rather to reclaim them from error by kindness, than run the risk of confirming them in it by harshness. His credit with such of the Romish Clergy who had a regard for morality, and were sincere in their religion, such as it was, soon became so great, that he prevailed, in a short time, over several of the most intelligent of them, to adopt the faith of the reformed Church; and as they were all well acquainted with the Irish language, then universal among the peasantry, they became the happy instruments of turning many from their errors, and reconciling them to the purified faith. The good Bishop took great pains with these clerical converts —he was indefatigable in his efforts to impress upon their minds the importance of religion, and the weighty responsibility laid upon those who undertake to teach it. He promoted some of them to benefices, and had the happiness to find, that of all his converts, there was but one who relapsed into Popery, at the breaking out of the rebellion of 1641, a severe time of trial to those who had renounced the errors of Popery, who were persecuted even with more cruelty than those who had been born and educated Protestants.

The New Testament and the Book of Common Prayer had before this time been translated into the Irish language, by Dr. Daniel, Archbishop of Tuam,—and Bishop Bedell, by the advice of Primate Usher, caused one of his converts to translate the Old Testament into the same language. He even learned this language himself, at a period of life beyond that at which Cato is said to have attained a knowledge of the Greek tongue, and such a proficiency did he make in the unpromising study, that he wrote a complete Irish Grammar, and superintended the translation of some of Chrysostom's and Leo's Homilies in praise of the Scripture, which he intended to have printed with his Irish Bible.

He furnished his converts with the means of instructing others in the elementary parts of Christian knowledge, by a short Catechism, printed on one sheet in the English and Irish languages, to which he added, in the same way, some forms of evangelical prayer, and some select passages of holy writ.

There was a convent of Friars near the palace at Kilmore, with whom this good Bishop took great pains, with proportionable success. Among his converts was one Mac Swine or Swiney, brother to the titular Bishop, and Friar Dennis Sheridan, of Togher, near Cavan.—The titular Bishop, notwithstanding his bigotry, does not appear to have resented this act with respect to his brother—for he manifested some kindness towards the persecuted Bedell for two months after the massacre of the Protestants commenced. It was not until the Christmas following the dreadful 23d of October, 1641, that he took possession of the episcopal house, and when he did so, probably by the command of the rebels, he protested that he came there only to protect the venerable owner of it; and desired

that he should himself be admitted only as a lodger. As to Sheridan, his conversion was a sincere one, and it was rewarded by his affording an asylum to his venerable instructor, at a time when the Protestant blood was flowing in all directions round them, and nothing but the habitual respect paid by the Irish to the ancient families of the country, enabled the convert thus to evince his gratitude. This converted Friar married an English Protestant lady, by whom he had issue three sons; one of them, Patrick Sheridan, succeeded to this very See, but was deprived of it for refusing to take the oath of allegiance to King William and Queen Mary. The second son was successively Dean of Connor and Bishop of Cloyne; and the third son was Sir Thomas Sheridan, some time Secretary to King James the Second, and father of the celebrated schoolmaster of Cavan, the friend of Swift.

The breaking out of the rebellion frustrated all these efforts to rescue the people of Cavan from the dominion of Satan, but in proof of the veneration in which the apostolical Bedel was held even by persecuting enemies, one circumstance, not mentioned by his Episcopal biographer, but related by Walter Harris, deserves to be recorded. Burnett tells us that the Irish rebels, who in great force attended the funeral of this Prelate to the church-yard of Kilmore, desired his son-in-law to bury his body according to the Church service—that they fired a volley of shot, not in triumph, but in token of respect, over his grave, and raised a loud cry, with these words, "*Requiescat in pace ultimus Anglorum!*" Harris adds, that one Edmund O'Farrel, a Priest of the Romish Church, exclaimed over the grave, "*O sit anima mea cum Bedello!*"

It may be right to add here, for the instruction of those now happily engaged in Bedell's interrupted work, a brief extract from almost the only written sermon he left after him; for he, like Usher and many other of the most distinguished divines of the earlier days of the Church of England, was an extemporary preacher.

Preaching on these words of our SAVIOUR, "*learn of me, for I am meek and lowly,*" he thus addressed the Irish House of Commons, in which there were at that time many members of the Church of Rome—"GOD help us, we had need to attend to the lesson of CHRIST, to be gentle, as the Apostle directs, apt to teach, patient; in meekness instructing those that oppose themselves; if GOD peradventure will give them repentance to the acknowledging of the truth, and that they who are taken captive by Satan at his will, may recover themselves out of his snare." (ii. Tim. 24, 25, and 26)—"I have long been of this mind, that many in their sermons and writings are to blame for their manner of dealing with the adversaries of their opinions, when they give reins to their tongues and pens in railing and reproachful speeches, and think they have done well when they exceed them in that, wherein to have the better is indeed to be the worse." "It is not the storm of words but the strength of reasons that will stay a wavering judgment. Our calling is to deal with errors, not to disgrace men with scolding words. When Alexander the Great overheard one of his soldiers railing against Darius, he reproved him, saying, '*I entertain thee to fight against Darius, not to revile him.*' Thus may we suppose our Divine Master might say to some of us, 'I would that you should refute Popery, and set yourselves against Antichrist my enemy, with all the discoloured sects and heresies who fight under his banner against me, and not to call him and his troops all to nought.' In this my poor opinion I differ from some men of great note—from Luther and from Calvin and others—they were, perhaps by complexion or otherwise, given over too much to anger, but sure I am that the rule of the Apostle is plain, and that with lenity we should instruct, even such as are the slaves of Satan, waiting, that when escaping out of his snare, they should recover a sound mind to do GOD's will."

J. GRAHAM.

Magilligan, Feb. 15.

*** Since we have received the above communication, the *Dublin Warden* states, that "twenty Roman Catholics have just abjured the errors of Popery in the Church of Cavan; three at Bally-haise, co. Cavan; two at Knockbride, ditto; eight at Omagh; eight at Westport, co. Mayo, publicly recanted, besides eleven, who attend the worship of the Established Church, without having gone through the ceremony of a formal abjuration; five at Kilcormuck, co. Wexford; thirteen in Portarlington, Queen's county," &c. &c.—EDIT.

Mr. Urban, *March* 1, 1827.

WHAT your Correspondent E. I. C. "has often heard asserted concerning the existence of a Society, for the avowed purpose of purchasing Livings in the Church of England, and bestowing the same upon persons of a fanatical persuasion," he may be assured is a fact.* The case, indeed, is so notorious, that I wonder one so intelligent should "doubt it." The nest-egg of the fund, in the hands of this self-constituted body (comprising, it seems, by the *Cheltenham* presentation, devotees of both sexes) was laid and left, for the said "purpose," by a wealthy individual who died about 30 years since. That pecuniary *principium* was devised, in trust to accumulate, till it attained a certain magnitude, and then the trustees were to commence operations by the purchase of improveable Church Livings, in populous places, or in places likely to become so. Nor were they to rest there; but they were to seek out, and easily were to be accessible to, young men "decidedly pious" (as the present cant phrase is) to be trained at the University for the Livings so purchased, as they should become vacant. These loaves and fishes, though already by no means few, not being sufficient among so many, the trained bands are marched forward, under the auspices of their patrons, into Curacies,—no matter how small the immediate stipends,—*titles* for orders being the chief object. Arrogating to themselves a distinction, to which of all men they have the least right—that of *Evangelical* Ministers. This sect (for such they are), like their prototypes the Puritans of old, are fast stripping religion of all her lovely graces, and clothing her in sombre weeds and repulsive gloom. I said, they have no *right* to their assumed title—Evangelical; because their preachers seldom take their texts from the Gospel, and scarcely ever from that sermon of sermons in the Gospel, the Redeemer's own sermon on the Mount. *That*, I suppose, would be denominated by them "a moral sermon." If they are determined to have a distinctive title, *Epistolarians* would better suit them; as the chief sources of their sermons are St. Paul's Epistles; not that the writings of that Apostle are incongruous with the doctrines of his Divine Master, far from it, they are in perfect harmony: but thence these "new lights" find it easier (especially from passages "hard to be understood") to promulgate *their* favourite, or (as I suspect) their *imposed* Calvinistic notions of Predestination and Election.

Concerning distinctive names, set up as "walls of partition" among professed worshippers of the one living and true God, I devoutly wish the predicted time were come, when all those worshippers would unite their righteous hands to throw them down, "even to the ground!" whether Churchmen or Dissenters,—Catholics or Protestants,—Calvinists or Armenians,—Quakers or Methodists,—with all the other "divisions and sub-divisions" of sects, which now unhappily exist, to the manifest detriment of Divine Revelation, and to the fostering of infidel principles. I do conjure them to amalgamate under the one grand, and *only-authorized* distinctive name of Christian. Thus were "the disciples of Christ first called in Antioch," and why should they not thus be designated in Britain? Am I therefore an advocate for Latitudinarianism? or do I deem all "*modes* of faith" of little consequence? By no means; I object to the existent *denominations* of religious faith as "gendering strife," and tending to prevent that "unity of spirit which should be preserved in the bond of peace." I object to them for the same reason that induced an amiable Prelate (the late Bishop Horne) to say (I quote from recollection) "were the Lord now to look down from heaven upon the children of men, what would he behold? He would behold that blessed Gospel which was mercifully designed to unite them in peace and amity, torn in pieces by contending sects, till there is scarcely enough left for every one of them to take a little!" Nay, I object to such fanciful and mischievous distinctions on still firmer ground, Divine Authority. I here quote from the inspired Volume;—"Now, I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment. For it hath been declared unto

* See Gent. Mag. for Nov. 1826, p. 389, &c.

me of you, my brethren, that there are contentions among you. One of you saith, I am of Paul, and I of Apollos, and I of Cephas, and" (the only one that was right) "*I of Christ.* Is Christ *divided?* was *Paul* crucified for you? or were you *baptized* in the name of Paul?"—1. Cor. i. 10, *et seq.* "Note or comment" to these words is unnecessary. Every candid mind must interpret them aright. May the interpretation lead to good!

Reverting to the persons aiming to establish an *imperium in imperio,* who, on calling forth the inquiry of E. I. C. have virtually prompted these animadversions, I think it right to say that I acquit them of *intentional* mischief, although they are doing a great deal; and I, moreover, give them credit for abundance of zeal. Yet, as generally, it is "a zeal not according to knowledge," they are here reminded of what their favourite Apostle says on that matter: "It is good to be zealously affected always;" but in what? "*in a good thing.*—Gal. iv. 18. I will go further, and declare my belief that they are, for the most part, well-meaning people. But *meaning* well, and possessing ability to *act* well, are very different properties. An advocate of John Wesley (arguing with Dr. Johnson respecting the propriety of expelling that founder of Methodism from College) said he *meant* well, and was a good kind of man. "That may be, Sir," replied the sententious casuist, "so is a cow a very good kind of animal, but we turn her out of a garden."

I could furnish your Correspondent with some singular facts, illustrative of the doings of the "Society" he mentions, were I not unwilling to occupy an undue portion of your valuable columns; and having still to transcribe, from an authentic document, an extract, which will, perhaps, lead to further investigations. On reading that extract, *mutatis mutandis,* who will hesitate to say, that the acts and deeds of the men, in the two generations, are not the same? Nay, will not the *Benefice-buying* men of this generation, and their sanctimonious adherents, almost fancy they see their own natural faces in a glass? Yet, I fear, they will go their way, and straightway forget what manner of men they are.

Concerning the latter part of E. I. C.'s letter, relative to the Wesleyan Methodists' union with the Church, I meant to say something. As, however, on that subject Clericus seems fully competent to answer for himself, I shall not "meddle with another man's matters," but now produce my promised extract, giving such reference as may guide E. I. C. or those whom it concerns, to the very curious original; a document that furnishes an additional proof of a wise man's saying, that "there is nothing new under the sun." For even old heresies and schisms, supposed to have been put down by the strong arm of law, or that were believed to have passed away to return no more, revive and re-appear: like comets supposed to have departed from our horizon for ever, we see them revisiting us again, to gleam with baleful aspect on the happiness of mankind.

Process in the Exchequer, Hilary Term, A. D. 1632: *against sundry persons, for encroaching upon the King's Regality, in erecting themselves into a society or corporation, called the Collectors of St. Antholyn's, for the purchase of Church Livings.*

*** "They had made a dependance of Clergymen upon them; and went on as if they designed to become supreme patrons; when it wd be easy for them to introduce Puritans into the most considerable places in the kingdom."—Harleian Catalogue; where a copy of this process is noted. No. 832. They held meetings from 15 Feb. 1625, to 15 March, 1631.

"Whereas His Majesty's Attorney Genll lately exhibited an English information, in the Court, on His Majesty's behalfe, agst Wm. Gouch, Richd. Sibbs, Giles Ospring, and John Davenport, Clerks; Tho. Crew, kt. His Majts Sergt at Lawe; Robt Eyres, an Apprentice of the Lawe; John White, Samuel Browne, Barristers at Lawe; Nicholas Raynton, Citizen and Alderman of London; John Gearing, Richard Davies, George Harwood, Francis Bridges, Merchants; Wm Levans and Richd. Foxley, Clerks; and —— Price, defendants: shewing thereby, yt since ye 10th yeare of ye reigne of ye late king James of blessed memorie,—ye sd defendants, to ye intent to obtain, and procure into theire hands, divers manors, messages, lands, tenements,—tithes, oblatns, & somes of money, &c. did, of their own authoritie, creat and make themselves into a societie or bodie corporate, called sometimes by the name of the Collectors of St Antholyne's, & sometimes by the name of ye Treasorers: & soe continued ever since: and, from time to time, to make Assemblies and Chapters of

themselves; and to hold Counsells, & to make Ordinances concerning the premises, and, as some of them dye or bee removed, to elect others in their places, for these purposes, and to appoint and constitute Registers & Actuaries of their doings, and Ordinances therein; who write the same into their bookes and Registers; wch they keep among themselves: and under colour thereof, sithence the sayd tenth yeare, had gotten into their hands divers somes of money, *intended by ye givers of them** for necessarie relief and sustenance of men of the Clergie, having cure of Soules, and for other such like publick pious works: and with part thereof had purchased to themselves, or some others & their heirs (but with purpose to be at their dispositns) the Rectorie of Dunstable in the County of Bedford, the Rectorie of Cicester in the County of Gloucester," and a variety of other places, both in England and Wales, too numerous here to mention; and *if mentioned*, would make the inhabitants of some places stare. The Court, however, was of opinion, "that the proceedings of the said defendants were *against the Laws and Customs of this realm*; and tend to the drawing to themselves, in time, a principal dependence of the whole Clergie of the realm, that should receive reward from them, in such measure, and on such conditions as they should fancy; thereby introducing many novelties of dangerous consequence, both to the Church and common weal; and were usurpations upon His Majestie's Regalitie." FACT.

Mr. URBAN, *Kellington, Mar. 9.*

WHETHER it may be considered as fashionable, in the present day, for highly-talented authors, or for such as, at least, esteem themselves so, to write complimentary notices of themselves, or occasionally to inform the world, by means of flattering reviews of their own productions, of the value and importance of their own labours and discoveries, I pretend not to say. The article, however, which appeared in the last number of your valuable Publication, among the Minor Correspondence, purporting to come from *Verax of Cambridge*, though it cannot possibly, for a moment, be supposed to proceed from the pen of the learned Dean of Peterborough himself, yet certainly must have emanated from some warm advocate of his, who, with the partiality of friendship, manifestly shows "what pretty things one man of parts can say of another." To attempt to exalt one character by the depression (though that may be said to be only apparent) of another, must always be considered as illiberal as it is certainly unjust.

The writer of the Memoir of the late Professor *Dobree*, in your Obituary for October, 1825 (not September), had there said, "that he was intimately acquainted with Porson, who set the highest value on his talents; and at the death of that great man, he was considered as his natural successor. He was, at that time, out of the kingdom, and the diffidence of his disposition would not permit him to become an active competitor for any honour." Whether Professor Dobree was out of the kingdom at the time of Porson's death, or whether he was along with the learned Bishop of Chester, a rival candidate of the present Dean of Peterborough, who, on that occasion, finally succeeded to the vacant chair of the Greek Professor, being at that time absent from the University, I do not accurately remember. To the absolute truth of the other parts of this character, I am, however, from a long intimacy, sufficiently enabled to bear ample testimony. Supposing the case to be as stated by *Verax*, this would by no means be a solitary instance in which the diffidence of his disposition "would not permit him to become an active competitor for any honour." From what I have heard, and from what I have seen, I can sincerely declare, that of the celebrated trio, Monk, Dobree, and Bloomfield, that Dobree was invariably considered the favourite pupil of the late eminent Professor; and well might, without any impropriety, be denominated the natural successor of that great man. *Verax*, however, would wish us to draw a different conclusion from these premises. He contends, that it is the greatest degree of inaccuracy thus to reason. Dobree did not, on that occasion, succeed to the vacant chair, and therefore could not be justly considered as the natural successor of Porson. To little purpose has he attended to either the new regulations or the old system of education pursued in the University of Cambridge, if they have only taught him to draw such consequences as these. It is well known to every member of Trinity College, that, in that Society there are two Lay-fellowships, that is,

* The *receivers* meant them for very different uses.

two which are tenable without entering into Holy Orders: when a vacancy occurs in either of these, the nomination of a successor rests with the Master alone, who nevertheless is bound to elect one from the number of already existing Fellows. Porson, on account of his very superior merit as a Greek scholar, was elected a regular Fellow of that Society a year earlier than the usual time. Having, however, some decided objection, or dislike to enter into Orders, at the expiration of seven years his Fellowship expired. A little previous to that time an opening fortunately happened on the Lay-foundation: who then would not have said that Porson was the natural successor to the vacant Fellowship? He did not ultimately succeed; but who would hesitate for a moment in pronouncing him the natural heir (as it were) to the pending honour. This seems to me to be a case in point. Porson was an unsuccessful candidate for a certain piece of preferment: Dobree was the same. The number of electors, in each case, was confined to a few; they were not, it must be observed, the whole of the members of the Senate. But in consequence of those respective failures, neither the learning of Porson, nor the superior claims of Dobree, were, in the least degree, either questioned or impeached.

In what is said above, no disparagement whatever is intended, either to the literary acquirements or strenuous exertions of Dr. Monk. Among all the numerous progeny of Alma Mater, who have, at different periods, been nurtured within her sacred walls, she would in vain seek to find a warmer, a more active, or more eloquent advocate of her rights and privileges than the late Greek Professor.

To institute any inquiry into, and by it to draw a comparison with regard to the individual merits of the three eminent classical scholars above-mentioned, would be as invidious as it would be useless. Their respective works have, for some time, been in the hands of the learned; and they have each of them received from the most distinguished critics, both at home and abroad, the merited palm of approbation and respect. They were each of them, no doubt, materially indebted for many of their remarks upon, and emendations of, ancient classical writers, to a long and intimate acquaintance with Porson, who was justly considered, both by friends and foes, the deepest, the most acute and accurate modern Grecian scholar that perhaps ever existed. They each of them used their several advantages, in bringing down to the level of less enlightened capacities the almost innumerable discoveries, and critical minutiæ, in that most comprehensive of all languages, of their great Prototype.

One of these distinguished literary characters is already gone to "that bourn from whence no traveller returns," and is consequently now alike insensible of human praise and censure. The active sphere of utility and benevolence of another of them has been considerably enlarged by his recent call to the Episcopal Bench: and amid the vast number of mitres which are, at present, showering down with such unwonted profusion, upon the reverend heads of the dignified Clergy, that one may be found aptly fitted to incircle *that* of the learned, the active, and the worthy Dean of Peterborough, is the sincere wish, and ardent hope, of,

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *Gray's Inn, Feb. 6.*

I WAS gratified to see a paper in your January number (p. 25), on "Titles by Courtesy," by LECTOR RUSTICUS. It is a subject which has engaged much of my attention of late years, and I hope it will call forth some abler Correspondent than myself, because I think it is a subject which ought to be taken notice of, and made as public as possible.

I agree with your Correspondent that it is well that the eldest sons of Earls, and all the sons of Marquesses and Dukes, should have the title by courtesy, but why a title should go lower, unless conferred specially by the King, it is impossible to say. They certainly have no grounds for assuming the title: and if the eldest grandson claim his grandfather's third title, his brothers surely can have no reason for assuming the title of Lord before their Christian names. Is not your Correspondent in error when he quotes the case of the Duke of Manchester: as his son Viscount Mandeville is, I think, but just of age*, and very lately married? I may be wrong

* In his 28th year.—EDIT.

as to this*. There is another case, though not mentioned by your Correspondent, yet it was most likely in his mind when he wrote; the grandsons of Dukes and Marquesses through their younger sons, now claim the word "Honourable" before their names; thus Lord George Cavendish's sons are called "Hon. C. C. Cavendish," &c. &c. If this is permitted to go on, we shall be in time overrun with these descendants of nobility, like some of our Continental allies, where every branch of the family becomes one of the Peerage.

Allow me, Sir, to add two queries to those of your Correspondent. Why are the daughters of an Earl all styled "Ladies," and the younger sons only "Honourable Misters?" and as the sons of Lord George Cavendish assume the title of "Honourable" before their name, suppose a sister of his had married a Commoner, would her children assume the title of "Honourable" also? They certainly would have as much claim to the title as the others.

Yours, &c. I. S. K.

Mr. Urban, *March* 12.

YOUR correspondent Lector Rusticus has failed to notice, among his other ingenious observations, the assumption of the title of Viscount by the eldest sons of Earls, where the inferior paternal title is but a Barony. Thus the Earl of Limerick's eldest son styles himself *Viscount* Glentworth, though the noble Earl possesses the title of Baron Glentworth only; in like manner the present Earl of Wicklow, in the life time of his father, was designated *Viscount* Clonmore, though the family title is but Baron Clonmore. It is true both the noble Earls are Viscounts by the same title as their Earldoms, but here are assumptions of titles never granted. By the way too, these usurpers gain no object by this informality, for their rank is that of an Earl's eldest son, no matter whether called Viscount or Baron.

A more excusable case is, where the Earl enjoys no inferior dignity whatever, the eldest son assuming the title of Lord, prefixed to the surname; thus the sons of the Earl of Huntingdon and Lindsey are called Lord Hastings and Lord Bertie.

If E. T. Pilgrim (p. 2) be right in his answer to the first query proposed in your December Number, p. 482, respecting the style of Bishops, it follows, by a parity of reasoning, that the style of the son of a Peer, when also a Privy Councillor, should be *the Hon. and Right Hon.*, the former being "hereditary" and "inalienable," the latter "subsequently engrafted thereon." The usage, however, is different; the son of the Peer is always styled Right Hon. when a Privy Councillor, though he ranks higher as an Hon. in the scale of precedence. E. T. Pilgrim seems somewhat to have misunderstood this second query. Perhaps it would put the thing in a clearer point of view to inquire why the son of a Peer, on being elevated to the superior rank of Bishop, retains his title of Hon. but drops it on accepting the inferior rank of a Privy Councillor. C. K. P.

Mr. Urban, *Highgate, near Birmingham, March* 14.

AMONGST the Collections of William Burton the Leicestershire Historian, which (with those of Erdeswick and Chetwynd) I am now arranging for the Right Hon. Earl Talbot, I find the following fragment of a letter from his brother Robert, the celebrated Author of the Anatomy of Melancholy; which, as it informs us of the share that he had in preparing for King James's Entertainment at Oxford in August 1605, may be worth printing in your Magazine, as an illustration of the "Royal Progresses," vol. i. p. 529. William Hamper.

"Heare is no newes but præparation for the Kinges cominge, who will be heare on Teusday come forthe nighte, Playes, Verses, etc. That parte of ye Play wch I made is very well liked, espetially those scenes of the Magus, and I have had greate thankes for my paynes of D. Kinge or newe Deane. I wolde knowe nowe howe longe you meane to tarry in London. After the Kinge is gone from hence, or a little after, I wolde not care to make an odde voyage to London, if youre chamberfellowe be not their, etc. Lette me knowe your minde. I pray you that if you chance to walke uppe into London amongest the brokers, you wolde see if you can meete wth Seneca the Philosopher's workes at seconde hande, and sende me the loest price, etc.: or if you canne not meete wth the, so, tell me howe they be solde newe theire, in one volume 8vo. And so for this time fare you well. The xjth of August, 1605. Ille ego qui quondam,

Robertus Burton."

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* To our knowledge, the grandson of the Duke of Norfolk is styled Lord Fitz Alan.—Edit.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

89. *The* MODERN JESUITS; *translated from the French of* L'Abbé Martial Marcet de la Roche Arnauld, *by* Emile Lepage, *Professor of the French Language*, Fulham. 12*mo. pp.* 224. Longman.

THE Jesuits are the Janissaries of Popery. Wherever tolerated, they have acquired an ascendancy over the multitude which was calculated to destroy all political freedom, and endanger the safety of states. As the Turkish Janissaries assumed the prerogative of being the champions of the Crescent, and even kept the Grand Sultan himself in awe,—so the Jesuits (as the pretended supporters of *Jesus*) are the Church Militants of Popery, whose object is to reduce both Kings and Kingdoms to the degraded state of papal vassalage. Their insidious and treasonable designs have been frequently detected; and the Order has been as frequently abolished by public edicts; but the spirit of Jesuitism, though sometimes dormant, appears to be coeval, and only to be entirely annihilated, (as the Janissaries have recently been) with Popery itself. Like Catholicism, it aspires at universality, by first subjugating the human mind, and then reducing society to an absolute state of slavery. Jesuitism, like Popery, is the cruel and inexorable foe of Protestantism (the anagram for *Jesuita* being *sevitia*); and for bloodthirsty cruelty, in the execution of the Pope's curses throughout the world, it has only been surpassed by the infernal Inquisition itself*.

There is one advantage which Protestantism may have derived from the late audacious proceedings of Jesuitism; and it is—that the most incontrovertible proofs have been afforded of the dangerous spirit of Popery, and the utter inadmissibility of the Catholic Claims, while that spirit is known to exist. The outrageous conduct of the Jesuits, Apostolics, and other papistical factions, have happily exposed the falsehood and prevarication which the Catholic Association and their Reverend Expounders attempted to impose upon the unsuspecting portion of the Protestant community; and it affords us some degree of satisfaction to reflect that we were amongst the first to call the attention of the public and other contemporary Journalists to the insidious manœuvring, previous to the late Parliamentary Election, of the Popish Prelacy and their devoted minions. The fate of the Catholic Question has proved that those papistical manifestos were disbelieved; and that such attempts at imposition were only calculated to injure the cause they were intended to promote. In 1825, the Catholic Question was carried by a majority of twenty-seven; but in this last attempt, notwithstanding every effort on the part of the Catholic interest, it was lost by four; thus exhibiting, in the Commons House alone, a numerical increase against Popery of thirty-one! and we have little doubt of this Anti-catholic feeling having increased throughout the community in a proportionate ratio—solely on account of the jesuitical, insidious, and dangerous spirit which Catholicism has recently evinced, both secretly and in public. "We find the Catholic religion and the influence of the Papal see, (said the Master of the Rolls, in his late memorable speech against the Catholic Claims) actively and vigilantly alive in every corner of Europe. In every State we see ferment and excitement produced by the movements of these powers, and it is an extraordinary and marvellous fact, that whilst the advocates of liberal principles at home are upholding the cause of the Catholics, the advocates of those principles on the Continent—the men who know the workings of the system—who see its effects at every turn, and feel them every day of their lives—find themselves compelled to oppose its advances, and to repress its encroachments. I implore of the House, while they consider these topics, to bear in mind *the pernicious influence of the Jesuits, and their subtle intrigues, insinuating themselves into every State*

* A well-digested "History of the Inquisition of Spain," abridged and translated from the original works of D. Jean Antoine Llorente has recently been published in one 8vo. volume, which we recommend as a suitable accompaniment to the Abbé Arnauld's History of the Modern Jesuists—the Inquisition and Jesuitism being the two main pillars of Catholicism.

in Europe. I would beg to refer Gentlemen to a popular work, entitled a 'History of the Suppression of the Society of Jesus.' The author expresses *his astonishment that the world could ever have been in such a condision as to tolerate such a body of men.* Little did I imagine that in a very few years after its suppression the same Order would be revived with all its baneful attributes and destructive effects; a body carrying on its crafty operations in all the nations of Europe—its different branches acting in concert, obeying blindly, and without examination or question, the dictates of their superiors, disclaiming any controul but that of their own constituted heads, acknowledging no responsibility to the Government, and evading all interference with their secret designs. What argument do I found upon this proposition? My argument is this, that if security was deemed necessary at a time when the machinations of such a body were repressed, that security must be at least as indispensable at the present moment."

As some confirmation of the sentiments advanced by the Master of the Rolls, we refer to the valuable little work before us. The Abbé de la Roche Arnauld, as a young ecclesiastic, was himself intended for the Society. "He would (says he) have been a Jesuit, had he not obeyed the dictates of his conscience; but he abhorred the idea of becoming a member of the Society." His connexion with the Society, and his intimate acquaintance with many of its members, have, however, enabled the author to present to the world a faithful portraiture of that dangerous association. "If it be asked (observes the Abbé) what evidences he can adduce in support of his statements, his answer is ready. Those evidences are, Mont-Rouge, Paris, Vitry, St. Acheul, Bordeaux, Provence, Madrid, Rome, Europe in its present debasement; the whole world."

"With the Jesuits (says the writer, in his introductory remarks) no peace, no patriotism, can any longer exist; they are men who will not endure such feelings. They live only by war. Loyola, on establishing them, presented to them a standard, and around that standard they have sworn to rally all the nations of the world. Peace is not for them; or if there be a peace, it must be a dreary tranquillity of the dungeon, when the approach of night causes the wretched captive to sink under the weight of his chains, and when the overwhelming effect of a day of torture has terminated the despair of the victims of the Inquisition." * * *

"What strange disclosures might I not have published! I have summoned to the bar of public opinion only a small number of Jesuits; there still remain THREE HUNDRED formidable members whom I have not unveiled, but whom I shall unveil at a future time. I have seen their manœuvres, and I am constrained to expose to the public only some facts which are mere trifles compared with those which I for the present suppress. Suffice it to say, that during the time I was among them, I incurred the danger of losing my liberty and life for having been the most candid and liberal of men; the regard, the indulgence, the caresses, the menaces, the persecutions, the outrages of that Society, all failed to make me view with indifference and apathy, the secret wiles and culpable practices which they employ. At the horrible aspect of those pertinacious and daring men.....(the recollection still makes me shudder).....I averted my eyes through terror; and, on seeing the sanctuary of peace sullied with all the horrors of crime and imposture, I trembled at the thought of being within its walls. I resolved to escape as soon as I could without danger; and when with incredible precipitation I crossed that accursed threshold, I exclaimed, 'Just Heaven! can any honest man live among them?'"

The following is an outline of the government of this Society, which is an absolute hierarchial despotism, whose objects are universal dominion, and universal intolerance.

"He who has been chosen by the principal members of the Company to govern it, is called the GENERAL; he is, as St. Ignatius observes, in his letter on obedience, dependent solely on the supreme Chief whom God has placed on earth; that this supreme Chief, whether he be the Pope or Jesus Christ, (for on that point the letter is not very explicit,) possesses only a limited authority over the absolute master of the Jesuits; and, lastly, that he holds perpetual dominion over all persons who have embraced the institutes of Loyola.

"What is the empire of this formidable despot? The world itself: and the dominions of the most powerful monarchs are but its Provinces. He has ministers attendant on him, to conduct the affairs of the Company; they are called ASSISTANTS of the provinces which they severally represent, and from which they are commonly selected; though I have seen it stated that a Montmorenci was once *Assistant* of the

province of Germany, and that a Lorraine served in the same capacity for France.

"Let it not be imagined that these *assistants* are very numerous; there are fewer of them than there are ministers in the French government. A *general* of the Jesuits cannot endure to have so many scrutinizing observers about him. He has four or five of them, who are *assistants* of the provinces of Italy, Germany, Spain, France, and England; and in these five provinces the whole world is comprehended.

"The office of PROVINCIAL is next in rank and importance to that of *Assistant.* Placed at the head of a province, he is obliged to correspond every eight days with his *General*, and to perform a visitation of his province annually, accompanied by the SECRETARY-GENERAL of the province, who is called the *socius* of the Father-Provincial. He, like the General, has his council, which is composed of the Procurator-General, charged with all the temporal affairs of the Society, and constantly resident in the House of Professed Members; and of two of the oldest *professi* of the Company.

"This system of absolute monarchy prevails even in the noviciate, and in the obscurest of the colleges. The superior of each of these houses is called the Rector. At the noviciate he is more commonly called Father-Master. His council is formed of the Father-Minister, charged with the finances, and all the domestic economy of the house; of the Father-Procurator, who exercises the same functions, under the orders of the Father-Minister; of the PREFECT OF STUDIES, and another Father, who has simply the title of *Counsellor.*

"In each house there is also a PREFECT OF SPIRITUAL CONCERNS, to whom alone the members of the Society must go to confession, nor can they address themselves to any other for that purpose, without permission from the Father-Provincial.

"All the subjects are not eligible to every grade or rank in the Society. Like any other absolute monarchy, it has its privileged classes, of which there are three,—the PROFESSI, the FORMED COADJUTORS, and the SCHOLASTICS.

"Those who have taken the vow to obey the Pope, and to establish, at whatever cost, the dominion of the Society, are called Professed Members (Professi). They are the depositaries of its secrets; they alone are qualified to high offices, being eligible as *generals*, *assistants*, *provincials*, and *rectors*; and they alone may be appointed to the charge of RECTOR OF THE NOVICIATE. To use an expression of their own, the Company belongs to them; while those who are not professed members belong to the Company. They constitute, in short, the nobility of the Jesuits.

"This next rank is that of COADJUTORS FORMED. The class of the Jesuits, if I may be allowed to continue the parallel, is analogous to that middle class, called the burgesses or citizens, in feudal monarchies. The *Coadjutors*, after making a vow to render all the assistance which they can give to the Professed Members, in their efforts for the aggrandizement of the Society, are initiated in some of the mysteries, are eligible to some superior offices, but are not susceptible of farther advancement when they have taken the vow of *Coadjutor formed.*

"The common people of the Jesuit monarchy is composed of all those who take only the simple vows, but at the same time, bind themselves by a specific vow to receive with submission all the degrees which the Society may be pleased to confer on them, and promise on their oath to enter into the Company; whence it is to be inferred, that though they be engaged by vows, they do not form part of the Company. Among them may be distinguished two remarkable classes, that of the SCHOLASTICS, or scholars of the Society, to whom all the degrees are accessible; and that of the Temporal Coadjutors, who are destined for the lowest offices, and who can never be priests, but are sometimes employed in important negociations, of which we have seen instances in France, in Italy, and in China."

The Biographical Sketches, which are alphabetically arranged, are ably executed. They chiefly comprehend those members who rank among the most active of the Society, and faithfully pourtray the true characteristics of Jesuitism. We shall close our Review by extracting the first memoir as a specimen.

"AIGLE (de l'), a Popish Jesuit, descended from one of the first families in Lithuania. The wily disciples of Ignatius, who coveted dominion in the North, drew around them all the young nobles, and attached many members of the aristocracy to their Society. Notwithstanding the openness and liberality of his character, and a turn of mind not very religious, M. de l'Aigle found himself enrolled, as it were, without his consent, and was obliged to assume the monkish habit instead of the military costume, which he would have preferred; but the Society always managed to employ him according to his taste and inclination. While the French armies were penetrating into Russia, and while the Jesuits resident on their line of march, were hastening into the interior of the empire, Father de l'Aigle alone remained in the houses of the Society with his vassals, to make head against the enemy. He followed our troops for a long time in the uniform of a French soldier; and it is said that he acted thus according to the orders transmitted from the court of Russia. Be that as it may, he contributed largely to the overthrow of a French battalion, by

information which he conveyed to a general of the Russian armies; and if we may believe the Jesuits themselves, he did more injury to Napoleon than the whole military force of the Czar.

"On the expulsion of the Jesuits from Russia, he passed into the Austrian territories, and from thence into Italy, avoiding France as a country not agreeable to him. By an order from the general, however, he was sent to Paris, from whence he proceeded to Montmorillon and St. Anne; and having travelled all over France, retired to Vitry, near Paris, to prepare himself for receiving the superior degrees of the Society. He is destined to govern the western hemisphere.

"In their American territories, the Jesuits are far from numerous. Those of England can afford them no succour. France, which swarms with Polish, Russian, and German Jesuists, furnishes the forces required for foreign provinces; bands of female Jesuits have already been sent, and at Mont-Rouge the Society is training missionaries who are determined to brave all the perils of the ocean in order to extend their empire."

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40. *First Report of the Commissioners on Education in Ireland. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed. Fol. pp.* 109.

IT is the misfortune of our countrymen, that they do not estimate the high value of excellence, *i. e.* of a superior quality to negative moral innocence, in a sufficient light. Not having the foreign habits of living abroad, dining at hotels, and congregating at public places, they naturally look for comforts at home. These cannot be had without the domestic virtues; and they very naturally value the first of all blessings, virtuous and amiable characters around their family fire-sides. This is as it should be; but they should go further. Unfortunately, with regard to excellence, in the view of patriotism, they have wrong notions. They are biassed by faction in politics and religion; and the high reason and strong sense of the nation are smothered by political and religious demagogues, who are endeavouring to dupe them into the belief of an impossibility, viz. that they have each a monopoly of understanding upon religion and politics. This occupation of attention prevents many atchievements which have national benefit for their object, such as would be, for instance, the civilization of Ireland; for this country remains in a state of barbarism, scarcely to be conceived, even by an Englishman who is the unfortunate resident pauper of a workhouse. This indifference to the proper exertion of the national energies, to a regard for excellence in the pursuit of national objects, has bad results; for certain we are, that no such object has a greater claim upon attention, than the state of Ireland.

Next to conferring a fortune upon a man (which is impossible), the greatest good which we can do to him, is giving him an education enabling him to get one, or, at least, enabling him to exist comfortably in a state of civilization,—a thing, which implies an attention to virtue and decency. For the purpose of promoting this grand object, Government has instituted a Commission for examining into the state of Education in Ireland; and the results are exhibited in this momentous and interesting Report.

The first serious, or rather practicable, attempt was made in the year 1733, by means of a charter forming an "Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant Schools in Ireland;" but this was defeated by the regulation, that children received into these schools, should have no intercourse or conversation with "any Popish priest, nor any relation or Papist, or any person unknown, except in the presence of the master or mistress." (P. 7.) This monstrous and revolting cruelty, with regard to parents, rendered them unwilling to part with their children, and the Charter Schools in the main degenerated into bad foundling hospitals for unfortunate illegitimates, who were inhumanly treated by ruffians of schoolmasters, who, it seems, flogged boys nine times in a day, with a leathern strap, for a sum in Long Division (16), or beat them with leathern cats and ropes, or branches from elm trees (17), or gave them black eyes with blows of the fist (16), or cut and bruised their heads with sticks (17); in fact, treated them in the same manner as our vulgar do donkies. To this bad treatment were added, starving, nakedness, neglect, dirt, and disease (as the itch and *tinea capitis)* (p. 7, &c.). Nor were these evils recompensed by attention to their education. In one school

"The two head classes consisted of twenty boys of thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen

years of age; seventeen of them declared they had never heard of St. Paul, and half of them had no idea whether the word "Europe" meant a man, a place, or a thing; and only three boys in the school could name the four quarters of the world. Two boys only appeared even to have heard of Job, and only one could give any account of his history." P. 17.

This wretched system has cost enormous, even incredible sums.

"The expenditure of the Society during the ninety years it has been in operation, has been no less than £.1,612,138, of which the sum of £.1,027,715 was derived from Parliamentary grants." P. 30.

This is not all,

"7,905 children apprenticed, cost just a million sterling." p. 30.

This is enough to make our readers jump up from their chairs, and stalk up and down the room to recover their tempers. But it is evident, that the principle upon which the business was conducted was essentially bad; indeed the Commissioners tell us, that it would cost twenty millions per annum to carry the plan into general operation; and that, if done, it may be doubted, whether it would be sensibly felt or gratefully acknowledged. P. 29.

Sensible people can, however, be only led into blunders by unfortunate circumstances. The Charity Schools of England (where the children were not only educated, but clothed and boarded) were set up to counteract the efforts of the Papists in the reign of James II.—It was found necessary by providing for their support, to insulate the children totally from their relatives; and the same plan was adopted for Ireland, but both were founded upon uncertain data. We have no idea, that children in the way of bad example will be so well educated as those who see nothing but what is good; but few parents are so infamous and unprincipled, as not to entertain an anxiety for the good conduct of their children; and if so, children will attend to them, infinitely more than to masters and mistresses; indeed, there is something more than unnatural—something that makes us shudder, in tearing infant children from mothers; and we may be satisfied that, though Nature in maternal fondness will condescend to allow us to humour her into numerous pretty arts, yet if we attempt to draw her teeth or amputate her limbs, the mama of the nursery is changed into the stern schoolmistress, who will support her authority. Accordingly the Commissioners say,

"However great and numerous the instances of mismanagement and abuse, which prevail in those establishments, it appears to us, that the main objection arises from the mistaken principles on which they are founded. A system of education, which separates children from their kindred, and which turns them out into life, when just arrived at maturity, without friends or relations, and without that practical experience which children under ordinary circumstances insensibly acquire, by witnessing the realities of life around them, does not appear to us likely to attain the benefits expected from these establishments."

"We are convinced, that if a thousand children educated in Charter Schools were to be compared with an equal number who had remained in the apparently wretched cabins inhabited by their parents, but who had attended orderly and well-regulated Day Schools, it would be found, not only that the latter had passed their years of instruction far more happily to themselves, but that when arrived at the age of manhood, they would, upon a general average, be in every respect more valuable and better instructed members of society; they would have improved in knowledge, under circumstances which would have strengthened and confirmed their connection with all those to whom they must naturally look for protection and assistance, and would enter upon life with their affections awakened, their principles confirmed, and their character raised by the reliance they would have learnt to place in their own exertions, and in the practice they would have acquired of controlling and conducting themselves."

"It is very different in the instance of a boy let loose from a Charter School, who had lived in a state of existence entirely artificial. All his wants having been supplied by the care of others, he has become peevish, fretful, and impatient, if not supplied according to rule. His mind is impressed by a feeling of sullenness resulting from a system of severity and terror. His expectations have been unduly raised, as to his own future prospects, though the habits of indolence and apathy, which have appeared to us peculiarly to characterise these children, render them altogether unsuited to the active, patient, persevering exertions, which are necessary to their success in life." Pp. 30, 31.

It appears, that the Roman Catholics will tolerate no system of education whatever which does not include their own faith. The London Hibernian Society proposes no other object, than the mere fundamentals of Christi-

anity, only a religious and moral transformation of character, not an exchange of the mere ceremonial of one Church for that of the other. P. 70.

This is opposed by the Catholics, who wish to have Schools of their own, and for that purpose to have pecuniary aid from Government. Upon this point, the Commissioners thus express themselves:—

"Were we to recommend a grant of money in aid of such Schools, the result would be, that they would be eagerly supported by the Roman Catholic Body, their numbers would increase, and the masters would be better paid, the Schools better supplied, and the instruction rendered more effective; but its character would still remain the same. The Roman Catholic children would also, no doubt, universally withdraw from every other description of Schools, and from every opportunity of being associated with Protestants: and after a short time two systems would be established in the country, in which the children of the two persuasions would be so educated, as to be more than ever estranged from each other.

"The evils with which separate education is evidently pregnant, necessarily fixed our attention on the benefits which would result from a contrary course. A system of united education, from which suspicion should if possible be banished, and the causes of distrust and jealousy be effectually removed, under which the children might imbibe similar ideas, and form congenial habits, would tend rapidly to diminish, instead of increase, the distinctness of feeling which is now but too prevalent." P. 91.

Here our limits compel us to close the account of this valuable Report. In an age, when in the fanatical trash of the day, the Bishop of London is invoked to place field-preachers in our streets as thickly as watchmen (a measure which would in an educated country cause religion to be made an object of universal contempt and ridicule), it is refreshing to see that common sense is not absolutely extinct; that all our countrymen are not raving-mad; and that the excellent understanding for which the country has been famed, has guided this wise and philanthropic measure of Government—this very excellent Commission.

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41. *Observations on Paper-money, Banking and Over-trading; including those parts of the Evidence taken before the Committee of the House of Commons, which explain the Scotch System of Banking. By Sir* Henry Parnell, *Bart. M.P.* 8vo. *pp.* 177.

THE jet of this Pamphlet (and it is a very luminous one) is to expose the presumed bad consequences of leaving the whole currency at the disposal of the Bank of England. The Directors (says the Hon. Baronet) prefer the interest of their concern to that of the public, in order to augment the dividends and bonuses. For the effectuation of this purpose, they inundate the country with paper, when they ought to narrow the stream, and so forth. In remedy of this grievance, Sir Henry proposes a dissolution of the Bank monopoly, and an open trade in Banking upon the Scotch plan, security vested in the Funds, &c. because, he says,

"The over-issuing of Paper, and the depreciation of its value in Scotland, are prevented by the practice that all the Banks adopt, of exchanging each others notes twice a week, and paying the balances of the exchanges with bills, at ten days' sight, on London." P. 153.

Sir Henry is certainly supported in this position by the evidence before Parliament, on the subject of the Scotch Banks. As to those of England, nothing is better known, than that the English Country Banks exchange their bills once a week, or at short periods, and pay their balances in the national currency; yet we do not recollect, that this custom of exchanges has, in England, checked over-issue, or prevented bankruptcy; where they have had distrust, they have been known to change bills every night. If they have not a distrust, or collect the bills of another house from rivalry, and pour them in at once, the balance, if they have not sufficient cash in the country, is paid by a consignment on a London House. This we believe is the usual mode of conducting the exchanges of Country Banks; but, as the majority of residents in the country do not open any accounts with Banks, the notes to far the largest amount lie out, and only those go in which fall into the hands of customers of the respective Banks. These amount to such small sums that no difficulty is experienced in making up the balances upon exchange. Of course, the fear of the exchanger does not operate to any extent, in check of over-issue; but in Scotland, where we presume the majority of the notes is paid into some one or other of the Banks, the competition may produce the check described.

At all events, the knowledge that these exchanges have not in England prevented either over-issue or failure, is sufficient to justify us, in not committing ourselves upon the subject; indeed, that subject is a Parliamentary concern of the first moment.

Sir Henry, however, has laid before the public such statements, concerning the mode of doing business by the Bank of England (which, as he says, while it enriches the firm injures the public), that it is certainly incumbent either upon that opulent Society to disprove the charges, or upon Parliament to investigate them.

The book we have said is luminous, and this we attribute to its having no more to do with the pretended science of political economy, than what is sound and just in it; we therefore extract passages of uncommon utility to the commercial world.

"When trade is either in a very depressed state, or in a very prosperous state, every thing is contributing to produce a change, and to bring it back to its ordinary or natural state. Thus, for instance, when trade is in a depressed state, the making and importing of goods are lessened, and capital is withdrawn from being employed in these transactions; the supply of commodities is thus reduced, in a short time it ceases to exceed the demand, and prices rise. When trade, on the other hand, is in a very prosperous state, new capital is embarked in making and importing goods; and every effort is employed to render the labour of the workmen as productive as possible; the supply of commodities is thus increased, in a short time it equals the demand, and prices fall."

It is when trade is in an unusually prosperous state, that the temptation to increase productions to an excess is so strong, that it is seldom suffered by merchants and manufacturers to revert quietly and gradually to an ordinary state, without first passing into a state of over-trading. It is, therefore, just, when trade is in the most prosperous state, that there exists the greatest danger of excessive speculation, and of its being exceedingly depressed; and it depends wholly on the judgment and conduct of the merchants and manufacturers whether it takes its natural course of quietly and gradually reverting to an ordinary state of price and profit, or whether it goes forward into a state of ruinous over-trading. P. 42.

Some lucid illustrations follow, but we have not room for these, and go on to p. 46.

"As these facts prove, that the evil of over-trading arises from calculating on the continuance of high prices at the very time when every thing is contributing to make the supply equal to the demand, and to lower price, it seems to be indispensable, as one step towards preserving the country from the recurrence of this evil, that all persons engaged in trade should make it a rule to consider a very prosperous state of trade, after it has lasted for some time, as a certain indication that the period is not distant when an altered ratio of supply to demand will lower prices, and thus render it unsafe to extend their dealings."

"As to the forming of a tolerably correct opinion, while trade is prosperous, in respect to the period when it may cease to be so, no person in extensive business can have any great difficulty, if he seriously makes the attempt, to learn those facts, which will enable him to calculate what the existing ratio is that the supply bears to the demand for commodities. By examining price-currents, and lists showing the importations of raw materials and other goods, and the exportations of manufacturers, and by making diligent inquiries respecting stocks in hand, and respecting the measures in progress for increasing productions, persons conversant with trade will acquire abundance of facts for forming a correct conclusion in respect to the probable state of prices." P. 47.

It is evident, that this book may save hundreds from ruin; and we hope that we have given enough to prove this affirmation; but, as there are many other things about paper-money, and other important subjects, for which we have not room, we solicit our readers to peruse the whole work; and are confident, that it will be their own fault if they are not highly instructed by it.

The Golden Violet, with its Tales of Romance and Chivalry, and other Poems, by L. E. L. London. Longman *and Co.* 1827.

OF this accomplished head of the Initial School we have had frequent occasion to speak, and almost always in the language of warm approbation. There is scarcely a periodical of any poetical reputation whose pages she has not adorned; on one, indeed, that one which "taught the infant shoot to climb," she has lavished, with a pious and generous prodigality, her varied and costly fragrance. Here her first and latest blossoms have spread;

and here, with grateful tenacity she has clung, repaying the supporter of her early lay by the luxuriant richness of her maturer genius and talents. Of her two more elaborate performances, "The Improvisatrice," and "The Troubadour," we spoke kindly, and we anticipated greatly. Once, indeed, we ventured a whisper, that the injudicious praise of her friends was hurrying her along somewhat too rapidly for her strength—"Neque arcum semper tendit Apollo"—and we seemed to require a breathing space not less for her than for ourselves.

We are now to speak of the performance before us—"The Golden Violet." The plan of which, though possessing no claim to novelty, is simple and effective; it is a kind of "festival of poets,—a trial of skill between the gifted spirits of all nations—the invitation is a general one—

"Bidding the Bards from wide and far
Bring song of love or tale of war."

They are assembled—

"England had sent
Her harp across the blue element;
The Spaniard had come from the Land of Romance,
And the flower of her Minstrels had gather'd in France.
From far and from near—it was strange to see
The Bard of Erin and Italy
Mingled together, with those that came
From the Highland home they so loved to name."

It must at once be obvious that great scope is here afforded for variety; and we cannot sufficiently praise the good keeping, the appropriate costume, if we may apply the word, observable in the subjects, and the treatment of them, by the several Bards. There is an *ad libitum* adjudication of the prize, very delicately worded by Miss Landon; and, without assisting the judgment of our readers, we shall leave each of them (after the perusal of the volume) to present the violet to the Bard of her choice.

Our limits prevent us following the arrangement prescribed by L. E. L. We shall content ourselves with the following specimens of poetry, and will not mar this admirably told tale by a mutilation:—

The Young Avenger: The Spanish Minstrel's Tale.

THE warrior's strength is bow'd by age, the warrior's step is slow,
And the beard upon his breast is white as is the winter snow;
Yet his eye shines bright, as if not yet its last of fame were won;
Six sons stand ready in their arms to do as he has done.

"Now take your way, ye Laras bold, and to the battle ride;
For loud upon the Christian air are vaunts of Moorish pride:
Your six white steeds stand at the gate; go forth, and let me see
Who will return the first and bring a Moslem head to me."

Forth they went, six gallant knights, all mail'd from head to heel;
Is it not death to him who first their fiery strength shall feel?
They spurr'd their steeds, and on they dash'd, as sweeps the midnight wind;
While their younger brother stood and wept that he must stay behind.

"Come here, my child," the father said, "and wherefore dost thou weep?
The time will come when from the fray nought shall my favourite keep;
When thou wilt be the first of all amid the hostile spears."
The boy shook back his raven hair, and laugh'd amid his tears.

The sun went down, but lance nor shield reflected back his light;
The moon rose up, but not a sound broke on the rest of night.
The old man watch'd impatiently, till with morn o'er the plain
There came a sound of horses' feet, there came a martial train.

But gleam'd not back the sunbeam glad from plume or helm of gold,
No, it shone upon the crimson vest, the turban's emerald fold.
A Moorish herald; six pale heads hung at his saddle-bow,
Gash'd, chang'd, yet well the father knew the lines of each fair brow.

"Oh! did they fall by numbers, or did they basely yield?"
"Not so; beneath the same bold hand thy children press'd the field.
They died as Nourreddin would wish all foes of his should die;
Small honour does the conquest boast when won from those who fly.

"And thus he saith, 'This was the sword that swept down thy brave band,
Find thou one who can draw it forth in all thy Christian land.'
If from a youth such sorrowing and scathe thou hast endured,
Dread thou to wait for vengeance till his summers are matured."

The aged chieftain took the sword, in vain his hand essay'd
To draw it from its scabbard forth, or poise the heavy blade;
He flung it to his only child, now sadly standing by.
"Now weep, for here is cause for tears; alas! mine own are dry."

Then answer'd proud the noble boy, "My tears last morning came
For weakness of my own right hand; to shed them now were shame:
I will not do my brothers' names such deep and deadly wrong;
Brave were they unto death, success can but to God belong."

And years have fled, that boy has sprung unto a goodly height,
And fleet of foot and stout of arm in his old father's light;
Yet breathed he never wish to take in glorious strife his part,
And shame and grief his backwardness was to that father's heart.

Cold, silent, stern, he let time pass, until he rush'd one day,
Where mourning o'er his waste of youth the weary chieftain lay.
Unarm'd he was, but in his grasp he bore a heavy brand,
"My father, I can wield his sword; now knighthood at thine hand.

For years no hour of quiet sleep upon my eyelids came,
For Nourreddin had poison'd all my slumber with his fame.
I have waited for my vengeance; but now, alive or dead,
I swear to thee by my brothers' graves that thou shalt have his head."

It was a glorious sight to see, when those two warriors met:
The one dark as a thunder-cloud, in strength and manhood set;
The other young and beautiful, with lithe and graceful form,
But terrible as is the flash that rushes through the storm.

And eye to eye, and hand to hand, in deadly strife they stood,
And smoked the ground whereon they fought, hot with their mingled blood;
Till droop'd the valiant infidel, fainter his blows and few,
While fiercer from the combat still the youthful Christian grew.

Nourreddin falls, his sever'd head, it is young Lara's prize:
But dizzily the field of death floats in the victor's eyes.
His cheek is as his foeman's pale, his white lips gasp for breath:
Ay, this was all he ask'd of Heaven, the victory and death.

He raised him on his arm, "My page, come thou and do my will;
Canst thou not see a turban'd band upon yon distant hill?
Now strip me of my armour, boy, by yonder river's side,
Place firm this head upon my breast, and fling me on the tide."

That river wash'd his natal halls, its waters bore him on,
Till the moonlight on the hero in his father's presence shone.
The old chief to the body drew, his gallant boy was dead,
But his vow of vengeance had been kept, he bore Nourreddin's head.

We will not now transcribe the numerous passages indicative of carelessness and haste with which the pages of this volume abound; nor, perhaps, should we have mentioned them at all, did we not suspect that Miss Landon is under some erroneous impression as to their effect. It is no doubt painful to the ear of good taste to listen to the perpetual jingle of the nicely balanced line; but, in avoiding this monotony, something is assuredly due to the laws of rhyme and the regularity of metre; and it is of the daring defiance of all rule that we now complain. If intentional, they are in bad taste—if unpremeditated, they savour of the "fatal facility," and should be corrected.

But we must not close our remarks with the semblance of censure. We regard Miss Landon as an ornament to her sex, and to the literature of her country. She has been, doubtless, surpassed by many females in the strength and solidity of acquired knowledge; but in genius fertile, inventive, and in all the higher requisites of the divine art, she has no superior, and with reference to her age no equal. To the "Giver of All" she is deeply responsible for the high talents with which she has been so lavishly endowed. On her has fallen, perhaps, the most dangerous gift of Providence; our best wishes for her are, that it may lead her to honourable fame, and promote the glory of the *Bestower.*

43. *Nugæ Canoræ; or Epitaphian Mementos, in Stonecutter's verse, of the Medici Family of Modern Times. By Unus Quorum. pp.* 70. *London.* Callow and Wilson. 1827.

WE question if either of the learned professions can accuse the others of being more open to the pen of satire, or to the artillery of wit, than its own; and it argues a special proof of liberality of feeling, when a member can raise an innocent laugh at the peculiarities of the particular profession to which he belongs. The Pleader's Guide was the offspring of a Lawyer, and we have no doubt but the compiler of the facetiæ we are about to notice, is a good-humoured graduate of the Medical profession. We have heard his name whispered indeed, but it "*Wad* na becom us" to reveal it.

After a humorous preface, on which the author, like another Cockney, laments the removal of the Royal College of Physicians from Warwick-lane to the air of St. James's, and an equally humourous dedication, we begin to hold high converse with the "Masters" in the old School of Physic, and in the reign of gold-headed canes and full-bottomed peruques, as they appear in the paintings of Hogarth. High testimony is borne to the virtues, talents, and acquirements of Heberden, Turton, and Baker; and we are then introduced to Sir Richard Jebb:—

"Here, caught in Death's web,
Lies the great Doctor Jebb,
Who got gold-dust just like Astley Cooper;
Did you speak about diet,
He would kick up a riot,
And swear like a madman or trooper.

"When he wanted your money,
Like sugar or honey,
Sir Richard look'd happy and placid;
Having once touch'd the cash,
He was testy and rash,
And his honey was turn'd to an acid.

"Sir Richard Jebb was very rough and harsh in his manner. He said to a patient, to whom he had been very rude, '*Sir, it is my way.*' Then, replied the patient, pointing to the door, 'I beg you will make *that your way.*'"

The notice of Dr. Curry is of another character, and shows to what lengths a system may be carried, and how hard a "hobby" may be ridden:

"Siste, Viator! do not be in a hurry;
Beneath lies interr'd Doctor Calomel Curry;
Whose history proves that "conjectural art"
Oft makes a bad guess of the true peccant part.
Severely afflicted, long time did he shiver,
With symptoms his fancy ascribed to the liver:
Hydrargyrus submur. was fruitlessly taken,
For Death proved the Doctor his case had mistaken."

The following perfection of Hibernicism was wont to be told by Dr. Babington:—an Irishman, for whom he had prescribed an emetic, said, with great naïveté, my dear Doctor, it is of no use your ordering me an emetic; I tried it twice in Dublin, and it would not stay on my stomach either time.

Of his propensity for dosing, no man who has fallen into the hands of the late Dr. Lettsom can forget; and the epigram which our author has adopted, must be familiar to all who ever heard of this celebrated man. His list of patients was so great, that Dr. Saunders once facetiously inquired, "my dear Doctor how do you manage? Do you write for them by the dozen? or have you some patent plan of practising by steam my much *esteemed* friend?" His charities were equally notorious, and the following is not less honourable to his humanity than to his integrity:—

"The Doctor was in the practice of carrying the produce of his fees carelessly in his coat-pocket. His footman, being aware of this, used to make free with a guinea occasionally, while it hung up in the passage. The Doctor, having repeatedly missed his gold, was suspicious of the footman, and took an opportunity of watching him. He succeeded in the detection, and, without even noticing it to the other servants, called him into his study, and coolly said to him, 'John, art in want of money?' 'No;' replied John. 'Oh! then, why didst thou make so free with my pocket? And since thou didst not want money, and hast told me a lie, I must part with thee. Now, say what situation thou wouldst like abroad, and I will obtain it for thee; for I cannot keep thee; I cannot recommend thee; therefore thou must go.' Suffice it to say, the Doctor procured John a situation, and he went abroad."

Of Craniology it is well said, on the authority of Blumenbach, that there is a great deal that is new and true in this system, but the *new* is not *true*, and the *true* is not *new*.

All professions have now their pious

practitioners, not that we object that the ruling principle of every man in his profession, or in his trade, should be the religious one; guarding the one from the false balance and the deceitful weight, and restraining the other from acquiring wealth by dishonest means; but there is a lamentable perversion of terms, born of cant and hypocrisy, pervading the notices and advertisements of a certain party, even within the Church. With reference to the particular profession of which our author treats, we have the following anecdotes:—

"While these worthies are quite sure of being well provided for in the next world, they lose no opportunity of providing for themselves in this; and passages of Scripture, and portions of hymns, are turned to good account. One preaching Doctor got a wife by her having selected a verse beginning, 'Where thou lodgest, there will I lodge.'—Dr. Dawson, who was originally a preacher, got his after a similar manner. Soon after he became M.D. he attended his neighbour Miss Corbett, of Hackney, who was indisposed; and found her one day sitting solitary, piously and pensively musing upon the Bible, when, *by some strange accident*, his eyes were directed to the passage where Nathan says to David, 'Thou art the Man.' The Doctor profited by the kind hint; and, after a proper time allowed for drawing up articles of capitulation, the lady, on the 29th May, 1758, surrendered herself up to all his prescriptions, and the Doctor very speedily performed a perfect cure."

To illustrate the opposite error we have the following:—

"This Person talk'd of Nature, and *her works*,
In language only fit for Pagan Turks.
His error shewn—he stared, and looked as odd,
As if her works were not the works of God!
When sick, he called on Nature for relief,
But Nature, silent, left him to his grief.
How hard, ye modern Pagans, is your lot,
For Nature hears—as if she heard you not.

"There are philosophers, in the present age, who would not leave unattempted those mysteries of Nature which seem denied to human investigation: they would enter the temple, where she works in secret, trace the unrevealed sympathies between spirit and matter, and unravel the whole machinery of man!"

But it is hardly fair in a work of 70 pages to take the cream. We beg to recommend the work as an amusing collection of professional anecdotes; and, with a few specimens of "Stone-cutter's verse," we shall conclude—

A SCOTCH DOCTOR. *After Burns.*

"Beneath these stones lie —— bones;
O Satan! if you take him,
Appoint him doctor to your sons,
And healthy De'ils he'll make 'em."

"Here lies in repose, after great deeds of blood,
An Hospital Surgeon thorough,
Who bled for his own and his Country's good
At St. Thomas's Hospital, Borough."

NIL NISI *Bonum.*

"To shew that, unlike to old drones,
Young Surgeons are full of invention,
Here lies one who did add to the bones,
A bone—called the "*bone of Contention!*"

We have merely to add, that quackery has received a full castigation at our author's hands; not that any castigation can abate a nuisance which will thrive so long as folly and credulity are permitted, for wise purposes, to enter into the composition of the mass of man and womankind.

44. *Flagellum Parliamentarium: being sarcastic Notices of nearly* 200 *Members of the First Parliament after the Restoration,* 1661—1678. *Small* 8*vo.* J. B. Nichols, 1827.

THIS curious little Tract is brought to light by a gentleman to whom the public are more largely indebted, for his excellent Life of Davison, his very valuable Collection of Ancient Wills, and his extremely useful compendious account of the British Peerage.

In this "Flagellum" 178 Members of Parliament are illustrated by characters explanatory of the motives which induced them to become the mere instruments of the corrupt Court of the Second Charles. They are remarkable for their laconic but cutting satire, and remind us of the slashing severity of Dean Swift, in his "Remarks on the Characters of the Court of Queen Anne." The Editor proves that this Tract was written in 1671 or 1672.

The favourite reproachful expressions are "Court Cully," and that the parties had received "Snip." Butler would have furnished an appropriate motto:—

"I grant indeed the cavaliers
Have cause enough to hang their ears,

When they see panders, pimps, and *Cullies,*
Sharpers, setters, rakes, and bullies,
To favours and high posts preferr'd,
They can't be blamed to think it hard."
Hudibras at Court.

To all who study the History of England during the reign of the "profligate" Charles, these pithy characters will form an amusing contrast to the eulogiums on the same individuals to be found in the works of Evelyn, North, Pepys, &c. These portraits, or rather caricatures, were evidently written by a satirist who was well acquainted with the corruption of the Court. We give a specimen or two:—

"SIR THOMAS CLIFFORD.—The grandson of a poor Devonshire Vicar; Treasurer of the Household; one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; Bribe-master General."

"SIR JOHN TREVOR.—Once the great instrument of Cromwell, who has got by rebellion 1500*l.* per annum out of the Lord Derby's estates. Has been Envoy in France, is now Secretary of State.

"CHARLES LORD BUCKHURST, who, with a good-will, parted with his play wench, and in gratitude is made one of the Bedchamber; has the ground of the Wardrobe given him, and 6,000*l.* at three several times."

45. *Critics and Scribblers of the Day. A Satire. By a Scribbler.* 8*vo. pp.* 43.

TO the author of this tract we would say, "more in pity than in anger," that having pointed his shafts with all the venom he possesses, and having discharged them with all the vigour with which he is endowed, we are as unharmed as was Gulliver in the land of Lilliput, when, according to the Historian,

——— "The doughty manikins
Employed themselves in sticking pins
And needles in the *great man's* breeches."

We are most willing to be abused in good company; and so far from feeling the slightest resentment at the abuse of this Yorkshire gentleman, we are even unwilling to show him how small is the quantity of oil that would suffocate a wasp; much less would we descend to break "butterflies on wheels," or to "discharge artillery at flies." We are really sorry that an expression in our Review, which was meant to be innocent, should hurt his too sensitive mind; and we lament that our considerate patience in suspending our judgment till the appearance of his forthcoming chef-d'œuvre should have been rejected with such perverse ingratitude.

One word with this Gentleman upon the subject of his attack on our late venerable Editor. If there ever was a human being who had the milk of human kindness in his heart, and the suavity of benevolence on his tongue and in his pen, it was he. So far was he from inditing the offensive "article," that we greatly question if it ever met his eye; and we are compelled, by a sense of what is due to that lamented individual, to retort upon the author of this foul abuse of the late J. Nichols, his own battery:—

"Vain fool! attempt as well to blot from sight
Yon Sun triumphant in his march of light;
The pure effulgence of his noon-day blaze
Shall flout each cloud thy maniac spleen may raise!"

Thus much in justice to the dead.

There are some lines in the present poem that indicate a certain degree of poetical talent, but as the author has determined, and we think wisely,

"No more to murder time
In counting syllables and tinkling rhyme;"

and as he professes an acquaintance with Horace, we beg, without animosity, to say, "*Vive valeque.*"

46. *Head Pieces and Tail Pieces. By a Travelling Artist.* 12*mo. pp.* 256. *Tilt.* 1826.

THIS is a little volume of far greater merit than its unassuming title would appear to claim. It is a collection of Tales (ten in number) written with no common talent, and indicating efforts of a practised pen. The language of the "Guerilla Brothers," for instance, is appropriately vivid, and describes with much felicitous energy the scenes of heroic valour and romantic chivalry which the presence of the French army rekindled in the mountains and fastnesses of Spain. There are some exquisite morceaux of tenderness, and of simple yet touching pathos interspersed through the volume. We heartily recommend it to the lovers of that class of imaginative writings which wear the shape of reality, and the irresistible impress of a "*foundation in fact.*"

47. *Heraldic Notices of* Canterbury *Cathedral, with Genealogical and Topographical Notes. To which is added a Chronological List of the Archbishops of* Canterbury, *with the Blazon of their respective Arms. By* Thomas Willement, *Author of "Regal Heraldry."* 4*to. pp.* 175. Harding, Lepard, *and Co.*

OUR heraldic readers will rejoice to find, that the author of one of the most valuable works connected with "Coat Armures," has again taken the field; and although his present volume does not appear from the title to possess the same claim to general attention as his "Regal Heraldry," we can assure them that it will be found equally accurate and useful. It contains the blazon of the Arms placed in Canterbury Cathedral at different periods, from the reign of Richard the Second to that of Henry the Eighth, and which may therefore be received as contemporary evidence of the armorial bearings of several thousand persons within that period. Every one at all informed on the point, is well aware how much such evidence is wanted; and little more need be said in recommendation of this interesting volume, than to state that there was scarcely a family of any consequence in the kingdom, in the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries, whose Arms are not to be found in that Cathedral. The accession of information which is thus afforded to the science of Heraldry is therefore unquestionable, more especially on the various differences assumed by branches of the same family. Besides being a text-book of reference, this work presents materials by which even the best Herald of the day will be materially benefited. Nor is it by any means a dry catalogue of names and Arms, for every page abounds with biographical and illustrative notes, collected from the best authorities, and with the same zeal and discrimination as distinguish Mr. Willement's former work. Extracts from a collection of this nature are wholly out of the question; but to this fact we pledge ourselves,—that the more competent the individual may be to estimate its value, or the labour which has been bestowed upon it, the more will he be impressed with both. Mr. Willement informs us, that it will depend upon the encouragement bestowed upon his attempt whether the result of similar researches in other celebrated edifices will not be published; and he justly observes, "it is remarkable that with the present taste for topographical and genealogical investigation, Heraldic antiquities should have been so much neglected, intimately connected as they are with the personal memorials of our nobility and gentry." If any real taste for Heraldry exist, ample encouragement will be given; and a series of records similar to the present will, it is hoped, be added to our libraries. The time has arrived when in every species of research nothing is credited without contemporary proof. This volume must then be received with gratitude for the evidence which it affords in a department so intimately associated with all that is noble and chivalrous in English history.

The work is ornamented by several fac-similes of singular bearings as well as of those which are depicted in an unusual manner. Of these the most remarkable are the Arms of England on the body of a lion ducally collared; those of Jerusalem on the body of an elephant with a castle on his back, the crest of the illustrious family of Beaumont, and which evidently alludes to their descent from the Kings of Jerusalem; and the crest of Stanley charged on each wing with a shield, the one containing the Arms of Man, and the other quarterly, 1 and 4, Latham; 2 and 3, Stanley.

Towards the end of the volume is a list of all the Archbishops of Canterbury, which is valuable from its presenting the blazon of their Arms; for a regular account of the armorial ensigns of Prelates, is a great desideratum in English Heraldry. Our limits will not allow us to refer particularly to the information with which the notes abound, but we cannot refrain from pointing out some pertinent remarks on the Ostrich, or as our learned friend Dr. Meyrick contends, Heron's feathers, the crest of Edward the Black Prince, in p. 45, *et seq.*

Again we heartily and most conscientiously commend these "Heraldic Notices" to all who wish for evidence of the Arms borne by their ancestors, or who are willing to acquire a knowledge of Heraldry from a far better source than even Edmondson, Nisbet, or Randle Holme—existing specimens of the Arms used in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, Feb. 16.—The Norrisian prize on the subject, "*The Mosaic Dispensation not intended to be perpetual,*" is adjudged to an exercise having the motto, "Lex per Mosen, non ad salvandum, sed ad convincendum peccatorem data: sed gratia et veritas per Iesum Christum facta." The writer omitted to send in any paper containing his name.

TRINITY COLLEGE, *Dublin, Feb.* 27.

Gold medals were presented by the Vice-Chancellor, for distinguished answering in Science,—to James Berry and Dominick M'Causland; and in Classics—to Francis Goold, and Edward Fitzgerald. The Vice-Chancellor's prizes for Graduates were adjudged to Taylor, Smith (George Sydney), and O'Donohue; and for Undergraduates—to Hardy, Pollock 2dus (Joseph), Meredyth 3tius (Richard), Boyle 1mus (James), and Crosthwaite, jun. (William.) The Berkeley Medals, for proficiency in the Greek language, and for regular attendance on the Lectures of the Greek Professor for the last year, have been given to the following scholars, Bachelors of Arts—Smith (George Sydney,) and M'Caul.

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE, *Carmarthen.*

The Corporation of Carmarthen have recently voted an annual exhibition of 10*l.* in St. David's College to the best scholar in Carmarthen school, and have complimented the Bishop of the Diocese with the nomination. The Bishop has nominated the Rev. L. Llewellin, principal of the college, to be the examiner of the candidates.

Ready for Publication.

The Third and concluding Volume of Mr. CLUTTERBUCK'S History and Antiquities of Hertfordshire.

Scriptural Geology; or Geological Phenomena consistent only with the literal Interpretation of the Sacred Scriptures, upon the subjects of the Creation and Deluge, in Answer to an "Essay on the Theory of the Earth." By M. CUVIER.

The Nature and Extent of the Christian Dispensation, with reference to the Salvability of the Heathen. By E. W. GRINFIELD.

Essays on the Perception of an Eternal Universe, and other Subjects connected with the Doctrine of Causation. By Lady MARY SHEPHERD, author of "An Essay upon the Relation of Cause and Effect."

Sermons on the Principal Festivals of the Christian Church; to which are added, three Sermons on Good Friday. By the Rev. JOHN BIRD SUMNER, M.A. Preb. of Durham and Vicar of Mapledurham, Oxon.

Twenty-one Discourses delivered in the Parish Church of Wrockwardine, co. Salop. By the Rev. JOSHUA GILPIN.

A Volume of Sermons by the Rev. WM. DEALTRY, Rector of Clapham.

Sermons, chiefly Doctrinal, with Notes. By GEORGE D'OYLY, D.D. F.R.S.

Twelve Sermons preached to a Country Congregation. By the Rev. A. DALLAS.

The Consequences and Unlawfulness of Poaching. A Sermon preached in the Chapel of Winchester Bridewell. By the Rev. I. O. ZELLWOOD, A.M. Chaplain to the County of Hants.

Formularies; or, the Magistrate's Assistant: being a Collection of Forms, which occur in the daily practice and duties of a Justice of Peace out of Sessions. By WM. ROBINSON, esq. LL.D. of the Middle Temple, author of "The Magistrate's Pocket-Book."

Part IV. of WATKINS's Memoir of the Life and Times of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York.

Facts and Documents illustrative of the Period immediately preceding the Accession of William III. By A. H. KENNEY, D.D.

The Book Collectors' Manual; or, a Guide to the Knowledge of upwards of 20,000 rare, curious, and useful Books, either printed in or relating to Great Britain and Ireland, from the invention of printing to the present time.

The Gondola, a series of tales related at Sea.

Pompeii and other Poems.

Poetic Fugitives.

Excursions of a Country Curate.

Jubal, a Dramatic Poem. By R. M. BEVERLEY, esq.

Death on the Pale Horse. By Mr. JOHN BRUCE, with an Emblematical Frontispiece.

CLARKE'S Geographical Dictionary, 2 vols. 4to.

Dr. LINGARD'S Postscript, in Answer to Dr. Allen's Reply.

HARDING'S Stenography considerably improved.

SHERWOOD'S (Mrs.) History of My Uncle Timothy.

The Letter of Oliver Cromwell, which we printed in p. 4, has been most accurately engraved, and published with an account of it. By JOHN FROST, esq. F.S.A. F.L.S. &c.

Preparing for Publication.

Mr. NICOLAS is preparing for publication the Journal of Thomas de Bekynton, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Keeper of the Privy Seal, and Sir Robert Roos, Knight, from Windsor to Bordeaux, and thence to London, on a special mission from Henry the Sixth, from June 1442 to March 1443. This highly curious document contains an

Itinerary of their Journey, the names of the persons with whom they dined and supped on each day at the different places through which they passed, and an account of the particular events which occurred; together with copies of all the letters which they received and sent during that period to and from the King, and other distinguished personages. From a contemporary MS. in the Ashmolean Library.

Account of the Parish of Bremhill, Wilts, where was situated the Abbey of Stanley. By the Rev. Wm. Lisle Bowles. The History of this interesting monument of monastic antiquities Mr. Bowles has illustrated from sources never before explored, and investigated other points of national as well as local interest.

A Hebrew, Syriac, Greek, and English, &c. Lexicon of the Scripture Proper Names, with the penultimate quantities accurately marked and accentuated. By the Rev. Dr. Niblock, F.S.A. F.R.L. author of the "Classical Latin Dictionary."

A volume of Ballads translated from the Servian language, with other specimens of the popular poetry of that people. By Mr. Bowring.

History of the Merovingian Dynasty, being the first part of a new History of France. By Mr. John Hawksworth.

Second Thoughts on the Person of Christ, on Human Sin, and on the Atonement; containing reasons for the author's secession from the Unitarian Communion, and his adherence to that of the Established Church. By Chas. Abraham Elton, esq.

Unitarianism Abandoned, or Reasons assigned for ceasing to be connected with that description of Religious Professors who designate themselves Unitarians. By Mr. Gilchrist.

Part I. of a new Version of the Psalms from their original Text. By Jas. Usher.

Sacred Hours, consisting of Select Pieces in Prose and Verse. By the Rev. Samuel-Walter Burgess.

Dramatic Tales for Children, intended as an additional Volume of Parent's Assistant. By Miss Edgworth.

The Chronicles of Wesleyan Methodism; exhibiting an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Circuits in its connexion, the names of the Preachers who have travelled in them, and the Yearly order of their succession, from the establishment of Methodism to the present time. By John Stephens.

An Appeal to Reason; or, Christianity and Deism Contrasted. Dedicated to the Members of the Christian Evidence Society. By the Rev. Sam. Walter Burgess.

The Rev. Thos. Belsham's Second Volume of Doctrinal and Practical Discourses.

The Life, Voyages, and Adventures of Naufragus: being a faithful Narrative of the Author's real Life, and containing a series of remarkable Adventures in Asia.

Ancient Literature and Chronicles.

Literature has been much indebted to the various Societies which have been established for the dissemination of knowledge. Under the fostering care of such Societies, men of the first-rate talents and the most extensive knowledge have been encouraged to devote their time to the earliest records of their respective countries. In France M. Renouard having been elected perpetual secretary of the Académie Française, was induced to publish the "Remains of the Romanse Language," or that language which was in general use after the Latin had lost many of its variable terminations, and before the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and French, were modelled into their present forms. The Society for Promoting Ancient Literature of the North, at Copenhagen, has patronised that eminent linguist Professor Rask, and his able coadjutor Dr. C. Rafn, who are printing the "Icelandic Sagas," or Chronicles, and what remains of the old Norse, or Danish language, from which originate those dialects that are spoken from the Frozen Ocean to the river Eyder. Some beautiful copies of these Sagas have been sent to our Royal Society of Literature; among whose Royal Associates is Mr. Turner, the indefatigable and accurate Anglo-Saxon and English historian. To his unwearied assiduity in searching out original documents, we are indebted for the attention which is now paid to the Anglo-Saxon,—a language most important to every Englishman who would wish to understand the origin of his own language, customs, and laws.

If Societies claim our praise for their exertions, how much more is due to those patriotic individuals who devote their property to promote the cause of Literature? Amongst the most forward of these is his Grace the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, whose magnificent library at Stowe is as much distinguished for the facility that is given to literary men to consult its stores, as for its fine collection of printed books, and for the number and importance of its manuscripts, particularly in Irish and Anglo-Saxon literature, and the topography of the county of Bucks. An extensive history of the county is preparing under the patronage and at the expense of the Duke. The venerable librarian at Stowe, the Rev. C. O'Conor, D.D. has previously given undoubted proofs of his great erudition, by publishing an account of the Stowe Manuscripts, in a quarto volume, entitled "Bibliotheca MS. Stowensis." His great work, the Irish Chronicles, equally creditable to the author and his noble patron, has just appeared, under this title, "Rerum Hibernicarum Scriptores Veteres." This work, which displays the sober exercise of Dr. O'Conor's extraordinary critical powers, will ever remain a monument of his indefatigable industry and profound learning. Those who

have experienced the loss of time, the great expence, and the almost insuperable difficulty in deciphering many ancient manuscripts, rendered still more illegible by frequent and unusual contractions, will know how to estimate the important labours of Dr. O'Conor, and the liberality of his patron in giving publicity to the Irish Chronicles. They are interesting in many points of view, but especially as affording authentic specimens of a language which some consider the oldest in Europe, and closely allied to the Phœnician or ancient Hebrew. The work is written in a neat and easy Latin style, and comprised in four volumes quarto, containing more than 2700 pages. It is printed at Buckingham, and does great credit to the press of Mr. Seeley.

In Vol. I. is a minute description of the early Irish MSS. and some particulars of the authors, with beautiful and most accurate fac-similes of the MSS.; the most early mention of Ireland, collected from Greek, Roman, and other authors; remarks on Irish Poetry, and a collection of the most ancient and interesting poems, with a literal Latin translation, &c.

Vol. II. contains the Annals of Tigernach, an abbot of Cloyne, who died A. D. 1088. These annals begin in the year before Christ 305, and end with Tigernach's death, A. D. 1088. There are two columns in each page: on the left is the original Irish, printed in a most beautiful Irish type, and on the right a literal Latin version by Dr. O'Conor, with copious critical notes at the foot of the page.—The Annals of Inisfallen, so called because they were written in the abbey built on the island of Inisfallen, in the lake of Killarney: these annals are from A. D. 428 to 1196. Another copy of the Annals of Inisfallen, from the Dublin MS. from A. D. 250 to 1088: these annals are not printed in columns, but the Irish is in the Italic character; and immediately below, in Roman type, is Dr. O'Conor's literal Latin translation.—The Annals of the Monastery of Buelley, from A. D. 420 to 1245: the former part of the text is chiefly in Latin, and the latter in Irish, a translation of which is given by Dr. O'Conor.

In vol. III. we have the Annals or Chronicle of Donegal, or what is more commonly called the Four Masters, because these annals were compiled by four monks of Donegal, who were great masters of Irish literature. They begin about 2000 years before the Christian æra, and extend to A.D. 1171.

Vol. IV. comprehends the Chronicles of Ulster, from A.D. 431 to 1131.

Autographs of eminent Persons.

One of the most curious sales which for a long period have come before the public, was lately concluded by Mr. Southgate, of Fleet-street. It consisted principally of autograph letters, MSS, &c. of some of the most eminent individuals of the last three centuries. It was curious to observe the prices which some of those articles brought. A translation of a portion of Cicero, as an exercise made by his present Majesty, and signed "George P." brought 1*l.* 3*s.* A similar Exercise by the late Duke of York, signed "Frederick," brought 1*l.* 2*s.* The original grant from Edward IV. with the great seal attached, of all the lands and possessions of the Rutland family, granted after the battle of Towton to Lord Hastings, Chamberlain of England, dated 3d August, 1467, brought 7*l.* 10*s.* This was one of the most curious documents ever submitted to auction. The great families mentioned in it were attainted of treason, and their possessions seized and disposed of by this grant. A copy of Voltaire's tragedy of *Tancredi*, with the author's MS notes and additions, evidently corrected for a new edition, went off for 1*l.* 5*s.* A letter from Charles I. to the Prince of Orange, dated May 24, 1630, was sold for 4 guineas. A letter from Oliver Goldsmith to Mr. Nourse the bookseller, offering the copyright of his History of the Revolutions of Denmark, was sold for 5 guineas; this high price arose from the circumstance that letters and autographs of "Poor Nol" are extremely rare. Charles Mathews purchased a note from Lady Denbigh to Garrick, respecting his performance, and the original draft of his answer, written from the Adelphi, for 2*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and four other theatrical letters from Garrick, Foote, Barry, and Mrs. Yates, for 6 guineas and a half. A note from Pope to Dr. Oliver, at Bath, was bought at 1*l.* 7*s.*; and Addison's Signature to an official letter, at a guinea. Queen Elizabeth's Sign Manual dated Richmond, 26th of July, 1564, brought 2 guineas and a half. A letter, entirely in the hand-writing of Charles I. addressed to his only sister, the Queen of Bohemia, and dated the 3d of September, 1647, from Hampton Court, where he was then confined, brought 5*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* This was in the most perfect condition, and written throughout in a fine Italian or court hand, the letters almost perpendicular. Autographs of the following persons were sold:—Falkner, Shenstone, Warton, Shelly, Moore, Scott, and Crabb, one lot, 1*l.* 16*s.*; Guy, the founder of the Hospital, 12*s.*; the great Duke of Marlborough (1702), John Duke of Argyll (1711), the Duke of Wellington (1814), in one lot, 1*l.* 6*s.*; Sir Cloudesley Shovell (1698), Lord Hood (1808), and Nelson and Bronte, dated on board the Medusa, Aug. 7, 1801, one lot, 18*s.*; Lord North, Marquis of Rockingham, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Jenkinson (now Lord Liverpool), one lot, 12*s.*; C. J. Fox, Edmund Burke, and J. Curwen, one lot, a guinea; the signs manual of Charles II. (1663), William III. (1690), Queen Mary (1692), George II. (1727), and George III. (1793), one lot, 2*l.* 14*s.*; James II. under his signature

"York," dated St. James's, 8th Sept. 1666, another signature, as King, in 1688, and the signature of William III. when Prince of Orange, Jan. 7, 1688-9, one lot, 3*l.* 5*s.*; his present Majesty, an order written in his own hand, when Prince of Wales, concerning his box at the Haymarket, a similar one from the late Duke of York, dated April 19, 1796, to admit Prince Ernest to his box at Drury-lane, and a letter by the celebrated Mrs. Clarke, one lot, 30*s.*; a letter of Louis XIV. to the Queen of James II. on the birth of his grandson, dated Versailles, Sept. 19, 1682, with two fine impressions of the Royal seal upon the blue silk with which it was tied, 3*l.* 15*s.*; Louis XIV. and Louis XV. 1*l.* 2*s.*; Wentworth Earl of Strafford, 15*s.*; Prince Rupert, one guinea; George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, 1*l.* 8*s.*; Charles II. George II. and George P.R. (1814), countersigned "Sidmouth," 1*l.* 3*s.*; George Canning, Robert Peel, G. Rose, R. W. Horton, —— Tierney, W. Grant, and J. Mackintosh, one lot, 7*s.*; Buonaparte, David the painter, Guerny de Maubreuil (who recently assaulted M. Talleyrand), and Lady Holland, one lot, brought 19*s.*

THE APOSTLES.

"A visit to a genuine collection is like going a pilgrimage; it is an act of devotion at the Shrine of Art!" Such were the sentiments which recurred to us as we made our second visit to this exhibition, through which the Fine Arts have experienced a most splendid acquisition, and the man of taste been gratified.

For the discovery of these six superb productions of the Spanish school, the world is indebted to the sound taste and penetration of Mr. Harwood of Kensington, who met with them at a sale, dedaubed —probably for some secret purpose unknown to us—with water colour landscapes. By some accident his acute eye discovered the treasure which was hidden beneath, and he became their fortunate possessor. Antiquaries may enthusiastically celebrate the discovery of ancient paintings on the walls of old and splendid palaces, which the caprice, or want of taste, in their possessors had caused to be white-washed; but what must be the feelings of the lover of the arts, when he observes the restoration of such gems as those which have been *lately exhibited.* We say lately exhibited, and we regret it, for they are now for ever closed to the public, unless they should be purchased for the National Collection. Indeed, we think, the Committee for adding to this Gallery would never be guilty of such a derilection of duty, as to permit them to remain partially buried in any private collections;—they are too magnificent for them; they must become the NATION'S OWN, and adorn our Sanctuary of Art! They are not estimated as the productions of this or that master—for at present the name of the extraordinary genius that produced them is unknown—but for their intrinsic merit and sterling worth. They have risen to a popularity almost unequalled by their merits, and these are sufficient to maintain them in their present high station.

They represent the Saints Jude, Simon, John, Bartholomew, James the less, and Philip; and have their names, with passages from the Creed, written underneath; but, independently of this, we recognized them as familiar by their symbols. At our first visit we were struck with the giant strength of the artist exhibited in the design; the grace and freedom in the swell of the muscles; the natural disposition and harmony of the drapery; and the depth of colouring. We admired them as the architect does the columns of the Doric order, for their grandeur and simplicity; and a subsequent examination has impressed their charms deeper and deeper into our minds. There is not a line in which we do not discover some beauty, which does not yield us pleasure, and indicate the powers and anatomical knowledge of the master. All of them, with the exception of St. Philip, are accompanied by books, which are extremely well done. What can be finer than that which St. Simon holds in his hands, while his eyes are stedfastly and reverentially fixed on another! This alone is a study.

The Saint John is decidedly our favourite. The Evangelist is in the Isle of Patmos inditing the Revelation. In the head the passion of the soul is admirably and forcibly pourtrayed. Totally abstracted from every thing earthly, the mind is wrapped up in divine inspiration and communion with things above. A glimpse of the accompanying eagle—an emblem of his towering eminence—we believe first induced Mr. Harwood to suppose there was something superior to the ordinary landscape which covered it: and who is there that can look at it without admiring the beautifully flowing lines which compose it?

The Saint Bartholomew is our next. It is a splendid head—a study from the antique—deep in the meditation of the Holy Scriptures, which lie open before him. With what an intense interest does he inhale the holy sweets, and how perfectly does he defy disturbance.

How is impossible for us or any one possessed of a genuine love of the Arts, to do otherwise than deprecate the opinions of those who would wish to expel from our religious edifices paintings such as these. It would be banishing the handmaids of devotion from their homes; destroying the grand incentives to religious feelings, and tend to the annihilation of art! C.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries, London.

Feb. 8. The Earl of Aberdeen, President, in the Chair:

Henry Brandram, esq. M.A. F.S.A. in a letter addressed to Mr. Carlisle, communicated an account of four coins, which he presented to the Society. Three of these coins were discovered near St. Alban's; viz. a brass coin of Marcus Agrippa, found at the place known to have been the cemetery of the Romans, whilst they occupied the station of Verulamium; a Denarius; and a coin of King Edward the Confessor, found near the site of a palace of our Saxon kings at St. Alban's, now called *Kingsbury*. The fourth was found in Bedfordshire.

A letter was also read from Thos. Amyot, esq. V. P. addressed to the President, in reply to the Abbé de la Rue's late observations on the papers published in the Archæologia, on the subject of the Bayeux Tapestry. In this communication Mr. Amyot first adverts to the increased interest with which the Bayeux Tapestry is now regarded by Antiquaries, in consequence of its publication by the Society, and also briefly states the two opinions on its origin which have been entertained. The first of these opinions, which is supported by tradition, by the greater number of our historians, and particularly in the Archæologia a few years since, by Mr. Hudson Gurney, the late Mr. C. Stothard, and Mr. Amyot himself, is, that the Tapestry was worked at the period immediately subsequent to the events represented upon it, by or under the direction of Matilda, the wife of the Conqueror; and that it is therefore to be regarded as a faithful delineation of the costume of the period, as well as a faithful record of the events themselves. The second opinion on the subject, is that which has found and still finds a zealous advocate in the Abbé de la Rue. It is, that the Tapestry, instead of being worked towards the latter end of the eleventh century, according to the former opinion, was worked by or under the superintendance of the *Empress* Matilda, near the middle of the twelfth century; in which case, if proved, its value as a record both of history and costume is much lessened.

Mr. Amyot intimates his intention of replying, in communications to the Society, to such parts of the Abbé's work as it may appear necessary to controvert; but he confines himself, in the present paper, to an examination of the opinions of the English historians, which are quoted by the Abbé as authorities unfavourable to the first view of the subject; observing, that though no point in history should be decided upon mere *authority*, yet as the writers cited are of some celebrity, it may be proper to consider how far their opinions are important on this question.

The first of the historians thus referred to by the Abbé de la Rue is Hume. The opinion of this writer on a subject of research like the present, is of less value than it would be on many other points; and Mr. Amyot shows how improbable is the supposition that Hume could have been led to examine the question, in a manner that would give any weight to his decision upon it.—The accuracy with which Lord Lyttleton, the second writer quoted by M. de la Rue, has investigated some points in our history, renders his opinion of greater value. His objection rests principally on the circumstance that the siege of Dinant is represented on the Tapestry, which did not take place, according to William of Poitou, chaplain to the Conqueror, until after the death of that Monarch. Mr. Amyot, however, adduces some cogent arguments to show, that the Tapestry in this case must be the higher authority, and that this circumstance rather proves that William did really carry on his army to Dinant, at the time represented on the Tapestry.

The third authority is Strutt, whose objection is founded chiefly on the circumstance of some parts of the costume, &c. in the Bayeux Tapestry so closely resembling that depicted in certain illuminated MSS. of the time of the Empress Matilda; whence he concludes the former to have been copied from the latter. In considering this objection, Mr. Amyot adverts to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of their late draughtsman, Mr. C. Stothard; by which Mr. A. in particular is deprived of an able supporter, especially on this point. The objection, however, is removed in a satisfactory manner: it is shewn to be much more probable that the illuminations alluded to were copied from the previously executed Tapestry, which must have been in its day a work of great authority and celebrity.

Feb. 15. The President in the Chair.

A paper was communicated by the Rev. John Skinner, M.A. F.S.A. containing some observations on four monumental stones, accompanied with drawings of them. These observations were in some degree supplementary to a paper by the same author on similar Roman antiquities discovered on the line of Antonine's Vallum, read before the Society a short time since. One of the stones described in the present paper bears the sculptured figure of the bull with horse's hoofs, which is the emblem of Cerigwen, the Ceres of the Britons, and designates her mixed character of Ceres and Minerva. This ap-

pears to be the only instance of the occurrence of the emblem, otherwise than on coins.

Sir R. C. Hoare, bart. F.S.A. in a letter addressed to N. Carlisle, esq. Secretary, communicated descriptions, illustrated with engravings, of four tesselated pavements recently discovered in the county of Hants. The first of these pavements, at Thruxton, was briefly described by Sir R. C. Hoare, and by Dr. Ingram, in the Gentleman's Magazine for September 1823, p. 230: it appears to have formed part of a temple dedicated to Bacchus. Another belonged to a villa; three of these remains of antiquity have been preserved from future injury by the erection over them of substantial buildings, a precaution which honourably distinguishes the owners of their respective sites from so many other discoverers of antiquities of this description.

Feb. 22. At this meeting was commenced the reading of a paper, on Hand Fire-arms, by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A. The invention of hand fire-arms Dr. Meyrick considers to have been suggested by the tubes from which the Greek fire was propelled at the later periods of the Eastern empire, and particularly at the sieges of Constantinople by the Russians. He refers their invention to the Italians, and on the authority of Bilius, a Florentine historian, confirmed by deductions from the statements of other old writers, and by circumstances relating to specimens of early hand fire-arms preserved in various collections, assigns the date of 1430 to this invention.

March 1. The President in the Chair.

Mr. Ellis communicated a transcript of a letter, narrating the effect at the Court of St. Germain's, of the arrival of a false report that James II. had been victorious at the battle of the Boyne.

March 8. Thos. Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer S.A. in the Chair.

The reading of Mr. Meyrick's notes on hand fire-arms was continued. Among the weapons described in this portion of the paper, were the arquebus, hackbus, demi-hack, and musquet. The arquebus resulted from the application of a gun-barrel to the stock of a cross-bow. The musquet was invented at least as early as the time of Francis I. of France; but it did not come into general use until the reign of Philip II. of Spain, when it was introduced into the Low Countries by the Duke D'Alva; and from the wide-spread fame of the Spanish infantry, it soon became known and employed throughout Europe.

March 15. The reading of Dr. Meyrick's notices of military writers on Hand Fire-arms was continued.

Westminster Abbey.

A very curious discovery has just been made by Mr. Blore, Surveyor of Westminster Abbey*. On his survey, he found that the roof of the case in which the wax figures of Queen Anne, the Earl of Chatham, and what is commonly called the ragged regiment, were placed, bore marks of antient ornament. Having it removed, his surprise was only equalled by his joy, at finding it one of the most curious specimens of antient art at present in existence.

With that zeal for the preservation and repair of his Church, which so distinguishes the learned Dean, this curious remain has been removed to the Deanery, till it can be restored to the Abbey, in such a manner as to secure its preservation, for the gratification of the public. The panelling measures 11 feet in width, by 3 feet in height; and is painted, and ornamented with gilding, in the most elaborate and beautiful manner. It consists of five divisions; in the centre, under a splendid pointed canopy, is painted a figure (probably intended for the Deity,) supported on each side, under similar though smaller canopies, by two saints with palm-branches. On the left side of the centre compartment are four intersecting squares, painted with Scripture histories, and the centre and corners ornamented with enamelled work of a splendid kind, and covered with glass. The outer compartment on the left side is a painting of St. Peter under a canopy. The two compartments on the right of the centre have evidently been of similar design; but have been painted over in black and white by some barbarous *improver*, probably during the eighteenth century, when perhaps the wax figure of Earl Chatham was placed in the case. The borders of the painting and edges of the compartments have been ornamented in the most costly manner with medallions and cameos after the antique, and with glass which has all the splendour of precious stones. There is little doubt but that this discovery will excite much attention among the antiquaries and lovers of the arts. It is probably coeval with the building of the present Abbey, and may have been constructed by Abbot Esseney. It is difficult to say for what it originally was intended; but probably it was the soffit or ceiling of some tomb or shrine. Can it be connected with what has been called the tomb of St. Sebert? (see vol. xcv. ii. 301.) We hope to be enabled soon to give our readers further particulars relative to this very singular specimen of antient art.

* We take this opportunity of congratulating the public on the accession of Mr. Blore to this office; well knowing how much our antient buildings in general, and the Abbey in particular, are likely to be benefited by his taste and knowledge of our pointed architecture.

On the claims of CAMERTON, *near Bath, to be considered as the* CAMALODUNUM *spoken of by Dion and Tacitus, in which was established the first Colony of the Romans in Britain.*

Read at the Bristol Philosophical and Literary Society. By the Rev. John Skinner, *A.M. F.A.S. Rector of* Camerton, *Thursday, Feb.* 8, 1827.

Mr. SKINNER, in allusion to a former Paper read to the Bristol Institution, briefly stated his reasons for believing that the Brigantes mentioned by Tacitus, whose insurrection re-called the General Ostorius from his march along the northern coast of Devonshire[1], were the dwellers near the Briga, or principal pass over the Severn in the vicinity of Brigastow or Bristow. That the Iceni, who had been previously defeated by Ostorius, inhabited the coast of Hampshire, near the Itchen or Southampton water[2]. That the Cangi dwelt on the projecting angle between the Parrett and the Severn[3]. That the colony settled at Camalodunum, the royal residence of Cunobelin[4], occupied the ridge of high ground (on which is situate the parish of Camerton) extending from Twiney, in Wellow parish, to Clan down above Paulton parish, six miles in length, and nearly two in width; which high land or dunum was nearly encompassed by the two streams of the Cam and a brook which rises at Clan down, and falls into the southern branch at Radstock. That the lofty hills, deep vallies, and continued morasses surrounding the territory, afforded a strong defence to the first settlers and their Belgic successors for centuries before the arrival of the Romans in the country; as has been proved by existing tumuli and their contents[5], together with the original Celtic name, which indicates the situation of a strong-hold encompassed in the manner here described[6]. That Colchester and Malden have neither of them the same identity of situation, the former denominated by the Britons Caer Coln (when latinised, Colonea) being a strong post, above the river Coln, not encompassed by its waters, and the latter Maldon (*id est*, Moel dun), implying simply a detached range of hill. That, although Hollinshed and Camden had partially given their opinions in favour of these places[7], yet both found the testimony of Tacitus so strong respecting the operations of Ostorius in the vicinity of the Severn and Avon rivers, and of the establishment of his colony in those parts, that they conjectured it must have been at Camalet, a strong fortified camp at the S.W. extremity of the county of Somerset[8]; but that this strong hold, only 20 acres in extent, could not have been adapted to the residence of the colony, is evident from the further testimony of Tacitus[9], who says the colonists of Camalodunum had no regular lines of defence, having built their foundations over the territory they occupied, as pleasure or convenience inclined them, and on that account they were easily overcome by the Britons under their Queen Boadicea, and having taken refuge in the temple dedicated to Claudius, in the vicinity, they were cut off after a siege of two days. It moreover appears, that one of the principal reasons assigned by the historian for this revolt of the Britons was, because the revenues of their priests had been alienated and bestowed on the Roman Sacerdotes who officiated in the temple dedicated to the Emperor Claudius by the colonists at Camalodunum[10]. By the same historian we are informed that Ostorius occupied a chain of camps, facing the Severn and Avon rivers, in order to prevent the invasions of the Silures, and after he had established a colony at Camalodunum, he proceeded from thence against that people. That the Camalodunum mentioned by Tacitus must have been on the west of England, may be further confirmed by the testimony of Dion, who asserts it was the regal residence of Cunobelin before

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[1] Taciti Ann. lib. 12, cap. 31 and 32.

[2] Prutusagus, the King of these Iceni, had enriched himself by the traffic of the metals through his territories. Leland quotes an ancient author, who calls the New Forest, Sylva, or Foresta Icenca. Gale also remarks there were ICENI dwelling in Hamphire, near the Itchen.

[3] The name is retained in Cannington and the Quantock hills.

[4] Vide Dion, lib 60, Καμουλοδουνιον του Κυνοβελλινου Βασιλειον.

[5] There is a large vaulted Celtic tumulus at Stoney Littleton, in Wellow parish; another opened in Brays Down, in the same parish, contained two flint arrow heads and some very coarse pottery: in a third place of interment were found fragments of an urn of the rudest construction.

[6] Cambodunum under the Alps, and indeed all places retaining the particle *Cam*, are inclosed territories of this description.

[7] Camden and Horsley declare in favour of Camalodunum, at Malden; Leland at Colchester; Dr. Gale at Saffron Walden; others at Castle Camps, Cambridgeshire; Polydore Vergil at Doncaster; Hector Boethius at Camilon, in Scotland.

[8] Vide Hollinshed, vol. i. lib. 12, cap. 33; also Gibson's Camden, vol. i. p. 83; Taciti Ann. lib. 12, c. 31.

[9] Tac. Ann. lib. 14, c. 31. [10] Tac. Ann. lib. 14, c. 32. [11] Tac. Ann. lib. 12, c. 31.

the Romans became masters of it, during the reign of Claudius. By examining the great variety of coins stamped with the name of Cunobelin, and Cam on the reverse for Camalodunum, it will be perceived that the effigies there represented could never have been intended for the same person, since the features of some of the heads are wholly different, and some, indeed, are the representatives of females. The name Cynobellin literally signifies the Cyn or Chief, O Bellin of the Belgæ; and the Roman mint masters, in imitation of their own coins, which were inscribed with I. M. P. signifying Imperator Romanorum, applied Cyn O Bellin as a similar term for the existing ruler of the Belgic tribes in Britain. If the Cyn O Bellin or Chief of the Belgæ had his royal residence at Camalodunum, where are we to look for that place but in the midst of the Belgic people over whom these chieftains successively presided[12]? Besides, on the authority of Tacitus[13], the Roman Province in the time of Ostorius, did not extend further than Britannia Prima (or as he terms it the proxima pars Britanniæ). This was the country bounded by the Thames, the Severn, and the channel, which had by degrees been reduced into the form of a province under the Generals Aulus Plautius, Ostorius, and Vespasian. Britannia Secunda, or Wales, so named from having been the second fruits of the Roman victories, was not subdued till long after the death of Ostorius. Indeed, to Agricola may be attributed chiefly the conquest of the other parts of Britain and Scotland, nearly 30 years after this period. How then can it, with any shew of reason, be presumed that Camalodunum, the capital of the province of Britannia Prima, was at Colchester, in Essex, which place was entirely out of the province, and every way remote from the operations which Ostorius subsequently carried on against the Silures and Ordovices, the inhabitants of South and North Wales? Besides, Pliny asserts that Camalodunum was distant from Mora two hundred miles[14], whereas Colonea, now Colchester, as it appears from the Itineraries, measured to Caer Segont, or Caernarvon, is short of Mona, 321 miles. Besides, the Romans ever kept in view the convenience of situation with respect to military operations. The few were to overawe the many, and the head-quarters of a Legion, as was the colony in question, must have had a centrical situation with respect to the country already conquered, in order to transport a body of troops, with all possible celerity, to the point threatened. Our western Camalodunum possessed all these advantages of situation. It was nearly equidistant from Kent, the eastern extremity of the province, Land's End the western, and Mona the northern point of Britannia Secunda, then about to be subdued. But the most powerful argument which may be adduced in favour of our hypothesis, is this:—The Roman colonists, by establishing themselves in this part of the Island, had all the mines of Somerset, Devon, Cornwall, and Wales, open to their commercial speculations, by which they enriched themselves and their countrymen, carrying on the same traffic the Belgic Britons did with the continent prior to the invasion of Julius Cæsar[15].

Caer Coln, or Colchester, promised none of these advantages for commerce, by which the colonists might have enriched themselves; as the original strong hold from whence the station sprang, was in the midst of woods and marshes, and had no mines or minerals, which seem to have held out the principal inducement for the invasion of Britain: it was moreover entirely out of the way of all the subsequent operations of Ostorius and his successors against Britannia Secunda or Wales.

From these premises Mr. S. derived the following conclusions in support of his opinion that Camerton, called in Domesday-book Camerlertone, has very strong if not exclusive claims to be considered as the Camalodunum, recorded by Dion and Tacitus as having been the first colony of the Romans in Britain:—

1st.—It accords in name and situation. The name Cam-al-o-dunum implies the strong hold above the inclosing streams of the Cam—Cam-el-er-tun indicates exactly the same thing; the D and T being convertible letters; *vide* Dun and Tun, Don and Ton. Cam-*er-ton* is the *ton* or residence above the Cam or inclosing streams. With respect to its having been an original Dunum or British strong hold, it entirely coincides with the description given of such capitals of districts, capable of containing the whole population of the surrounding country with the flocks and herds of the inhabitants.—*Vide* Cambodunum, Ebordunum, Melodunum, Lugdunum, Sorbeodunum, Maredunum, &c. &c. It was approached by no less than eleven vicinal roads, besides the Fosse-way, the Ridge-way, and Port-way; these roads are known to have been employed by the ancients, from the circumstance of interments having been discovered by the way side, and the banks of earth by which they were defended; besides, villages and hamlets have sprung from the original forts, which guarded the approaches into the Dunum over the fords

[12] Three copper coins of the Belgæ have been found at Camerton during my residence, and are now in my possession.—J. S.

[13] Agricolæ Vita, cap. 14.

[14] Plin. lib. 2, cap. 75.

[15] Vide Diodorus Siculus, lib. 5, sect. 30; also Tac. Agric. Vit. cap. 12.

and causeways; namely, Radford, Dunford, Durcot, Redbridge, Credlingcot-Dunkerton, Combehay, Medford, Twiney, Wellow, Stoney-Littleton, Foxcote, Writhlington, Woodborough, and Radstock.

2dly.—It accords as to the general situation of the country, being in the vicinity of the Avon and Severn rivers.

Ostorius having conquered the Iceni on the Hampshire coast, and the Cangi beyond Bridgewater, and quelled an insurrection of the Brigantes, dwelling near the Briga or principal pass into Wales, established a colony in this part of the country, having first guarded the Severn and Avon rivers by a connected line of forts from the incursions of the Silures. These camps are still remaining, or the site of them may be traced—

On the Severn.—Portbury, Portishead, Walton, Clevedon, Worle, Uphill, Bream Down, Brent Knoll. On the heights above these, a second line of Camps—Cadbury or Tickenham, Congersbury, Dolebury, and Dynhurst, Burrington, and Banwell, with Bleadon-hill.

On the Avon.—Clifton camp, Stoke-leigh, Burrough-walls, Wick in Brislington parish, a Camp facing Hanham, another at Twerton, and a third at Berwick-hill on the line of the Foss above Bath. Above these on the line of the Wans Dyke, Maes-knoll, Knoll-hill, Stanton-bury, Newton old Park, Angliscomb, and Oldun, now called Old Down.

3dly,—It accords in not having had the lines of *a regular station to protect the colonists.* Tacitus informs us, that the Veterans settled at Camalodunum were not guarded by walls as was usual with them in other instances, but were scattered over the territory according as inclination or convenience induced them to fix their residences. It is a singular coincidence, that though Roman coins and remains have been discovered, partially over the whole Dunum from Twiney to Clan Down, no regular lines or fortifications have been met with to mark the site of a station on the heights. This coincidence certainly has its weight; moreover it clearly proves that Camalet or Cadbury, which is a strongly guarded camp with a triple trench, could not have been occupied by the colonists, as Tacitus expressly says it had no regular fortifications.

4thly,—The circumstance of there having been a temple dedicated to the Emperor Claudius in the vicinity of Camalodunum, accords in a singular manner, both with the name and situation of Temple Cloud, in the parish of Clutton, *a short* distance to the N.W. of the Dunum.

We learn from Dion, Tacitus, and Seneca, there was a temple dedicated to Claudius by the colonists of Camalodunum, which gave great offence to the Britons, as the revenues of their own priests were confiscated to maintain the Roman sacerdotes who officiated therein.

Since the Druidical circles at Stanton Drew are within three miles of Temple Cloud, we have not far to look for the origin of this discontent; that is, supposing it be admitted that Temple Cloud was actually the site of the temple dedicated to Claudius—and that Clutton was the *Cloud*-tun or settlement of some of the Veterans in the vicinity of the temple. That the Romans worked the Iron Mines in the vicinity of Clutton, is very evident. How this singular coincidence in respect to name can otherwise be accounted for, I cannot pretend to determine. Templum Claudii affords a ready solution of the etymon,—if it be not admitted, where are we to look for another?

5thly,—The distance of Camerton from Mona or the Isle of Anglesea, two hundred miles, accords with what Pliny mentions as the actual distance between Camalodunum and that celebrated abode of the Druids.

The reason Pliny gives the distance between these two places, and connects them together, seems to be, because Paulinus Suetonius was called from the conquest of that island by an insurrection of the Britons under Boadicea, who destroyed the colony at Camalodunum, and the temple dedicated to Claudius, before the General could return back to render them any assistance. Some books probably extant in Pliny's time, might have recorded these events, and given it as a reason for his not having been able to prevent this sad catastrophe, owing to the distance between the two places.

6thly,—The number of Roman coins discovered at Camerton, within these few years, upwards of 1800, being in possession of the Rector, which extend in an almost uninterrupted series from Augustus to Honorius—the numerous graves and tumuli in the vicinity—the various fords, roads, and trackways conducting directly to the Dunum—the camps, out-posts, and earth-works which defended the approaches to it—above all, its contiguity to the boundary of the Wansdyke, which securely guarded it from invasion by the Avon, together with its connection by port-ways leading direct to the camps on the Severn;—we must be satisfied of the importance of the place in past times, and since there is no other name so applicable as that of Camalodunum, to identify a situation of such consequence, we feel justified in supporting the opinion that Camerton or Camelertone, as it is written in Domesdsy-book, was actually the site of the Roman colony established by Ostorius to awe the Silures, and to carry on a lucrative traffic in the metals with Gaul, and the mother country. Indeed the subsequent prosperity of the district in which it is situate, in which are established three cities, namely, Bath, Bristol, and Wells, and the first and richest monastery in Britain, name-

ly, Glastonbury, can hardly be accounted for, unless by supposing that it was in very early times the principal mart for commerce in Britain.

Mr Skinner concluded his Essay by expressing his sincere wishes that the prosperity of these Cities might long continue, and that they might be spared for ages the desolation which had befallen the Capital, where scarcely one stone now remains on another to record where Camalodunum stood.

SELECT POETRY.

On the Picture of "The Holy Family," painted by Mrs. W. Carpenter, the Design from a Bas-relief by Michael Angelo; brought from Rome by the late Sir George Beaumont, Bart.

By John Taylor, Esq.

THIS noble work by Angelo design'd,
The pious offspring of his pregnant mind,
E'en though imperfect, is a master-piece,
Like the fam'd Torso of enlighten'd Greece!
Beaumont, to judgment, taste, and virtue dear,
Brought from reluctant Rome the relic here;
Beaumont who gave, with patriotic zeal,
His graphic treasures for the public weal:
His mind well-stor'd, benevolent his heart,
Patron and ornament of British art.
Not Friendship only on his honour'd bier,
Britain should shed a sympathizing tear.
So just in ev'ry public, private tie,
E'en watchful Envy could no fault descry,
For through his gen'rous course 'twas still his aim [fame.
To cherish worth, and prop his country's
And now, fair Artist, rightful praise is thine,
Thus to complete great Angelo's design.
Lo! Mary, saintly John, the Sacred Boy,
Who seems to smile, as if with hallow'd joy,
Conscious in mercy he was sent below,
To rescue guilty man from endless woe.
All who may hence this beauteous picture view,
To pure devotion must give homage due,
And justly own that genius so refin'd,
Brought to the sculptor's work a kindred mind.

SHERWOOD FOREST.

By Robert Millhouse.

(Extract from a MS. Poem with the above Title.)

WOE and destruction to that wretched land,
In the sad hour of danger and of fight,
Whose chief defence is bondsmen, and their strand
Is fill'd with fierce invaders in their might!
For what have they to lose? the proud delight
Of freedom never to their breasts can flow;
They to their homes have but a second right;
The love of country little do they know,
Nor feel those ardent throbs which generous laws bestow.

Such the effects of slavery on man,
Whose chains unnerve the sinews of the brave;
And make pale Fear their captain of the van,
Who ceaseless points to an unworthy grave.
If Freedom come unlooked for to the slave,
Weak are his counsels, and his skill in arms
Fails when the battle calls him on to save
His country or his kindred, and alarms
Unknown to freeborn man, his dastard soul disarms.

Where was the dauntless courage that impelled
Caractacus, the heroic and the bold!
When countless realms the Roman arms had quell'd,
To keep his native land long uncontroul'd;
And with gigantic power, though few, to hold [side;
That freedom dearer far than ought be-
Kindling with patriot warmth the weak and cold,—
Valour which when in chains new strength supplied,
And won the meed of praise, even from Roman pride.

Or that which liv'd and glow'd within the breast
Of Boadicea, Britain's injur'd Queen!
Whose wrongs had never been in part redress'd,
If in her bosom cowardice had been;
Hers was a soul that held the being mean
That could cringe down before a conqueror's spear; [were seen;
Revenge and Death in her proud glance
She saw the Roman host, yet knew not fear; [derers paid full dear.
And for her daughters' charms the plun-

Examples worthy of a better age!
Spirits superior to your rugged race!
Yours is a record brief on history's page,—
But, still a record time may not efface!
In deeds like yours amidst a realm's disgrace

We find redemption, rarely to be found:
Compar'd with yours Napoleon's aims were base; [and bound,—
He fought and conquer'd,—then was foil'd
For freedom and for home ye bled, and are renown'd.

But now for them the dreadful die was cast,
For soon as cultivation round them smil'd,
Return'd their northern foes, and like a blast
Consum'd their wealth, and left the land a wild;
Nor were their treacherous allies more mild;
Horde after horde, the adventurous Saxon band,
Allur'd by conquest in the sequel, pil'd
Extermination o'er the bleeding land,
Whence amidst rocks unblest they took their gloomy stand.

And now, old Sherwood, o'er thy forest bound,
Proud of their conquest, a rekindling race,
And with exulting shouts, with hawk and hound, [chace;—
Bold chiefs and Mercian kings pursued the
Oh, Earth! what various changes on thy face, [sorrow,
What peals of triumph, and what cries of
In the long lapse of time have taken place,
From which the bard and the historian borrow,— [ful morrow.
Yet may they not unfold the dark event-

On beholding the Remains of the late Mrs. Booker,* *for the last Time, the Evening before her Interment.*

By her Husband.†

CAN Life's best treasure fade away,
When wedded Love and Duty die,—
Can Beauty's fairest form decay,
Without one tear, one tender sigh?
Ah, no, Eliza! o'er thy bier
Is heav'd that sigh,—is shed that tear.

But, art thou dead?—sure Death his prey
Leaves not so lovely.—Yet the rose
That o'er thy cheek was wont to stray,
Comes not, and then serenely goes;
But, settled there, the lily white
Stands fix'd as marble to my sight.

Thou art, then, dead! and from my arms
Sudden divorc'd by that decree
That robs them of unnumber'd charms
Which were united all in thee,
I now approach thy sable bier,
To shed o'er thee a parting tear,—

No more to see thee, till the hour
Arrive, unlook'd for, when the grave
Shall yield its victory to the pow'r
Of Him who died the world to save;
Then thou, Eliza! from the dust
Shalt rise, with all the ransom'd just.

Still shall thy mem'ry ne'er decay,
Nor what was late so lovely die,
Nor Life's best treasure fade away,
Without one tear—one tender sigh:
Ah, no, Eliza! o'er thy bier
Is heard that sigh,—is shed that tear.

LINES

Sent with a Sparrow Hawk.

IF in your garden I may walk,
I ne'er will crush one tender stalk;
With mice and frogs I mean to talk,
All vermin will destroy.

The ripening fruit unmov'd I'll see;
The pendent flower unhurt shall be,
The bursting seed from pecking free,
My talons not annoy.

The idol schoolboy, older grown,
Now seeks the academic gown,
He leaves all childish sports alone,
And gladly parts with me:

While I from noisy mirth and fun,
To your protection happy run;
Your sparrow-hawk here fears no gun,
Securely kept by thee.

Thus as revolving years arise,
Still may my service in thy eyes
Appear to kindness as a prize;
A humble lab'rer where,

When years decline the frogs appear,
And mice and rats from brewhouse near,
From such vile foes my range I'll clear,—
They shall not fright the fair.

Hampstead. T.

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* See Obituary for January, p. 94: an article we shall take this opportunity to enlarge. Mrs. Booker was an interesting woman. Her figure was formed with exact symmetry. Her features were delicate, and highly attractive; and her fine hazel eye cast an irresistible charm over her countenance. Her voice was pleasing, and her pronunciation elegant. Her mind was well worthy the graces of her person. Her acquirements in languages were very extensive. She excelled in Latin, Italian, Spanish, French, and in general information. She was a great proficient in music. The instruments on which she excelled were the pedal harp, dital harp, and piano-forte; but on the musical glasses, she drew forth the very soul of harmony. In singing, her voice was soft, clear, and flexible. She was, moreover, active in every Christian duty; and especially in those within the province of a Clergyman's wife.—Edit.

† Selected, by Dr. Booker's permission, from several other pieces (printed, but not published,) intituled, "Hours of Mourning."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *Feb.* 20.

Mr. *Wilmot Horton* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the sale in Upper and Lower Canada of a certain portion of the Clergy reserves in those provinces. The lands in question had been reserved for the uses of the Clergy of the Established Church, with the view of relieving this country of the sums annually voted for their support. The only object was to render them available for the general purposes of the Canada provinces. Leave given to bring in the Bill.

Feb. 22. Mr. *Peel* obtained leave to bring in several Bills to amend the Criminal Code. 1st. To consolidate and amend the laws relating to burglary, larceny, and robbery. 2d. A similar Bill relating to malicious injuries to property. 3d. A similar Bill, relating to remedies against the Hundred. 4th. A Bill to repeal several Acts relating to larceny, burglary, and robbery; to malicious injuries to property; and to remedies against the Hundred. The Right Hon. Gentleman introduced his motion by an able speech upon the subject.

Feb. 28. The *Master of the Rolls* brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the practice of the Court of Chancery, founded upon the report of the committee.—Mr. *M. A. Taylor*, Mr. *Harvey*, and Mr. *J. Smith*, objected to the proposed measure as utterly inadequate. They complained of the evils of the Equity system; but bore ready testimony to the talent, industry, and integrity of the Lord Chancellor.—Mr. *Brougham* charged the great evil to be "the man, John Lord Eldon;" and imputed to the Noble and Learned Lord the offence of having cajoled the commissioners, in addition to various charges of rapacity, intriguing, wilful and perverse tardiness, &c.—Mr. *Peel*, with great spirit and success, repelled the charges alleged against his Learned Colleague; and, entering at some lengths into the details of the commissioners' report, threw out a pledge that he would undertake a revisal of the law of property, the source of most of the difficulties, and of much of the delay, in Chancery proceedings. The motion was carried without a division.

March 1. Mr. *Canning* brought forward the long and anxiously expected Ministerial project for regulating the Corn Laws; relative to which Laws innumerable petitions, for and against, had been presented. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, the Right Hon. Gentleman observed that every body admitted the necessity of protecting the agricultural interests, and the only question was, the mode and degree in which that protection should be administered. That protection was due to domestic agriculture—to what degree, to what amount, and in what manner was the point to be settled. It would be recollected that the harvest of 1816 was one of the most unfavourable ever known in this country: and in August corn rose above the importable price; but from the delay in making up the average returns, the ports were not open till November. Thus the ports remained shut during three starving months. The harvest of 1817 was nearly as bad as that of the preceding year; there was a whole winter of suffering, and the ports were opened again in February. The harvest of 1818 was extremely abundant, not only in England, but throughout the world, and it was then as much a matter of interest to keep the ports closed as it had been of late to open them. Owing to the distress in 1817 the table of the House was loaded with petitions from the agriculturists, which were continued in 1819, 1820, and 1821. In 1822 the House listened to the petitions, and the Law was repealed. A new Act was passed; it gave up unlimited prohibition, and recognized a certain duty; but a clause was added to this effect—that the Act itself should not come into force until the price of corn was as high as 80*s.* This was, in point of fact, the whole of the law—all that it was necessary to discuss; because the other provisions of the Act were a mere dead letter. The price had never been so high as 80*s.*; it was still under 80*s.* and therefore they had never come at any other parts of the Act. Upon the best discretion that he and his Noble Friend (the Earl of Liverpool) had been able to give on the subject, the duty of 20*s.* when the price reached 60*s.* had been fixed on as one which it would be reasonable to propose. That duty it was intended should diminish 2*s.* per quarter for every 1*s.* of increase in price, and to increase 2*s.* for every proportionate diminution of price, taking 60*s.* as the average price of the quarter of corn. The effect of this scale would be, that when the average price was 60*s.* the duty would be 20*s.*; from 61*s.* to 62*s.* it would be 18*s.*; from 62*s.* to 63*s.* it would be 16*s.*; from from 63*s.* to 64*s.* it would be 14*s.*; from 64*s.* to 65*s.* it would be 12*s.*; from 65*s.* to 66*s.* it would be 10*s.*; so that at 70*s.* all duty would cease, and the importation be

perfectly free and without duty, excepting the ordinary registration at the Custom House. On the other hand, when the average price should amount only to 59*s.* the duty should be 22*s.* and for every diminution of 1*s.* in price, 2*s.* of duty should be added; so that when the average price reached 55*s.* the duty should be 30*s.* If the propositions he had the honour to submit were adopted, the market would then exhibit no more such fluctuations of price as had been experienced, and which had extended from 112*s.* to 36*s.* per quarter; the variation would be bounded between 55*s.* and 65*s.* This plan would also get rid of the abuse to which the system of averages had been exposed. The averages would be declared weekly, in such a manner as to prevent the deep speculations which now took place. He did not now propose to call upon the House for any vote upon the resolutions, but would prefer that the debate be adjourned until this day se'nnight. In the mean time he entreated the House to receive them as they were intended—as a peace-offering, and as the best effort of the Government, and of his Noble Friend (who was entitled to the largest share of whatever credit might belong to them,) to reconcile conflicting interests, and to promote the welfare of the country in one of its most important branches. The Right Hon. Gentleman then moved a series of resolutions to the effect above detailed.—Mr. *C. Western* felt great apprehensions respecting the utility of the proposed alterations, and avowed himself strongly in favour of the present system.—Mr. *Whitmore* thought that the duty of 20*s.* when the price reached 60*s.* was too high.—Sir *T. Lethbridge* expressed himself dissatisfied with the propositions, while Lord *Althorp*, Sir *J. Sebright*, Mr. *Curwen*, Lord *Milton*, and Aldermen *Wood* and *Thompson*, spoke in their favour.—Mr. *Brougham* said this was as effectual a prohibition to importation, as if the law had absolutely said, you shall not import corn whilst the price of British corn is 59*s.*—Sir *F. Burdett* declared himself the decided advocate of a free trade in corn, as well as in other branches of trade, and he felt satisfied that the opposition to free trade arose from misconception.—The House then resumed, and the future discussion was fixed for Thursday the 8th of March.

March 2. Nearly the whole of the evening was occupied in presenting petitions relative to the ROMAN CATHOLICS.—Mr. *Plunkett*, on presenting a petition of the Roman Catholic Bishops, took the opportunity of paying them some high compliments; when Mr. *Maxwell* asked whether the name of Doctor Doyle was annexed to the petition, and, on receiving an answer in the affirmative, quoted some atrociously seditious and libellous passages from a letter ascribed to that person, and lately published. Mr. Maxwell also mentioned some of the late proceedings of the persons eulogized by Mr. Plunkett.—Mr. *Plunkett* remonstrated against the unfairness of ascribing to the Roman Catholic Bishops the sentiments avowed in the writings of Doctor Doyle, and practically evinced in the conduct of the priests alluded to by Mr. Maxwell. He ascribed the violence of the Roman Catholic clergy to the "crusade of Lord Farnham," from which he professed to anticipate no good result; and even affected to apprehend the most disastrous consequences to the peace of the country. Finally he implored the House not to *impair the authority* of those venerable persons, to whose forbearance or influence it was, he confessed, due that Ireland was not even in a worse state than at present.—Mr. *Leslie Foster* complained of the strain in which the Irish Attorney-General had spoken of Lord Farnham's noble exertions in the cause of religion, and described the success of those exertions to the progress of education.

The House divided upon the grant of £9000 per annum to the Duke of Clarence, (see p. 165) which was carried by a majority of 128 to 39.

March 5. Sir *Francis Burdett* introduced the CATHOLIC QUESTION. He said that when he recollected the numerous and important discussions which this great question had undergone; when he recollected that the cause of the Catholics had received the sanction of the most eminent men; when he recollected that it had been supported by Burke, by Fox, by Pitt, by Sheridan, and "last, not least," by Grattan; when he recollected that almost every individual distinguished for intellect had added his authority to the great mass of opinion in its favour—it appeared to him that that man must be possessed of singular confidence, who, without the most mature deliberation, and the most profound reflection, and also without the means and the ability to account for and justify his conviction, could make up his mind, against such a weight of authority, to resist the motion, with which he (Sir F. Burdett) should have the honour to conclude. The Hon. Baronet, after expatiating on the hardships to which the Catholics were exposed, proceeded to defend them from the charge of slavish subserviency to the Pope of Rome, and quoted in their behalf the answer of the Catholic Barons in the reign of Edward I. to the Pope, refusing his jurisdiction. He submitted that the Catholics were fully entitled to the removal of disabilities from the first article in the Treaty of Limerick.—[Mr. Peel said, these words referred to the

besieged only.]—It was impossible to suppose that this article referred to the garrison only, as if they who were most violent in their opposition were entitled to the greatest protection, but the article says *all* Catholics. We had kept the Treaty of Braganza, and broken that of Limerick. Mr. Pitt intended to have afforded to the Catholics their emancipation; from what he *had done* he signified what he intended. He had even left office at one period, because he could not support the Catholics in his official situation—the friends of Mr. Pitt, then, ought to be the friends of the Catholics. Taking it as a measure of economy only, the Catholic claims should be granted. Had we treated Ireland as she deserved? The apprehension respecting the Pope was a bugbear; the practical point to which the case was brought was this, that things could not remain as they were—some thing must be done, and the sooner the better. The Hon. Baronet then adduced the King's visit to Ireland as implying relief to the Catholics. He then submitted his resolution as follows:—"That it is expedient for this House to take into consideration the state of the laws which impose civil disabilities upon the Roman Catholic subjects of this country, with a view to their repeal."

Mr. *G. Dawson* opposed the motion, and severely animadverted on the conduct of the Irish Catholic Priests, by whom every tie, every connection between landlord and tenant had been severed. In lieu of gratitude for the kindness of his landlord, the Priest taught the Irish tenant to look upon him as a tyrant who oppressed and withheld from him his rights. The priesthood, in almost every instance, succeeded in thus detaching the tenants from their landlords, but in none of them had the tenants followed the conviction of their own minds. They had been made the victims of the most unfair and reprehensible practices, menaced with temporal injury and eternal punishment—the Priests threatening them with all the vengeance of the Holy Church, denying to them religious consolation and absolution, even refusing the sacrament, and, in some instances, extreme unction to the poor creatures who had not voted at the late election as they (the Priests) had desired. The Priests thus abused the power invested in them by the practice and the rules of their church, not to excite to acts of patriotism, but to deeds of ingratitude. Let their apologists exculpate them if they could; but let them not profane the sacred name of justice, by saying that it was in a just cause that those exertions had been used. Mr. Dawson then laid before the House several documents which proved the truth of his statements relative to the atrocious conduct of the Catholic leaders and the Priests, and concluded by saying, that the Roman Catholics did not so much look for political power as for spiritual supremacy. The Catholic religion is unchanged, and so long as it shall continue unchanged, so long will it be necessary to oppose its views.—Mr. *S. Rice* supported the motion, and observed, they should pause ere they spread discontent (perhaps rebellion and wretchedness) among a turbulent and brave people. If they be wise they will at once grant emancipation, if generous, they will hesitate ere they refuse the reiterated claims of a people of whom they are comparatively ignorant; and if true to themselves, they will remember that the alternative—Protestant Ascendancy, is a phrase not known to the British constitution, but that civil and religious liberty is.—Mr. *V. Stuart* vindicated the Roman Catholic Clergy of Ireland, and supported the motion.—Mr. *Cust* opposed any further concessions to the Catholics, and observed "that a burnt child dreads the fire, so ought we to dread Popery!!"—Adjourned.

March 6. Sir *J. Newport* having moved the order of the day for resuming the CATHOLIC QUESTION, the *Master of the Rolls* rose, and gave an historical detail of the proceedings of the Roman Catholics at different periods, which he contended proved the necessity of retaining the existing Laws against them. He observed that when Hon. Gentlemen stood up in the House as advocates for the Catholics, and spoke of the oppressive and intolerant laws that had been enacted against them, they most carefully kept out of sight the occasions on which those laws were enacted. God forbid (said he) that I should ascribe to Roman Catholics of the present day, sentiments such as those, which are known to have been professed and acted upon by Catholics of the seventeenth century. (*Loud cheering.*) But we are called upon to confer political power on a class, whose principles, experience has taught us, are adverse to liberty and constitutional government. A most remarkable difference occurred in the oath proposed in the Bill of 1825, as contrasted with the oath of 1793. In the latter there were words to this effect—"I do solemnly swear, that I will defend the settlement of property as in this realm now established by law." If that were a necessary provision in the oath of 1793, why is it now omitted? I say, will not the House be astonished to learn that, in the Bill of 1825, the whole of this provision is completely omitted? (*Loud cheering.*) Was the omission made advisedly and deliberately? Sir, I think there is no manner of doubt that it was. If so, I ask, where is the power, or the wish, on the part of the Catholics, to give the security to which we are entitled? Let me ask Gentlemen to take a view of the present condition of Ireland? In 1810, and from that to 1813, Ireland was comparatively tranquil; but now it is unne-

cessary to say, the whole island is in a state of extreme agitation and disorder. (*Hear, hear, hear.*) What occasions the present state of things in that country? I answer, a body which domineers over the country has caused the insubordination and disorder. (*Hear.*) What do they ask—I should rather say, demand? In terms the most emphatic and peremptory, they demand the restoration of their rights—their unconditional restoration. (*Cheers.*) "Ireland," to use the expressive language of one of the Roman Catholic orators, "Ireland is a gigantic suppliant, thundering at the gates of the Constitution." (*Hear, hear.*) The Learned Gentleman said, there is one argument which I have heard over and over again in this House, that, supposing some sixty or seventy Members of the Roman Catholic profession were returned to serve in Parliament, what possible injury could arise from such a circumstance, and by what possible means could they be dangerous to the State. Now, Sir, I will entreat the House to recollect (and it is with sincere regret that I do so), that there are at the present moment, and have always been, many Protestant Members of the House of Commons, who entertain views, and profess sentiments, of a nature hostile to the Established Church of these realms; and if we throw into the scale another weight, if we add to this body another mass, knowing as we do that both will act with the same spirit, and make one common cause, shall we, I ask, be discharging our duty to the Church, of which we are members, and which we have pledged ourselves, and are bound, to support? I am sure, from what I know of the Roman Catholic religion, that the moment of granting this measure would by no means lead to the permanent allaying of those differences and dissensions which now exist. Sir, the Roman Catholic religion is a religion of ambition, and its nature is continually to aim at the possession of something beyond that which it had heretofore possessed. The Roman Catholics have always considered the Protestants as a people by whom they have been supplanted, and the Church property as property that has been wrested from their hands. Is there, then, any person in this country, who can seriously think that an Hierarchy, possessed of unbounded sway, would ever suffer Ireland to remain tranquil, while some object or other was yet to be obtained—that it would ever cease its exertions, day after day, until it had obtained, not Catholic emancipation, but Catholic ascendancy. I, therefore, exhort the Members of the British House of Commons not to imagine that such a measure as that to which they are now called to give their sanction—notwithstanding what some honourable and distinguished individuals may think upon the subject—is at all calculated to restore a permanent tranquillity to Ireland. —Mr. *Plunkett* supported the motion, and replied to the arguments used by the Master of the Rolls, in a speech replete with close reasoning and eloquence, which he thus concluded:—"This country had wooed, had won, and wedded Ireland—had raised her to a share in the empire—participating her glory with her. Was she not then to admit her to the equal enjoyment of political rights? Instead of making war upon ourselves, ought we not to consolidate our power? This country had been truly called the admiration and the envy of surrounding nations. But when we held up the mirror of public freedom to those nations, let them not see the flaw by which its beauty was disfigured. Let them not see that we are a divided people—let them not see that we are at war among ourselves, and should we be engaged in foreign hostilities, let not our enemies perceive that we are weakened by our intestine divisions, but rather that we possess that which is our best security in peace or war—an unanimity of sentiment, founded upon a community of interests, and a community of affection.—Mr. *Peel* replied to the arguments of the last speaker, in a speech which occupied two hours in the delivery. The Right Hon. Gentleman examined the article of Limerick by the usual tests—the interpretation of contemporary writers, from all which he concluded that the articles in question promised nothing but a toleration of the Roman Catholic worship. In allusion to the inflammatory topics of the Irish Attorney-General, Mr. Peel remarked, that he was not surprised at the existence of agitation and discontent in a country over the legal affairs of which he presided. The Right Hon. Gentleman then exposed the fallacy of treating the question as a religious question, by showing that the machinery of the Romish Church was an engine for the acquisition and exercise of temporal power. He successfully resisted the attempt to draw a distinction between the Roman Catholic Hierarchy and the seditious Association, by stating that eleven of the whole number of titular Bishops were actually incorporated in that body, and that all of them were in correspondence with it; he proved by quotations from the addresses of the Roman Catholics, even from those which were designed to be conciliating, that they had objects in view beyond an equalization of civil privileges, objects inconsistent with the safety of the Church, and concluded by avowing that whatever alternative of danger might be held out, he would adhere to the preservation of the Constitution.—Mr. *Brougham* spoke at length in support of the resolution. He applied himself principally to the speech of the Master of the Rolls, and taunted that Gentleman with the circumstance, that the University of Cambridge had given him a colleague favourable to the Roman Catholics.—Mr. *Canning* supported the motion with his usual strain of eloquence.

He said that his full and settled conviction was, that Parliament should enquire, deliberate, and determine, as to the course which it was wise, and upright, and expedient, to pursue; and, having done that, should not invite the Catholics to accept or reject, but call upon them to obey. (*Cheers.*) In order finally to set the question at rest, it was deemed, and justly, that the Crown should have knowledge of the power of interference in the appointment of Bishops. The Government of Prussia was defended by that security. The King of the Netherlands was at that moment negotiating on the subject; Austria, Saxony, and many others, were in actual possession of it. The proposed resolution goes no further than to state, that the House adopts the opinion of its predecessors, who sent three Bills up to the House of Lords, of relief to the Roman Catholics. By voting with the Hon. Baronet, he did no more than sanction this proposition; reserving to himself the power of acting or not acting upon it. On the other hand, if this Resolution be negatived, if the House of Commons should decide that the consideration of the state of Ireland is not worthy to be entered upon, then is the House of Commons changed indeed; and he shuddered to contemplate the consequences which might arise from such a change.

A division then took place, when there appeared—For the motion 272; against it 276; majority 4.

There were present at the division on the Catholic Question 420 English members, 91 Irish, and 37 Scotch. The number absent amounted to 110, being 93 English, 9 Irish, and 8 Scotch. Of the Irish members 57 voted for Sir Francis Burdett's motion, and 34 against it; of the Scotch 22 for, and 15 against; and of the English 193 for, and 227 against; leaving a majority of 34 English members against the motion.

House of Lords, *March* 13.

Several Petitions were presented against the Catholic Claims. The Bp. of *Bath* and *Wells*, on presenting one of these Petitions, assured the House, that however opposed he was to any further concessions to the Catholics, he should be most happy to give his support to any measure calculated to improve the state of Ireland.—Lord *Carberry*, in answer to some observations by Lords *Darnley* and *Downshire*, stated that the best and surest way of raising the Catholic population from their present degradation, was to emancipate them from the trammels of the demagogues by whom they were excited and oppressed.—The Earl of *Carnarvon* said that the Catholics of Ireland are kept in a state of degradation as bad as that of the Greeks under the Turkish government.—Lord *Roden* said, that there are no people on the face of the earth who enjoy more liberty than the Irish Catholics. They enjoy every civil and political right possessed by British subjects, with the exception only of that of legislating for a Protestant Church and nation. The more the question is discussed, the better it will be understood, that it is impossible to admit Roman Catholics to legislate under our Protestant Constitution.

In the House of Commons, the same day, Mr. *Secretary Peel* brought in his proposed bills for the consolidation of part of the Criminal Laws. The bills he proposed were four in number. The first would consolidate the whole of the statute law relative to theft; the second would consolidate the whole of the statue law relative to malicious injuries to property; the third, which, for the purpose of obtaining greater clearness, he had separated from the other two, consolidated the whole of the statute law relative to the important subject of remedies against the hundred; the fourth was an act for repealing the whole of the laws which would be rendered unnecessary by the introduction of the other three bills. The effect of these bills, if they met with the sanction of the legislature, would be to remove no less than 130 statutes; and he had the satisfaction of stating to the House, that notwithstanding the repeal of so many acts, the whole of the statute law relative to theft would be comprised in 29 pages. With respect to the wording of these bills, he had not adhered strictly to that of other statutes; he had found it necessary to take a middle course between the phraseology of the law of England and the brevity of the French. The first bill, "A bill for consolidating and amending the laws in England relative to larceny, burglary, and robbery," was then read for the first and second time.

House of Lords, *March* 16.

On some Irish Roman Catholic Petitions being presented, the Earl of *Winchelsea* replied to the arguments of the Petitioners, and cited the authority of Bossuet, of the present Pope, and of others, in proof of the unchangeable character of the Church of Rome, and of its avowedly intolerant and unsocial spirit. The Noble Earl implored that in whatever shape, or at whatever time, the Roman Catholic Question should come before their Lordships, they would so act as to leave the British constitution unimpaired to their posterity, the best security that this empire should remain, as it had long been, the most exalted nation on the face of the earth.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The increasing demand for books and every species of literature in France, in direct opposition to the wishes of the High Court party, who are influenced by the Jesuits and Apostolicals, has for some time filled the Government with alarm; hence the proposed new law for restricting this flourishing trade, noticed in p. 166. It appears that seven times more books were printed in 1825 than in 1811; and the number for 1826 was one-fifth more than that for 1825. In the *Courier Français* there is a curious statistical account of the literature of France in 1811 and 1825, drawn up by Count Daru, from which we give the following abstract, being exclusive of official papers or daily Journals:—

In 1811 there were printed—	*Sheets.*
On Legislation - -	2,831,662
On the Sciences - -	2,214,303
Philosophy - -	410,298
Political Economy -	131,133
Military Affairs - -	1,147,400
The Fine Arts - -	161,525
Literature - -	3,781,826
History - - -	3,375,891
Divers subjects, Almanacks, &c.	1,885,869
Theology - - -	2,509,752
Total -	18,452,719

In 1825, the number had risen to—	
Legislation - -	15,922,839
Sciences - -	10,928,277
Philosophy - -	2,804,182
Political Economy -	2,915,826
Military Affairs -	1,457,913
The Fine Arts - -	2,937,301
Literature - -	30,205,158
History - - -	39,457,957
Divers subjects - -	3,886.973
Theology - -	17,487,037
Total -	128,010,483

Reckoning eleven sheets to the volume, the difference in favour of 1826, amounts to more than ten millions of volumes.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain has issued an ordinance, by which he opens a direct trade between Spain and America in foreign vessels. This ordinance authorizes Spanish merchants to ship goods directly for South America, under a foreign flag, and to receive South American commodities in Spain upon paying certain duties, without the necessity of a permit in each particular instance, as has hitherto been the case.

The Spanish Clergy have given new proofs of their devotedness to the cause of monarchy, by offering to the King's Prime Minister, M. Calomarde, a present of 600,000 reals to be employed in the public service in the event of Spain being forced into a war.

PORTUGAL.

An important disclosure has taken place in Portugal: among the baggage taken from the Portuguese rebels, in a recent affair in the province of Minho, was found a copy of a letter addressed to the Queen of Portugal by the Count de Montealegre, one of the rebel Chieftains, (see p. 166), together with a collection of letters between certain persons in Lisbon and the rebel leaders, implicating Peers, deputies, and some eminent merchants. In the letter from the Count to the Queen Mother he says, "he was the first to raise his sword and to proclaim the rights of Don Miguel I." and acknowledging with gratitude the "munificence and never-enough-to-be-admired generosity" of Ferdinand: to whom "he is indebted for signal benefits." He admits that he took the command of "the Royalists" from the Princesses Beira and the Infanta of Spain, and that his nephew, the Marquis of Chaves, was appointed General-in-Chief under him, "*at the will of his Catholic Majesty:*" thus confirming Ferdinand's connection with the Portuguese Insurrection.

PRUSSIA.

An event which has lately occurred in Silesia has caused some sensation. In several villages of the circle of Liegnitz, which is inhabited partly by Catholics and partly by Protestants, the latter, who live on the best terms with the former, had given them Bibles to read, which were soon in the hands of many Catholics. The Prince Bishop of Breslaw, M. Von Schimonsky, was no sooner informed of this than he sent an ecclesiastical counsellor to the villages, to induce the Catholics, by exhortations and threats, to give up the Bibles. He assembled the Catholic bailiffs, and called on them so assist him in the execution of his mission. The bailiffs refused, and declared that they were themselves among the number of those who were guilty of reading the Bible, and even threatened, as some persons affirm, that they would all go over to the Protestant religion, if they were importuned any farther on this subject. The ecclesiastical counsellor, therefore, returned *re infectâ*, and made his report to the Prince Bishop. Hereupon, the Bishop is stated to have claimed the assistance of the civil power, with which request the chief president, Von Merkel, did not think it advisable to comply.

A great number of Catholic Clergymen in Silesia have presented an address to their superior, the Prince Bishop of Breslaw,

respecting the abolition of various abuses, which, according to their experience, are the most adverse to the influence of religion. They desire first of all, and especially, the improvement of the liturgy. They require that the whole service shall be henceforward read, not in a language unintelligible to the people, but in their own native German. This important and decisive step of the Clergy of Silesia (a striking contrast to the apostolical intrigues, as they are called, of the bigoted Clergy of Spain, Portugal, and France) will likewise be attended with important and decisive consequences. Silesia, the largest and richest province in the Prussian dominions, contains two millions of inhabitants, of whom about half belong to the Catholic Church.

An official account states, that in the four years, 1823—26, 50,890 persons were carried off by extremely sudden death in the Prussian empire; 4591 were murdered, 4087 committed suicide. There were 664 robberies; 11,348 criminals and vagabonds were arrested; there were 11,683 fires, by which 176 churches and convents, 4510 dwelling houses in the towns, and 76,029 houses in the country, were reduced to ashes.

UNITED STATES.

In both Houses of Congress bills have been introduced, substantially the same in form, for regulating trade and intercourse between the United States, and the British Colonies. The object of this bill is to prevent the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States after the 30th of Sept. next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name, except Upper Canada; with a provision for the suspension of the act, if the Ports in the British Colonies and possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on the British vessels, &c. &c.

COLOMBIA.

On the 2d of Jan. the Liberator and General Paez met in Valentia. The latter submitted himself entirely into the hands of Bolivar, who immediately bestowed on him the title of Superior Chief of Colombia. He is to hold military rank in Colombia under Bolivar, with this title.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

His Royal Highness the Duke of York.

A very interesting account of the last illness of the lamented Duke of York has appeared from the pen of his gratefully attached Military Secretary, Lieut.-gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, K.G.H. It is written with great feeling and affection, in the form of a Diary or Memorandum, kept between the 9th of June, 1826, (when his Royal Highness's indisposition commenced,) and the 5th of Jan. 1827. Sir Herbert Taylor kindly transmitted us a copy for insertion in our Magazine; but the document having been lithographed for private circulation, unexpectedly obtained admission into the daily journals, which of course frustrated our intentions of giving it entire. However, we cannot resist the gratification of presenting the following extracts.

"The interest excited by the situation of the late Duke of York, and by every circumstance connected with his long, painful, and lingering illness, from its commencement until the fatal hour which closed his valuable existence, has been so great, and the general feeling which it produced has caused so many particulars to be circulated and received by the public as authentic, for which there either was no foundation, or at least very imperfect foundation, that I have, upon due consideration, been induced to draw up, from minutes taken during this distressing and trying period of my attendance upon His Royal Highness, a statement, not of the progress of the disease, or of the treatment pursued, but of such circumstances and facts as will shew the condition of H. R. H.'s mind under this awful visitation of Providence, will do justice to the exemplary resolution and pious resignation with which he met and submitted to it, and will satisfy his attached friends that H. R. H. was, in *every point of view*, deserving of the respect and the affection which have so strongly marked their sentiments towards him, and of the deep grief and regret which his death has occasioned in their minds, and in those of the respectable and well-thinking individuals of every class in this country." * * * *

"His Royal Highness frequently spoke to me of his own situation and feelings, more especially on the 22d of September, when he told me he did his best to submit with patience and resignation; that he tried to keep up his spirits; he met his friends cheerfully, endeavoured to go correctly through what he had to do, and to occupy himself at other times with reading; but when left to his own thoughts, when he went to bed and lay awake, the situation was not agreeable; the contemplation of one's end, not to be met at once, nor within a short given period, but protracted possibly for months, required a struggle, and tried

one's resolution. But after all, he did not know that he regretted it, or that he regretted that time was given to him, which had turned his mind to serious reflections, and which he was certain had been very beneficial to him. If it should please God that he should recover, he would become a better man; if he did not recover, he would have to thank God for the time afforded for reflection." * * * *

"He put various questions to me, with a view to ascertain the causes of what he considered so sudden a change in his state. I accounted for it by what I had learnt from the physicians, and ended by repeating that I had felt it my duty, however painful, to speak out. He thanked me, gave me his hand, and said I had acted as I ought, and as he expected, but he pressed me again to state 'what was the extent of the danger, and whether *immediate?*' I repeated, that I had been assured it was not immediate: 'whether his case was without hope of recovery?' I gave no decided answer, but said, that I could not extract from the physicians any positive opinion, but that their language was not encouraging. He said, 'I understand you; I may go on for a short time, but may end rapidly; God's will be done—I am resigned.' He then called for his official papers, and transacted his business with composure and his usual attention. He afterwards resumed the previous painful subject. I spoke to him about his private papers, and he confirmed some of the directions previously given to me upon that subject. He then spoke most kindly, took me again by the hand, and said, 'Thank you, God bless you.' I had hitherto succeeded in controlling my feelings, but I could do so no longer, and I left the room." * * * *

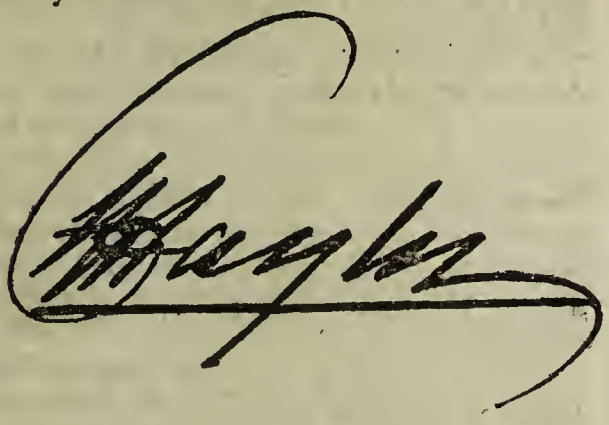
"On the morning of the 28th of Dec. his Royal Highness appeared very weak, and had some attacks of nervous faintness, which together with other unfavourable symptoms, satisfied the physicians that the danger was becoming more imminent. The Bishop of London came at twelve, and desired that three persons should assist at the holy ceremony, and proposed that Sir Henry Halford and I should be added to the Princess Sophia, which was mentioned to his Royal Highness, who readily agreed. Upon this occasion he came publicly, and put on his robes. His Royal Highness was quite composed, and nothing could exceed his pious attention, and calm devotion throughout the solemn ceremony. He repeated the prayers, and made the responses in a firm voice. Part of the prayers for the sick were read, but the service was, at the suggestion of Sir H. Halford, the short service. The Bishop was very much affected, particularly when pronouncing the concluding blessing. The Princess Sophia supported herself wonderfully throughout the trying scene, and the Duke was quite free from agitation. After the service was over, he kissed his sister, and shook hands most affectionately with the Bishop, Sir H. Halford, and me, thanking us, and as if taking leave of all." * * * * * * * * * * * *

"Between one and two, [Jan. 4.] Mr. Macgregor came to tell me that his R. Highness had named me frequently, and at last made them understand that he wished to see me. I immediately went to him; I found him dreadfully changed, very feeble, much oppressed, and evidently unable to distinguish objects clearly. Batchelor named me to him, and I sat down close by his right side. He looked at me with a kind smile, took me by the hand, and I told him I had not left the house since I had last seen him. He asked me with difficulty, and in a faint, though steady voice, whether Col. Stephenson was in the house. I said he was, and asked whether he wished to see him; he nodded assent, and I immediately sent for him. Col. Stephenson went to his left side; but, as his Royal Highness could not see him, I beckoned to him to come to the right side, and I moved back, so as to enable him to come close up, while I supported his Royal Highness, by placing my hand against the pillow, behind his back. He then gave his hand to Col. Stephenson. After some interval, during which his Royal Highness breathed with great difficulty, and was very faint, and during which, Batchelor bathed his temples with Cologne water; he collected his strength, and said in a steady, firm tone of voice, but so low as to be hardly audible, to Col. Stephenson, whose head was further removed than mine, 'I am now dying.' After this, he dropped his head, and his lips moved for about a minute, as if in prayer. He then looked at us again, and appeared to wish to speak, but an attack of faintness came on, and his respiration was so difficult, and he seemed so weak and exhausted, that I thought he was dying, and expressed that apprehension to Col. Stephenson, who partook of it. Batchelor bathed his temples again, and he rallied, after which he again took Colonel Stephenson's hand, and nodded to Batchelor, who told us he meant we should leave him. The scene was most affecting and trying, but yet in some respects satisfactory, as it showed that he was perfectly aware of his situation, and we concluded that he had seen us together, as being his executors, and meant to take leave of us." * * * *

"At twenty minutes past nine [Jan. 5,] Col. Stephenson called me out, and told me that he was in the last agonies. I hastened down, but my dear master had expired before I could reach his room, and I had the comfort of learning that he had expired without any struggle or apparent pain. His countenance indeed confirmed this; it was as

calm as possible, and quite free from any distortion; indeed it almost looked as if he had died with a smile upon it."

"Such was the end of this amiable, kind, and excellent man, after a long and painful struggle, borne with exemplary resolution and resignation, and I am confident, that the details into which I have entered of the last circumstances of that struggle, will not prove uninteresting to those who were sincerely attached to him."



Monument to the Duke of York.

At the meeting for opening a subscription for erecting a monument to the Duke of York, mentioned in our last, p. 168, the Duke of Wellington, having been called to the chair, addressed the meeting to this effect:—We all witnessed the anxiety of the nation during the long and painful illness of his late Royal Highness the Duke of York, which terminated in the event that has given occasion to this Meeting. We likewise witnessed the sincere grief of the public when that lamentable event occurred. His Royal Highness had, by a long period of service, established himself in the respect and regards of the people. Some, who have had the honour of his Royal Highness's acquaintance and friendship, have to lament the loss of a friend, endeared to their memory by many pleasing recollections; whilst the public at large lament the loss of a Prince who, on account of his public virtues, his justice, and steadiness of character, afforded them the best hope, in case it had pleased Providence to have deprived us of his Most Gracious Majesty. Under these circumstances, it is not extraordinary, it is not astonishing that many men should feel an anxiety to testify their grief and sorrow for the loss of his Royal Highness, as well as their respect for his memory, in a manner that will in some degree convey to posterity the high honour which his contemporaries feel in consequence of his private and public virtues; but, above all, in consideration of the services which he performed during the 32 years which he commanded the army, 20 years of which the country was involved in a war of unexampled difficulty and exertion. There are some topics connected with his Royal Highness of which I feel I am more entitled than any other man to give my testimony. One of these is, that during the long period of illness under which his Royal Highness laboured, he performed every one of his duties to the utmost detail, and has transferred over to his successor the Army in the highest state of discipline, order, and efficiency. *(Cheers).* In addition to this I may be permitted to say, that during the services which I had the honour of performing in the course of that war, I was uniformly excited, encouraged, and supported by his Royal Highness. *(Loud and continued cheers).* I beg to add, that I never recommended any officer on any occasion for his exertions in the field to his Royal Highness without that officer being in some way or other rewarded. *(Cheers).* I will not detain you any longer, Gentlemen, with observations of mine, but I will proceed to read the resolutions which I have the honour to propose for your approbation. But before I do that I will say, that there never was a character, in this or any other country, who merited better than his Royal Highness that his name should be transmitted to posterity with respect and admiration. *(Loud applause.)*

The necessary resolutions were then passed, among which were, that the King should be requested to patronize the undertaking, to approve of the model, and to appoint "the place in the *Metropolis*" where the monument shall be erected. The following personages were appointed the Committee:—Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishops of London and Durham; Dukes of Rutland and Wellington; Marquesses of Hertford, Anglesea, and Londonderry; Earls of Lauderdale, Ludlow, Aberdeen, Verulam, Cathcart, Rosslyn; Viscounts Exmouth and Melville; Lords Farnborough and Geo. Cavendish; Rt. Hon. Charles Arbuthnot; Henry Bankes, esq.; Gen. Sir John Doyle; Sir Wm. Curtis; John Pearce, esq.; Gen. Fred. Maitland; Sir M. W. Ridley; Alex. Baring, esq.; Vice-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn; Admirals Sir B. Hallowell, and Sir Graham Moore; and Sir Thomas Lawrence, Pres. R. A.

Nearly 4500*l.* was then subscribed on the spot, of which the Earl of Darlington gave 300*l.*; Earl Powis, 200*l.*; the Abp. of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, Dukes of Rutland and Wellington, Marquis of Anglesea, Earl of Westmorland, Bishops of London and Durham, Hon. F. G. Howard, Sir Chas. Forbes, and Lieut.-Gen. John Slade, each 100*l.*; and very many 50*l.*

The sale of the Duke of York's furniture, &c. Feb. 21—24, realized upwards of 6,000*l.* There was a great competition for a travelling dressing case, used by the illustrious

owner during the Holland campaign, which was ultimately knocked down for twenty-one guineas and a half. The invalid chairs had many bidders, and the one in which his late Royal Highness had frequently reposed during his last illness, was sold, after a spirited competition, for twenty-eight guineas and a half. A plain-looking chair, described as "Bonaparte's chair," in the catalogue, was knocked down at seven pounds and a crown. A card-box, of elaborate and delicately carved ivory, with the Royal Ducal Arms upon the top, and five other boxes, each with the coronet, and containing 11 dozens of pearl counters, with the arms engraved, and glass shade, sold for twenty-seven guineas and a half. Among the linen, a most beautiful Irish damask table cloth, with the royal arms and orders in the pattern, and cipher at the corners (new), 9 yards long, 19*l.* 8*s.* Two dozen and nine napkins, to correspond with the crest, and collar of the garter in the pattern, 19*l.* 8s.

The sale of plate took place March 19—22, when the most prominent articles were sold as follows:—A magnificent cistern, 18½ inches in diameter, the neck and lip enwreathed with vines in fruit, and the handle formed of two figures of Tritons bending over the rim, and looking in. On the outside combats of Roman galleys, with numerous figures very spiritedly designed. This bowl was said by Mr. Christie to have cost his Royal Highness 1,500*l.* and produced only 446*l.*

A magnificent candelabrum, made by Lewis, of St. James's-street, for the centre of a table, representing Hercules attacking the Hydra, and surrounded by its nine heads, which bear as many nosles for lights. Hylas, the companion of Hercules, is represented in the act of searing a neck of the monster below. The candelabrum was supported on a mass of rock-work, about the base of which are various reptiles. Weight 1,144 ozs. 5 dwts. and the sacrifice, said Mr. Christie, was here "indeed great." There is only one duplicate of this in England. This was knocked down for 6*s.* an ounce.

A grand præfericulum, with scalloped neck and lip, supported by two satyrs seated upon the shoulder, the handle formed of a satyr, rescuing two infant satyrs entwined, rom the folds of a dragon. The oviform body of the vase covered with a spirited relief, representing one of the battles of Alexander. A griffin supports the bowl of the vase, and upon the scalloped foot the arms of France are thrice repeated. This noble piece of plate is 23 inches high to the top of the handle; the weight 220 ozs. 13 dwts. This was likewise made by Mr. Lewis, and was purchased by a gentleman named Thomas, as well as the companion præfericulum, at 12*s.* 9*d.* per oz.

A large silver-gilt dish, for the side-board, 25 inches long. In the centre is a Roman triumph, setting out from a ruined city, composed of multitudes of figures, some of them wholly detached from the ground of the dish; the border is embellished with pastoral figures, after Jordaens, which are very richly and beautifully chased; weight 130 ozs. 15 dwts. Great competition was manifested for this and the following lot, a similar dish, the one of which brought one guinea an ounce, and the other a guinea and sixpence.

A small circular waiter of solid gold, formed of gold boxes, presented with the freedom of different cities, the arms of all which are accordingly engraven within a border of oak leaves, with the Royal Arms in the centre; a frieze of oak leaves and acorns beautifully chased upon the border; weight 41 ozs 11 dwts. knocked down at 4*l.* 10*s.* an ounce.

An ink-stand (a birth-day present from one of the Princesses,) with a finely modelled figure of a female, in mat gold, kneeling while she attaches a wreath to an Ionic column of burnished gold, having within the wreath the inscription "Vous la meritez," was purchased for a member of the Royal Family, at 12*s.* 6*d.* an ounce.

The shield of Achilles produced 1000 guineas, as noticed in our memoir of Mr. Flaxman, p. 275.

A beautiful tazza, by Lewis, within it a combat of cavalry in relief, and on it a broad frieze of masks and trophies, in cinquo cents taste, sold for 1*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.* per oz. about 5*s.* an ounce more than its cost price.

A pair of rich tazzas, also by Lewis, of exquisite designs and workmanship, sold for 27*s.* an ounce. In one of them the state of mankind was represented before the flood, and an allusion to the catastrophe by water, in fine relief, and on the outside were—Faith, Hope, and Charity, in three compartments with trophies. The stem of vase shape supported by termini, in fine cinque cento taste. Figures playing upon musical instruments and trophies, are upon the foot. The other cup represents the story of Lot and his daughters, and the destruction of Sodom by fire. The exterior stem and foot are embellished with similar ornaments. The weight 49 oz. 10 dwts.

The silver plate, especially the last three days of the auction, fetched a high price, in many instances more than the purchasers would have been required to give, had they stepped in to any respectable silversmith's shop in London. This circumstance may be attributed to a desire to possess something in the shape of a memento, to be handed down as heir-looms in families, which had once belonged to the Illustrious Prince. The produce of this sale was, we understand, about 22,540*l.* Another of jewellery, &c. is now in progress.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Adm. Sir Rob. Stopford, K. C. B. Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

War-Office, March 5. 1st Reg. of Drag. Guards, Lieut.-gen. Sir Hen. Fane, G.C.B. 4th Drag. Guards, to be Col. *vice* Cartwright, dec.; 4th ditto, Lieut.-gen. Sir Geo. Anson, K. C. B. to be Col. *vice* Fane; 60th ditto, Duke of Cambridge to be Col.-in-Chief.—Rifle Brig. Major-gen. Sir Tho. Sidney Beckwith, K C.B. to be Col.-comm. of a Battalion, *vice* Stewart

March 9. Mr. A. Richert to be Prussian Consul at the Cape of Good Hope; and J. Hullett, Consul-gen. in Great Britain for Rio de la Plata.

March 12. 2d Drag. Guards, to be Majors; Capt. Cha. Kearney, and Capt. Tho. Boyd, 4th Drag. Guards.—Colds. Reg. Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. H. Salwey, to be Capt. and Lieut. col.—1st Reg. Foot, Capt. Joseph Wetherall, to be Major; 24th ditto, Major Standish O'Grady, to be Major; 28th ditto, Major Harris Haile, 88th Foot, to be Major; 41st ditto, Capt. Cha. Lucas Bell, 87th Foot, to be Major; 67th ditto, Capt. Arthur Poyntz, to be Major; 72d ditto, Capt. Cha. Maxwell Maclean, to be Major; 86th ditto, Capt. W. Richardson, to be Major; 87th ditto, Major P. Latouche Chambers, 41st Foot, to be Lieut.-col.; 88th ditto, Major W. Onslow, 28th Foot, to be Major.—Garrisons: Lieut.-col. Debbieg, 5th Garrison Bat. to be Fort Major of Dartmouth —Brevet: Brevet Major Edw. Kelly, 23d Light Drag. to be Lieut.-col. in the Army; John Oke, esq. Lieut.-col. on the Continent of Europe only.—Commissariat: Dep.-Assist-Comm.-Gen. J. Banner Price, to be A.-Comm.-Gen.

Office of Ordnance, March 12.—Royal Art., Major-gen. John F. S. Smith, and Major-gen. H. Shrapnell, to be Col.-Commandants.

March 16.—O. J. A. P. Meyrick, esq. of Bôdorgan, to be Sheriff of the county of Anglesey, *vice* W. Bulkeley, esq.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev Rob. Gray, D.D. Prebendary of Durham, to be Bp. of Bristol.
Rev. Dr. King, Archd. of Rochester.
Rev. W. Ainger, Preb. of Chester Cath.
Rev. C. E. Keene, Wiveliscombe Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. C. R. Ashfield, Blakenham R. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Baker, Bexhill V. with Rodmill R. Sussex.
Rev. Ld. F. Beauclerk, St. Michael's V. St. Albans, co. Herts.
Rev. R. Burnaby, St. George R. Leicester.
Rev. T. Clark, Dallinghoe R. Suffolk.
Rev. C. Cremer, Ailmerton with Runton R. Norfolk.
Rev. C. Cremer, Felbrigg with Melton R. Norfolk.
Rev. H. Dawson, Hopton R. Suffolk.
Rev. J. Edmeads, St. Mary Crickdale R. Wilts.
Rev. ——Elliott, to the New Chapel of St. Mary's, Brighton.
Rev. P. Glubb, Clannaborough R. Devon.
Rev. J. Griffith, Fulbourn V. Cambridge.
Rev. W. A. Hadow, Haseley R. Warwick.
Rev. J. Hallward, Assington V. Suffolk, with Easthope R. Essex.
Rev. Dr. Irwin, Chatham P.C. Kent.
Rev. W. Jones, Eastbridge R. Kent.
Rev. F. V. Lockwood, Mersham R. Kent.
Rev. S. Rowe, Budeaux P. C. Devon.
Rev. W. Wallinger, Hellingby V. Sussex.
Rev. Dr. Wellesley, Bishop Wearmouth R. Durham.

Chaplains.

Rev. J. H. Seymour, to the King.
Rev. J. Harrison, to the Duke of Sussex.
Rex. J. Fletcher, to the Earl of Warwick.

Civil Preferments.

Oxford.—The Rev. Lewis Sneyd, M.A. to be Warden of All Souls, *vice* Bp. Legge, dec.; Stephen Peter Rigaud, esq. M. A. to be Savilian Professor of Astronomy, *vice* Dr. Robertson, dec.; Rev. Baden Powell, to be Savilian Professor of Geometry, *vice* Rigaud.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cockermouth.—Lawrence Peel, esq. *vice* Wilson, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Reading.—Charles Fysche Palmer, esq. *vice* Spence.

Saltash.—Hon. Barth. Bouverie.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 2. At Hob's Castle, Rosburghshire, the lady of Sir William Francis Elliott, Bart. a son and heir.——11. At the Rectory, Pangbourne, Berks, the wife of the Rev. H. Breedon, a dau ——16. In Chesterfield-st. May-fair, the wife of Tho. Greene, esq. M.P. a son.——19. At Berne, the wife of Chas. Henry Hall, esq. Secretary of Legation to the Swiss Confederation, a dau.——20. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Rowley, Master of University College, Oxford, a dau.——21. At Morval, Cornwall, the wife of John Buller, esq. a dau.——27. In Hill-st. Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Geo. Phillips, a dau.——28. At Freefolk, Wilts, the wife of John Portal, esq. a son.

Lately. At Biddestone House, Wilts, the wife of Henry Marsh, esq. a son.——At North Huish Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. Jas. Arthur, a son and heir.

March 2. At Wickham, the wife of Geo. Collins Poore, esq. High Sheriff of

Hants, a son and heir.——6. At Rushden Hall, Northamptonshire, the wife of Tho. Williams, esq. a son.——7. In Russel-place, Fitzroy-sq. the wife of Capt. J. P. Wilson, of the H. C. S. Hythe, a dau.——9. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Goodenough, Westminster School, a son ——10. At Bittern Grove, near Southampton, the lady of Major-gen. Ashworth, a son.——11. At Lebeck House, Hotwells, the wife of Daniel Fenley, esq. of Montreal, a son.——At Lodsworth, Sussex, the wife of the Rev. W. L. Batley, a son.——14. The wife of Dr. Bodley, of Albion-st. Hull, a son.——At Coker-court, the wife of W. Helyar, esq. a dau.——In Great Portland-st. the wife of Francis Moreau, esq. a son.——15. In Manchester-sq. the wife of Dr. Bright, twins.——16. In Upper Berkeley-st. the wife of J. Raymond Barker, esq. a dau.——17. At Anstey Manor House, Wilts, the wife of Wentworth Bayly, esq. a son.——At Llangoedmore-place, Cardiganshire, the lady of Major Vaughan, 84th Reg. a dau.——19. At Hexworthy, Cornwall, the wife of Francis Glanville, jun. esq. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 9. At Ingoldmells, co. Linc. Augustus Booth, esq. of Friskney, to Mary Audley, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Sam. Partridge, vicar of Boston.——15. At Handsworth, Staff. W. Maemichael, M.D.&c. of Half Moon-st. Piccadilly, to Mary Jane, only dau. of the Rev. Tho. Lane Freer, Rector of Handsworth.——At Hertford, the Rev. Rich. Wager Allix, Rector of Great Warley, Essex, to Jane, relict of the late Rev. Geo. White, LL.B.——At Dublin, Capt. Blois, R.N. second son of Sir Chas. Blois, Bart. of Cockfield Hall, Suffolk, to Eliza Knox, eldest dau. of the Rev. John Barrett, Rector of Inniskeel, co. Donegal.——At Charlton Kings, co. Gloucester, John Samuel, only son of the late Adm. Graves, to Maria, second unmarried dau.—and on the 22d, at Broadway Church, near Middlehill, Worcestershire, Wm. Nelson Clark, esq. of Ardington House, Berks, to Cath. eldest unmarried dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Molyneux.——19. Mr. John Campbell, of Derraleek, near Enniskillen, aged nearly 80, eleven days after the death of his former wife, with whom he had lived 50 years, to Miss Mary Maguire, aged 18.——At Mistley, Essex, Lewis Agassiz, esq. of Stour Lodge, Bradfield, co. York, to Sarah Eliza, second dau. of Tho. Nunn, jun. esq.——Capt. Johnstone, Upper Wimpole-st. to Laura, eldest dau. of H. Rowles, esq. Stratton-st.——20. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. A. W. Callcott, esq. R. A. to Mrs. Graham.——20. Edw. Doubleday, esq. of Great Surrey-st. to Anna, eldest dau. of W. Careless, esq.——22. At Malta, Lieut. G. St. Vincent Whitmore, R. E. eldest son of G. Whitmore, esq. of Lower Slaughter, Gloucestershire, Col. in same corps, to Isabella Maxwell, eldest dau. of Sir J. Stoddart, President of the High Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Vice Adm. Court, Malta.——Edm. White, esq. of the War Office, to Sarah, youngest dau. of John Robert Parker, esq. of Upper Harley-st.——At Cheltenham, Capt. Wm. H. Foy, E. I. C. to Mary, eldest dau. of Col. W. A. S. Boscawen.——26. Joseph Hayne, esq. of Haddon, Jamaica, to Frances Jane, dau. of Wm. Carter, esq. of Millbrook ——24. At Warwick, Geo. Morgan, esq. of Clarence-terrace, Regent's Park, to Anne, second dau. of the late W. Anderson, esq. of Highwood-hill, Middlesex.——26. At Tottenham, the Rev. Geo. Hodgson Thompson, to Georgiana, dau. of Wm. Hobson, esq. of Markfield, Stamford-hill.——27. Robert Storrs, esq. of Doncaster, to Martha, youngest dau. of J. Townsend, esq. of Pentonville.——27. At Layton, Essex, Tho. Masterman, esq. of New Broad-st. to Helen, youngest dau. of the late Carteret Priaulx, esq. of Beaulieu, Guernsey.——At Didbrook, co. Glouc. the Rev. Duncombe Steele Perkins, eldest son of Shirley Farmer Steel Perkins, esq. of Sutton Coldfield, Warwick, to Ann, eldest dau. of Josiah Gist, esq. of Wormington Grange.——Major R. Carlile Pollock, 90th Light Inf. to Marg. A. Sheridan, youngest dau. of the late Mrs. Sheridan, of Percy-st. Bedford-sq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. Henry Gunning, second son of the late Sir Geo. Gunning, bart. to Mary Cath. dau. of W. R. Cartwright, esq. M. P.——John Taylor, esq. of Hanover, to Frances Larkins, dau. of late Tho. Mather, esq. of Green-st. Grosvenor-sq.

Lately. At Rilston, York, Nicholas Le Gendre Starkie, esq. M. P. of Huntroyd, near Paddiham, to Miss Chamberlain, eldest dau. of Abraham Chamberlain, esq.

March 1. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. W. Stratford Dugdale, only son of Dugdale Stratford Dugdale, esq. M. P. to Harriet Ella, youngest dau. of the late, and sister to the present Edw. Berkeley Portman, esq. M. P.——The Rev. J. Noble Coleman, to Margaretta Eleonora Marella, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Daniel Evans, Rector of Llanvernach, co. of Pembroke.——At Northampton, the Rev. C. Lee, second son of the Rev. T. T. Lee, of Thame, in Oxfordshire, to Harriette, eldest dau. of W. Brown, esq.——15. At St. James's, Piccadilly, John Hesketh Lethbridge, esq. eldest son of Sir Tho. Buckler Lethbridge, bart. of Sandhill Park, Somerset, to Julia, second surviving dau. of H. Hugh Hoare, esq. of Wavendon House, Bucks.——22. Col. Sir Edw. Miles, C.B. to Mary, only child of the late Rich. Hopkins, esq. of Kensington.

OBITUARY.

Earl of Onslow.

Feb. 22. At his seat, Clandon, near Guildford, after only a few days confinement, aged 73, the Right Hon. Thomas Onslow, second Earl of Onslow, Viscount Cranley, and Baron Cranley of Imbercourt, fifth Baron Onslow of Onslow and West Clandon, and seventh Baronet; and Out-ranger of Windsor Great Park.

His Lordship was born March 15, 1754, the eldest son of George, first and late Earl of Onslow, by Henrietta, eldest daughter of Sir John Shelley, fourth Baronet of Maresfield Park, Sussex, and aunt of the present Sir John Shelley. During his father's life, he represented the family borough of Guilford in four Parliaments, from 1784 to 1806. He was appointed Out-Ranger of Windsor Forest in 1792, and succeeded his father in his titles, May 17, 1814.

The Earl was twice married; first, Dec. 20, 1776, to Arabella, third daughter, and co-heiress of Eaton-Mainwaring Ellerker, of Risby Park, Yorkshire, esq. By this lady he had issue, three sons and one daughter: Arthur-George, now Earl of Onslow; Thomas-Cranley, who succeeded his father as M.P. for Guildford in 1806, and sat till 1818; Mainwaring-Edward; and Elizabeth-Harriet, who died unmarried, July 19, 1824.

Having lost his first lady April 11, 1782, at the early age of twenty-six, the Earl (then the Hon. Mr. Onslow,) was united, secondly, Feb. 13, 1783, to Charlotte, daughter of William Hale, of King's Walden, in Hertfordshire, esq. and widow of Thomas Duncombe, of Duncombe Park, in Yorkshire, esq. (uncle of the present Lord Feversham,) to whom she had been third wife. By this lady he had one daughter, Georgiana-Charlotte.

Dr. Pelham, Bishop of Lincoln.

Feb. 7. At his house in Connaught-place, aged 60, the Hon. and Right Rev. George Pelham, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Lincoln, Canon Residentiary of Chichester, Clerk of the Closet to the King, Visitor of King's College, Cambridge, and of Brasenose and Lincoln Colleges, Oxford, and Provincial Chancellor of Canterbury; uncle to the Earl of Chichester.

His Lordship was born October 13, 1766, the third son, and seventh and youngest child of Thomas, first Earl of Chichester, by Anne, daughter and heiress of Fredric-Meinhardt Frankland, esq. (son of Sir Thomas Frankland, second Baronet of Thirkelby, co. York). He was at first intended for the Army, and for a short time held a commission in the guards, but afterwards determined for the Church, and took the degree of B.A. as of Clare-hall, Cambridge, in 1787. He became a Canon Residentiary of Chichester in 1790, being presented to the prebend of Middleton in that church by the then Bishop, Sir Wm. Ashburnham, bart.; who, in 1792 also gave him the Vicarage of Bexhill, as the succeeding Bishop, Dr. Buckner, did that of Hellingley in 1800.

On the 14th December, 1792, he married Mary, third daughter of the Rev. Sir Richard Rycroft, D.D. first Baronet of Farnham in Surrey, and sister to the present Sir Nelson Rycroft.

In 1802, on the translation of Dr. Cornwall to the see of Hereford, vacant by the death of Dr. Butler, the Hon. Geo. Pelham was consecrated Bishop of Bristol, and received the degree of D.C.L. from the Archbishop of Canterbury. In 1804 he published the Charge delivered at his primary visitation (reviewed in vol LXXIV. p. 1141); and in 1805, a Sermon preached in St. Paul's at the yearly meeting of the Charity Schools (reviewed in vol. LXXVI. p. 446).

In 1807, on the translation of Dr. Fisher to the See of Salisbury, vacant by the death of Dr. Douglas, Dr. Pelham succeeded him at Exeter; and in 1820, on the removal of Dr. Tomline to the See of Winchester, vacant by the death of Dr. North, the subject of our memoir was promoted to Lincoln.

In his episcopal duties, Dr. Pelham could not be surpassed in urbanity of manners, punctuality of business, and impartial distribution of patronage.

His Lordship's death was occasioned by a severe cold, brought on in attending the funeral of the Duke of York. His own funeral took place February 15, at Laughton in Sussex, the family burial-place.

Dr. King, Bishop of Rochester.

Feb. 22. At Wells, aged 72, the Right Rev. Walker King, D.D. Lord Bishop of Rochester, Canon Residentiary of Wells, Prebendary of Peterborough, Provincial Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and F.S.A.

The ancestors of Dr. King were of Skellands, in the district of Craven, and

the first of them seated at that place is said to have come out of Westmoreland, and to have garrisoned the church of Kirkby Malhamdale for the Parliament, temp. Car. I. The father of the Bishop was the Rev. James King, S.T.P. Chaplain to the House of Commons, minister of Clitheroe and Downham in Lancashire, Vicar o Guildford in Surrey, Canon of Windsor 1772, Dean of Raphoe 1775, and who died in 1795. His mother was Anne, daughter and co-heir of John Walker, of Hungerhill, esq. and from this family, from whom his Lordship received his name, he was doubly descended, the mother of his paternal grandmother being also a Walker of Hungerhill. The Bishop was born at Clitheroe, the third of five sons, all eminent in their professions. The eldest, Thomas King, D.D. was Prebendary of Canterbury, Chancellor of the Church of Lincoln, Rector of Blaydon, (to which Woodstock is a chapelry), and died in 1801. The second, James King, LL.D. F.R.S. was the celebrated companion of Capt. Cook, the compiler of the last volume of his voyage, and died at Nice, in 1784. Edward King, esq. the fourth, was Vice-chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; and John King, esq. the youngest, was Under-secretary of State under the administration of Lord Grenville, the Duke of Portland, and Lord Pelham.

The Bishop was first admitted of Brasenose College, Oxford, but afterward became a student of Christ-church, and proceeded M.A. 1775, B. and D.D. 1788. He was Private Secretary to the Marquess of Rockingham, when Prime Minister, and was the confidential friend and one of the executors of the celebrated Burke. He was for several years preacher to Gray's Inn, and published in 8vo, 1793, two Sermons delivered before that Hon. Society. He became a Canon Residentiary of Wells in 1796, being presented by Bishop Moss to the prebend of Wivelscombe in that Cathedral; and in 1803 he was appointed by the Crown, a Prebendary of Canterbury. In 1808 he was elevated to the See of Rochester, on the translation of Dr. Dampier to that of Ely, then vacant by the death of the Hon. Dr. Yorke.

His Lordship was a man of a remarkably liberal, warm, and amiable disposition, and possessed very highly cultivated talents. He had the misfortune of being blind, or nearly so, for some years previous to his death. He lived just long enough to appoint his son, the Rev. Walker King, of Oriel College, Oxford, M.A. to succeed Dr. Law, as Archdeacon of Rochester, after that gentleman had held the office for no less than sixty years.

Dr. LEGGE, BISHOP OF OXFORD.

Jan. 27. At his lodge, All Souls' College, Oxford, in his 60th year, the Hon. and Right Rev. Edward Legge, D.C.L. Lord Bishop of Oxford, Warden of All Souls, Vicar of Lewisham, Kent, and a Director of Greenwich Hospital; uncle to the Earl of Dartmouth.

This pious, learned, and exemplary prelate, was born Dec. 4, 1767, the seventh son of William, second Earl of Dartmouth, by Frances-Catherine, sole daughter and heir of Sir Charles-Gunter Nicholl, K. B. He was educated at Rugby, and from thence became a member of Christ Church, Oxford. He was elected to a Fellowship in All Souls in 1789, and proceeded B.C.L. 1791, D.C.L. as a grand compounder, 1805. He was presented by his father to the family living of Lewisham in 1797, and made a Prebendary of Canterbury in 1800; was appointed in 1805 to the Deanery of Windsor, then resigned by Dr. Manners Sutton on his removal from the See of Norwich to that of Canterbury; and, resigning the Deanery of Windsor, was advanced to the Bishoprick of Oxford in 1815, on the death of Dr. Jackson. In 1817, on the decease of Dr. Isham, he was elected Warden of All Souls: and from that period he chiefly resided at Oxford.

His Lordship's disorder was pulmonary consumption, which has proved fatal to many of his family.

BISHOP PLUNKETT.

Some sensation has been created in the Roman Catholic circles in Dublin, by the death of the venerable Dr. Plunkett, titular Bishop of Meath, in his 89th year.

Dr. Plunkett was born at Kelso, co. Meath, Dec. 24, 1738, and received an excellent education in the celebrated college of Trente trois, founded by the Duke of Orleans. Having been ordained to the priesthood, he obtained a professorship in the Irish community, and the place of chief almoner in one of the first families in France. He subsequently took the degree of Doctor of Divinity, became an associate of the illustrious and royal Navarre, and one of the four provincial superiors of the Irish college, called the Lombard. After twenty-six years absence, he returned to Ireland, and in 1778. succeeded Dr. Cheevers in the Papal Bishoprick of Meath, his first visitation being at the close of that year; a duty which for forty-eight years he annually performed with the zeal and

spirit of a primitive bishop. Being a zealous patron of the domestic education of the Irish clergy, he took an active part in the deliberations of the Catholic prelates in 1794, having for their object the establishment of Maynooth; being named one of the original trustees, he was present with the late Papal primate and the Rev. Dr. Troy, when his Excellency Lord Camden, laid the foundation of that college in 1796. His growing infirmities compelled him to resign the trust in 1825.

For very nearly half a century he presided over one of the largest Bishopricks in Ireland, and had the reputation, amongst all parties, of uniting as many of the qualities of the Christian pastor as were ever concentrated in one person.

LORD DUFFUS.

Jan. 30. At his house in Harley-street, aged 80, the Right Hon. James Sutherland, Baron Duffus, who was restored to that title by Act of Parliament which received the royal assent May 26, 1826.

He was the eldest and only surviving son of Eric Sutherland, esq. (son of Kenneth the third Baron, who was attainted in 1715), by his first cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sir James Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Bart. The family are descended from Nicholas, second son of Kenneth, third Earl of Sutherland, who was slain at Halidon Hill, in 1333, and from whom, Alexander, created Lord Duffus by Charles the First in 1650, was tenth, and the Peer now deceased, fourteenth in lineal descent.

His Lordship was formerly in the army. No one ever knew him without being struck with the uncommon vigour of his intellect, and impressed with the fervent kindness of his heart. Having never married, he is succeeded in his title by his cousin Sir Benjamin Dunbar, of Hempriggs, Baronet, whose grandfather, the Hon. James Sutherland, second son of James, second Lord Duffus, assumed the name and arms of Dunbar, after marriage with Elizabeth, only child and heiress of Sir William Dunbar of that place.

The remains of Lord Duffus were interred in Marylebone Church, on the 7th of February.

GENERAL CARTWRIGHT.

Feb. 9. At his house in Nottingham-place, aged 73, General William Cartwright, Colonel of the first or King's Dragoon Guards.

This officer was appointed to a Cornetcy in the 10th dragoons, Feb. 22, 1769; to a Lieutenancy, March 24, 1775; Captain-lieutenant in the King's own dragoons, June 29, 1779; Major, May 10, 1786; Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 4, 1793. He was appointed Aide-de-camp to the King, and received the brevet of Colonel, Dec. 15, 1796; and in 1799 he had the command of a brigade of cavalry under orders for foreign service. He was promoted to the rank of Major-General, April 29, 1802, and he was employed on the staff in England from May 25 that year, to May 9, 1808, first in the inspection of cavalry regiments, chiefly in the Western district, previously to a reduction in their establishment; afterward in the command of the cavalry and other corps on the coast of Kent; subsequently in command of the cavalry in the home district; and lastly in command of a brigade of cavalry in Kent, destined for foreign service.

On Dec. 13, 1804, Major-General Cartwright was appointed Colonel of the 23d Light Dragoons, from whence he was removed to the 3d or King's own, Nov. 18, 1807. He obtained the brevet of Lieut.-general April 25, 1808, and that of General, August 12, 1819. He was a member of the Consolidated Board of General Officers.

COUNT G. V. ORLOV.

July 9. Aged 47, Count Gregory-Vladimirovich Orlov, an eminent Russian nobleman, distinguished for his attachment to literature, and the patronage he extended to it.

Having been obliged, in consequence of the delicate state of his health, to exchange his native climate for a milder one, he resided several years in Italy, during which period he composed "Mémoires Historiques, Politiques, et Littéraires, sur le Royaume de Naples, 1820;" a work comprehending the entire history of Lower Italy, and marked both by its liberal and independent tone, and the historical research it displays. This was succeeded, in 1822, by his "Histoire des Arts en Italie," of which the two first volumes relate to music; the two others to painting. He likewise published an account of his travels through part of France, 3 vols. 1823; and it is to him that the literary world is indebted for a translation into French and Italian of Krilov's Fables, which was conducted under his auspices. Shortly before his death, he had commenced a French translation of Karamsin's History of Russia,—a labour of no ordinary magnitude, and one which, if accomplished, would have been the means of communicating to the rest of Europe that noble monument of Russian literature,

MALTE BRUN.

Dec. 14. At Paris, aged 51, Conrad-Malte Brun, the celebrated geographer, and one of the editors of the Journal des Debats.

He was born in 1775, in the peninsula of Jutland, in the kingdom of Denmark. His father's family was one of the first in that province; and possessing the nomination to several benefices in the Lutheran Church, he sent his son to the University of Copenhagen, to study theology, and take his degrees. The latter suffered his taste in the belles lettres to supersede theological pursuits; and at Copenhagen he published a volume of poems, and undertook the management of a Theatrical Review. At the University, however, he acquired that lofty power of reasoning which he was enabled afterwards to apply with so much success on various subjects. His father was of the aristocratic party which called for a war with France; but he espoused the cause of freedom, and wrote in favour of the enfranchisement of the serfs, and the liberty of the press, opinions not discordant from those of the minister Count de Bernstoff; and, a party having arisen which demanded the establishment of a free constitution, he became one of its most active members. In 1796, he published the Catechism of the Aristocrats, a biting satire against feudality and the coalition of soverigns. Menaced with a prosecution, he took refuge in Sweden; and while there, he published a volume of poems which acquired for him the encouragement and approbation of the Academy of Stockholm.

When Count Bernstoff was on his death-bed, he recommended to the Prince Royal to recal Malte Brun, and employ him in some diplomatic capacity. Accordingly, in 1797, he returned to Denmark, and was favourably received; but, having publicly attacked certain ministerial measures, he was again under the necessity of seeking an asylum in Sweden. Soon after he removed to Hamburgh; and it is said to have been about this time that he became either the founder, or one of the most active members of a secret society, called the United Scandinavians, the object of which was to unite the three kingdoms of the North into one federative republic. This project excited so much alarm, that Paul of Russia, and Gustavus of Sweden, demanded from the Danish Government, the punishment of its authors. In consequence, a prosecution was commenced against Malte Brun, who was then in Paris, and he was sentenced to banishment. He settled in Paris in 1799, devoting himself to literary employment. In conjunction with Mentelle, he published, between 1804 and 1807, "Political, Physical, and Mathematical Geography," in sixteen volumes, 8vo. On the reputation obtained by that work, the proprietors of the Journal des Debats requested him to join in the editorship of that paper. He accepted the invitation; and excepting for one brief interval, he devoted himself to that laborious duty to the very day of his death. Only one hour before he expired, he traced a few lines for the Journal, but had not strength to finish them.

M. Malte Brun was acquainted with all the languages of Europe; he wrote French with the facility of a native; he had a thorough understanding of the character of all the European cabinets; and the correctness of his memory, the soundness of his judgment, and the order which he introduced into the mass of his previously acquired knowledge, made it easy for him to analyse the most complicated subjects.

In 1807 appeared his "Picture of Ancient and Modern Poland;" and in 1808, he commenced a periodical work which is still continued, under the title of Annals of Voyages and Travels, and of Geography and History. It is a faithful and learned analysis of all the voyages and travels, and of all the discoveries in modern times. In 1814 and 1815, he produced another periodical, called the Spectator, which was completed in three volumes. Of his great work, his Summary of Universal Geography, six volumes have appeared; and the printing of the seventh and last volume is nearly finished. During the Hundred Days, he had the boldness to publish "Apology for Louis the XVIII;" and in 1825, appeared his Treatise on Legitimacy, in which the same sentiments are more fully developed.

Lastly, as if so many works were not sufficient to satisfy the passion for study and knowledge which consumed him, M. Malte Brun charged himself, during the last few months preceding his decease, with the drawing up of a Dictionary of Universal Geography, in one volume, which is in part printed. His labours were too great for his strength; and his physical energies were rapidly giving way. An interval of repose might have restored him, but he neglected the counsels of friendship; and the fatal crisis speedily arrived. For three days only he kept his room; but even then he felt an anxiety to render himself useful, and only death could snatch the pen from his fingers.

M. Malte Brun was of very social habits, and during the winter had a regular weekly dinner of the literati of eminence of every country. He was extremely obliging, and had an excellent heart: it was only when he took the pen in his hand that he was really *méchant*, for then he neither spared friend nor foe, which made him many enemies.

On the 17th of December, his remains were interred in the Cemetery of the West, where M. Eyries paid the tribute of his esteem and regret to his colleague, and M. de la Renaudiere bade a last adieu to the man who had preceded him in his office. In the church Rue de Billettes, a funeral oration was pronounced by M. Boissand the Lutheran minister. M. Malte Brun has left a widow and two sons.

PROFESSOR BODE.

Lately. At Berlin, in his 80th year, John Elert Bode, Royal Professor of Astronomy at the Academy of that city.

He was a native of Hamburgh, and early displayed a love of the mathematical sciences. The eclipse of 1766 first gave an opportunity of manifesting his astronomical knowledge, and he was only twenty-five when he was appointed in 1772 to his professorship at Berlin, a post he held for fifty-four years. He soon became a correspondent of all the most celebrated astronomers; and he published numerous works of accuracy and value. Among the principal of them are, an "Introduction to the knowledge of the Starry Heavens;" "Elements of the Astronomical Sciences;" and an "Atlas Cœlestis," in twenty sheets, containing 17,240 stars, and 12,000 more than had been previously laid down. Amongst the great men with whom Bode was closely connected, was Sallande, who is said to have entertained a higher opinion of him than of any other of his competitors in the same science. The Professor was found dead at his desk.

JOHN FLAXMAN, ESQ. P.S.R.A.

Dec. 3. At his house, 7, Buckingham-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 71, John Flaxman, esq. R. A. Professor of Sculpture to the Royal Academy; and Member of the Academies of Rome, Florence, and Carrara.

This eminent sculptor was born at York, July 6, 1755. His father, of the same name and profession, was for many years employed by Roubilliac and Scheemaker; and also kept a large shop in the Strand, for the sale of plaster figures, which was not then so hackneyed a trade, as it has now become, by the large importation of Italians.

The mind of the son, who was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar, seems to have been early imbued with that classic feeling and taste which it is essential an historical sculptor should possess, and in which his industry subsequently made him pre-eminent. He was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1770. In 1782, he married Miss Anne Denman, of a respectable family in London, not only an amiable, but a highly accomplished female, to whom he was greatly indebted, when designing from the Greek authors, for pointing out beauties which might have escaped him, and which told in his productions with admirable effect.

In 1787, Mr. Flaxman went to Italy, where he pursued his studies for seven years. While resident in Rome, he was engaged by the late Earl of Bristol to execute in marble, his magnificent group representing the Fury of Athamas, from Ovid's Metamorphoses, consisting of four figures above the natural size. For this he received 600*l.*, a sum which proved far from sufficient to cover the actual cost, and Flaxman, in all but reputation, was a considerable loser by the commission. The group is preserved at Ickworth, the seat of the Earl of Bristol in Suffolk.

About the same time he made, for Mr. Hare Naylor, about eighty designs from the Iliad and Odyssey. These were so highly approved, that he was afterwards engaged to illustrate, in the same manner, the works of Dante for Mr. Thomas Hope, and Æschylus for the late Countess Spencer. All these designs were made at Rome, and engraved there by Thomas Piroli. The Homer was published in 4to. 1793, and again with additional plates, in 1805; the Æschylus in 1795; the Dante in 1807. His illustrations of Hesiod were made after his return to England. The original drawings remain in the possession of his sisters; and engravings from them, by W. Blake, were published in 1816. These magnificent works established his fame throughout Europe, particularly among the critics and cognoscenti of Italy and Germany, with whom he is considered to have acquired a higher reputation than any artist of our country, excepting Sir Christopher Wren and Sir Joshua Reynolds. In 1794, Mr. Flaxman returned to England, and was elected, on his way, a Member of the Academies of Florence and Carrara. His first work on his return, and for which he received the commission before he left Rome, was the monument to Lord Mansfield, in Westminster Abbey.

As a sculptor, Mr. Flaxman's works are of that higher order which is not calculated to obtain immediate popularity. He never, it is believed, executed busts, except as portions of sepulchral monuments, to the production of which, from the devotional character of his mind, he was particularly disposed. One of his earliest productions was his monument to William Collins, in Chichester Cathedral. It represents the poet in a sitting posture, studying, in accordance with an anecdote told of him by Dr. Johnson, "the best of books,"—while his lyre and poetical compositions lay neglected on the ground. This much admired specimen of Flaxman's genius, was the means of introducing into the same Cathedral several other of his beautiful productions. Of these, the one he himself most esteemed, was probably the monument to Miss Cromwell, for that was selected to accompany Collins's, in a plate which he presented to Mr. Dallaway's History of Chichester. It represents an exquisitely beautiful figure rising to heaven with three angels, and inscribed COME YE BLESSED.

Others at Chichester are :

To Dean Ball,—a female figure weeping over a sarcophagus, and a consoling angel.

To Mrs. Dear,—in form of an antique cippus, with two most elegant small figures of Hope and Religion.

To Mrs. Smith,—a conjugal genius reclining over an extinguished torch.

In St. Paul's Cathedral :

To Earl Howe,—Britannia holding a trident, is sitting on a rostrated pedestal; on her left the Earl stands below her, holding a telescope, while the British lion is watching by his side ; on the right, History records in golden letters the atchievements of the Admiral, and Victory, leaning on her shoulder, lays a palm-branch on the lap of Britannia.

To Captain Miller,—a bas-relief ; Britannia and Victory uniting in raising against a palm-tree a medallion of the deceased.

To Lord Nelson,—a statue of the hero dressed in the pelisse presented him by the Grand Signor, leaning on an anchor, and raised on a pedestal, on which four sea deities are carved in relief; with Britannia, directing the attention of two young seamen to their great example ; and the British lion.

To Sir Joshua Reynolds,—a statue in the gown of a Doctor of Laws, holding his lectures in his right hand, and his left resting on a pedestal above the head of Michael Angelo.

In Westminster Abbey :

To George Lindsay Johnstone, esq.—a female extended over a bier, her hands clasped as in deep sorrow.

To the Earl of Mansfield,—a statue, in his judicial robes, seated in a curule chair placed on a lofty pedestal, with standing figures of Justice and Wisdom ; and behind, a recumbent youth emblematical of Death. The expence of this monument was 2,500*l*; an excellent representation of it is engraved in Britton's Fine Arts of the English School.

To Capt. James Montagu,—a majestic statue, backed by naval trophies, and crowned by Victory, with two lions crouching at the foot of the pedestal.

To General Paoli,—a bust.

The following are some of Mr. Flaxman's other monumental works :

In St. Andrew's Chapel, Aberdeen, a statue to Bishop Skinner.

At Brentford, to Dr. William Howell Ewin.

At Brington, in Northamptonshire, to the late Countess Spencer, figures of Faith and Charity with her children. This monument, which is situated at the east end of the Spencer chapel, is so placed immediately under that of the late Earl by Nollekins, which is a figure of Benevolence suspending a medallion of his Lordship, as to appear a portion of the same design.—See in one of the beautiful plates presented by Earl Spencer to the first Part of Mr. Baker's Northamptonshire.

At Camberwell, to Dr. Wanostrocht, —a mourning schoolboy.

At Christchurch, Hampshire,—a group the size of nature, to Lady Fitzharris and children.

At Eartham, in Sussex, a small bas-relief to Thomas Hayley, "his beloved scholar," and son of the poet.

At Flamsted, in Hertfordshire, to the Sebright family, figures of Faith and Hope.—See the inscriptions in vol. LXXXII. i. 211.

In Gloucester Cathedral, to Mrs. Morley,—a figure of that lady standing on the sea, with an infant in her arms, and taken charge of by three angels.

In Ireland, (but where we are not informed,) two monuments, to the Earl of Massareene, and to Mrs. Tighe, the author of Psyche.

At Leeds, to Capts. Walker and Beckett, slain at Talavera, the expence of which was 600*l*.

At Lewisham in Kent, to Miss Mary Lushington,—a mourning mother, roused by a consoling angel to the text, BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN.—See the epitaph by Hayley, vol. LXXXI. ii. 557.

At Micheldever, Hampshire, to the family of Baring,—three large bas-reliefs of designs from the Lord's Prayer,

namely, in the centre, a single figure, inscribed THY WILL BE DONE; on one side, a group from the passage, THY KINGDOM COME, and on the other, a group from the clause, DELIVER US FROM EVIL. They are engraved by Mr. Britton in his Fine Arts of the English School.

In the chapel of University College, Oxford, a monument to Sir William Jones, representing, in a bas-relief, which is supported by tigers' heads, the learned Judge engaged in a digest of the Hindoo code, with Brahmins attending.

There is also another monument to Sir W. Jones at Oxford, by Mr. Flaxman.

At Poplar, to George Steevens,—a bas-relief, representing the deceased in a sitting posture, ardently contemplating a bust of Shakspeare. It is a remarkably beautiful little monument; and is engraved in Lysons's Environs, Suppt. p. 294.

At Romsey, to Lord and Lady Palmerston. This was being erected at the period of Flaxman's death.

In Winchester Cathedral: To the wife of Bishop North,—figures of Piety and Faith.

To Dr. Joseph Warton,—that eminent pedagogue seated in a chair, teaching three boys who stand before him; engraved in Milner's Winchester, vol. II. p. 91.

The basso-relievos in the front of Covent-garden Theatre were designed by Flaxman, and one of them, and the statue of Comedy, of his own execution.

For the Earl of Egremont, Mr. Flaxman executed a statue of Apollo, and a colossal group of Michael the Archangel's victory over Satan, which is but just finished.

At the East India House, a statue of Warren Hastings.

At Glasgow, a statue of Pitt in the Townhall, and a colossal statue in bronze of Gen. Sir John Moore.

For his present Majesty he designed a model of the shield of Achilles. This exquisite performance is now well known to the public, from the duplicate copy which has been recently sold by Mr. Christie among the plate of the Duke of York, and of which we have the following description: In the circular compartment, which forms the centre, the sun is represented in a quadriga, in alto relievo, surrounded by various constellations, on a celestial planisphere. Round this are described, in succesive groups, the marriage procession, and banquet; the quarrel and judicial appeal; the siege and ambuscade, and military engagement; the harvest-field; the vintage; shepherds defending their herds, attacked by lions; and the Cretan dance. The waves of the sea form the border of the shield. The silver weighs about 634 ounces. This noble piece of workmanship, Mr. Christie said, was purchased at 2,000*l.* There were only five copies of it existing, three of which were in the possession of Noblemen, and the fourth was in the hands of Messrs. Rundell and Bridge, by whom it was chased and gilt. A commission, he added, of 1,000*l.* was left by a gentleman, and on putting it up at that sum, Mr. Bridge offered a thousand guineas. There being no opposition, it was knocked down at that sum.

The contemporary eminence of Flaxman and Canova necessarily brought them into frequent comparison; but their spheres appear to have been entirely distinct, Canova excelling more in the exquisite delicacies of the human figure, and Flaxman in general and extensive composition of figures. Canova himself, when in this country, was so struck with some of the productions of Flaxman, as to declare, with that modesty which always accompanies genius, that he had not produced such works.

In 1799 Mr. Flaxman published, in 4to. "A letter to the Committee for raising the Naval Pillar or Monument, under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester," to which a reply was made by Alexander Balfour, an architect. Mr. Flaxman's proposition was to form a colossal statue of 200 feet in height, to be placed on Greenwich-hill, to be seen from the river.

In 1809 "a sketch of Romney's professional character" was contributed by Mr. Flaxman to Hayley's Life of that artist. (see vol. LXXIX. p. 1147.)

Mr. Flaxman was elected a member of the Royal Academy in 1800, and had been for about fifteen years Professor of Sculpture to that Institution. In 1816 he was elected, with Sir Thomas Lawrence and Mr. Fuseli, a member of the Academy of Painting and Sculpture at Rome.

The Professor's lectures at the Academy were highly admired, and we are happy to understand that they and other tracts will be published by his sisters; who are having many works in sculpture of great importance finished under the direction of Mr. Denman, the brother-in-law and pupil of the deceased. Among these is a statue of Burns for Edinburgh, one of John Philip Kemble for Westminster Abbey, and a third of the Marquess of Hastings for Bombay.

It may be added, that Mr. Flaxman had made the designs for nearly all the sculpture for the exterior of the King's new palace, and was to have executed as much of it as he could undertake,—but the whole was to have been under his direction. These were the last drawings he touched, and are now invaluable.

Having lost his wife in 1820, (see vol. LXXX. i. 281.) Mr. Flaxman's latter years were rather retired. He was a man of warm benevolence and rigid integrity. In all pecuniary matters, he was so severely scrupulous against his own interest, that his profession was far less productive to him than to most artists enjoying equal rank.

Mr. Flaxman contracted a severe cold on Sunday, December 3; but was sufficiently well on Monday to receive a few friends at dinner. Medical advice was called in the same evening. His constitution had been weakened by a gradual decline of health, which had for several years excited the apprehensions of his professional and personal friends; and he was therefore spared the suffering of a severe or procrastinated illnees.

It was the intention of the members of the Royal Academy to follow the remains of their late Professor of Sculpture to the grave, in a manner becoming the respect which they entertained for his virtues and talents. This mode of interment, however, was found to be contrary to the express will of the deceased, and to the wishes of the family; and, therefore, the funeral was private. It took place on the 15th December, attended by the President and Council of the Academy, as well as his private friends.

A portrait of Mr. Flaxman was published in Mr. Dance's Collection; and a later likeness in the European Magazine for May 1823. Two others, we understand, are about to appear; one, painted by J. Jackson, R.A. to be engraved by Turner; and the other from a medallion modelled by himself at Rome, to be prefixed to his Lectures.

J. M. GOOD, M. D.

Jan. 2. At the house of his daughter, at Shepperton in Middlesex, of an inflammatory attack brought on by cold, aged 62, John Mason Good, M. D. F. R. S. &c.

The education of medical men, when conducted, as ever should be the case, upon a broad and liberal plan, not only leads to a vast range of collateral science, but is necessarily based on an intimacy with the language and the literature of Greece and Rome. Hence many of the first physicians in all ages have been distinguished as well for their love and pursuit of elegant studies, as of those more immediately connected with the practice of the healing art. On the continent, amid a host to which we might point with pride and pleasure, it will suffice to mention the venerated names of Fracastorius, Haller, and Zimmerman, men alike dear to the student of nature and the disciple of the muses. Nor do we want in our own island many, both in the past and present times, who have traced, with equal energy and success, this two-fold path to fame. But a few years have gone by since we lost, and in the vigour of his days, the lamented Leyden, a physician distinguished among his contemporaries not more for his enthusiastic love of science, than for the beauty of his poetry, and the almost unrivalled extent of his philological attainments.

Like Leyden, the subject of our present brief sketch early acquired a justly-earned character for deep and multifarious erudition; but, more fortunate than Leyden in length of days, he added to these acquisitions a great, and we think a permanent reputation as a medical writer and philosopher.

Dr. Good was born at Epping in Essex, May 25, 1764, and was descended from a family of great respectability and antiquity at Romsey near Southampton, whither his father, a dissenting minister of exemplary character, and considerable literary attainments, immediately removed on the death of his elder brother, and whilst the subject of our memoir was yet an infant. Here, under the most able parental tuition, his father having married Miss Peyto, the favourite niece of that excellent man John Mason, A.M. the author of the well-known treatise on "Self Knowledge," he enjoyed a very liberal and comprehensive initiation into the walks of literature and science. Dr. Good commenced the exercise of his profession as a general practitioner at Sudbury in Suffolk, where he married one of the daughters of the late T. Fenn, esq. a banker of that place.

Sudbury, however, was a field too confined for his talents, and he was induced, in the spring of 1793, to exchange it for the metropolis, where having settled himself in Guilford-street, he gradually rose into that celebrity, both as a scholar of uncommon powers, and as a medical writer of the first class, to which we have just alluded.

With a critical knowledge of classical literature, Dr. Good had early in life combined the study of the oriental languages; and in 1803 he published the first fruits of his philological acquisitions under the title of "Song of Songs; or Sacred Idyls; translated from the original Hebrew, with notes critical and explanatory," 8vo. This version, which offers a new arrangement, is beautifully executed, under the double form of prose and poetry. The metrical translation is, in a high degree, spirited and elegant, and the notes exhibit a large share of taste and erudition. (See a review of it in vol. LXXV. p. 233).

The same year produced our author's

Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D. 8vo." a work which, while it interests as a highly pleasing and impartially written account of a very profound scholar and truly original character, impresses us, at the same time, with a full conviction of the writer's sufficiency for the task which he had undertaken as a biblical critic and scholar.

Two years after the publication of these memoirs, appeared Dr. Good's very valuable translation of Lucretius, the most elaborate of all his works in the provinces of philology, poetry, and criticism; it is entitled "The Nature of Things, a Didactic Poem, translated from the Latin of Titus Lucretius Carus, accompanied with the original Text, and illustrated with various Prolegomena, and a large body of Notes, Philological and Physiological," 2 vols. 4to. This translation is in blank verse, and in numerous instances, where the original rises into fervour and inspiration, does great credit to Dr. Good's powers of poetical expression. But it is scarcely possible to convey to the reader, without his actual inspection, an adequate idea of the vast body of illustration, critical and philosophical, which is included in the notes. Almost every polished language, Asiatic as well as European, is laid under contribution; and the versions which uniformly accompany the numerous parallelisms and quotations, are, for the most part, executed in a masterly style. To this, in 1812, succeeded a version of "The Book of Job, literally translated from the original Hebrew, and restored to its natural arrangement: with Notes critical and illustrative, and an introductory Dissertation on its scene, scope, language, author, and era," 8vo, a production which materially augmented its author's fame as a student of Oriental literature. The notes are upon a very extended scale, and the Dissertation includes much that is calculated to excite the deepest and most earnest attention.

If we now turn from the fields of literature to those of science, we shall find Dr. Good a no less ardent and successful cultivator. He had at no time suffered his attachment to philological pursuits to interfere with his professional zeal and duties; and, as a proof of this, we have to record, that between the years 1795 and 1812, he had produced, independent of a voluminous compilation on General Science, not less than seven distinct works in relation to the history, theory, and practice of medicine.

The former was entitled "Pantologia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences and Words;" in conjunction with Dr. Olinthus Gregory, and Mr. Newton Bosworth, 12 vols. royal 8vo.

Of the medical works the following were the titles:—

A Dissertation on the Diseases of Prisons and Poorhouses, 8vo. 1795.

On the History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the profession of an Apothecary, 12mo. 1795.

On the best means of maintaining and employing the Poor in Parish Workhouses, 8vo. 1798. Second edition, 1805.

Address to the Members of the College of Surgeons, 8vo. 1800.

Oration on the General Structure and Physiology of Plants, compared with those of Animals, delivered at the Anniversary of the Medical Society, 8vo. 1808.

Essay on Medical Technology (to which the Fothergillian Medal was voted by the Council of the Medical Society, of which he became the Secretary), 8vo. 1810.

He also published in May, 1812, a new edition of Mason's Self-knowledge, with a Life of the Author, and notes, 12mo, 1812.

It is, however, to the year 1817 that we would point as the era which placed Dr. Good amongst the ranks of those who will reach a distant posterity as guides and instructors in the healing art. In this year appeared his "Physiological System of Nosology, with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature," and dedicated by permission to the President and Fellows of the Royal College of Physicians in London. Of this undertaking, in which the diseases of the animal functions are arranged in classes derived from a physiological view of those functions, it may justly be said, that more full and comprehensive in its plan than any previous system of Nosology, more simple and intelligible in its classification, and more classical and correct in its language, it bids fair to supersede every attempt which has hitherto been made in the difficult provinces of medical technology and systematic arrangement.

Elaborate, however, and arduous as this attempt might be deemed, it was but the precursor of one still more important and extensive; for in the year 1822, Dr. Good presented us with "The Study of Medicine," in four large volumes, 8vo. a work of which the chief object has been to unite under one general system, and in conformity to the arrangement he had already given in his Nosology, the various branches of medical science, so that being contemplated and studied under one point of view,

they might throw on each other a mutual and steady light. Physiology, therefore, Pathology, Nosology, and Therapeutics, which, when considered in detail, have almost invariably been treated apart, are here blended into one harmonious whole, and their junction has, in this instance, formed, beyond all comparison, the most complete and luminous outline of the science of medicine which has yet been published. It is a work, in fact, which from the elegance of its composition, the wide range and intellectual cast of its illustrations, and the vast fund of its practical information, will be alike valued by the man of letters, the philosopher, and the medical practitioner.

Beside the works which we have now enumerated, Dr. Good, at various times, throughout the course of his literary and medical career, amused himself and the public by some beautiful though anonymous poetical publications. Two of these were Maria, an Elegiac Ode, 4to. 1786; Triumph of Britain, an Ode, 1803.

MISS BENGER.

Jan. 9. After a short illness, deeply regretted, Elizabeth O. Benger, author of several interesting and popular works, chiefly biographical and historical.

This admirable and excellent woman, an instance of female genius struggling through obstacles into notice, was born at Wells, in 1778. Her father, late in life, was impelled by an adventrous disposition, to enter the navy, and ultimately became a purser. The vicissitudes of his fortune occasioned, during many years, a distressing fluctuation in the plans and prospects of his wife and daughter; and his death abroad, in 1796, left them finally with a slender provision. For some years after this event, Miss Benger resided with her mother in Wiltshire, where she had many affectionate friends and relations who never lost sight of her.

An ardour for knowledge, a passion for literary distinction, disclosed itself in her early childhood. Her connexions were not literary; and the friend who traces this imperfect sketch has heard her relate, that in the want of books which she at one time suffered, it was her common practice to plant herself at the window of the only bookseller's shop in the little town which she then inhabited, to read the open pages of the new publications there displayed, and to return again, day after day, to examine whether, by good fortune, a leaf of any of them might have been turned over. But the bent of her mind was so decided, that a judicious though unlearned friend prevailed upon her mother at length to indulge it; and about the age of twelve, she was sent to a boy's school to be instructed in Latin. At fifteen she wrote and published a poem, in which, imperfect as it necessarily was, marks of opening genius were discovered.

At length, about 1802, she prevailed upon her mother to remove to London, where, principally through the zealous friendship of Miss Sarah Wesley, who had already discovered her in her solitude, she almost immediately found herself ushered into society where her merit was fully appreciated and warmly fostered. The late Dr. George Gregory, well known in the literary world, and his valued and excellent wife, were soon amongst the firmest and most affectionate of her friends. By them she was gratified with an introduction to Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, of whom she gave, many years afterwards, so interesting a memoir: and soon after, to Mrs. Barbauld, and to the late Dr. Aikin, with the various members of whose family, and especially with her who now inscribes, with an aching heart, this feeble record of her genius and virtues, she contracted an affectionate intimacy, never interrupted through a period of more than twenty years, and destined to know but one termination. Another and most valuable connexion which she soon after formed, was with the family of R. Smirke, esq. R.A. in whose accomplished daughter she found a friend whose offices of love followed her without remission to the last. Many other names, amongst which that of Mrs. Joanna Baillie must not be forgotten, might be added to the list of those who delighted in her society, and took an interest in her happiness. Her circle of acquaintance extended with her fame, and she was often able to assemble round her humble tea-table, names whose celebrity would have attracted attention in the proudest saloons of the metropolis.

Early in her literary career, Miss Benger was induced to fix her hopes of fame upon the drama, for which her genius appeared in many respects peculiarly adapted; but after ample experience of the anxieties, delays, and disappointments, which in this age sicken the heart of almost every candidate for celebrity in this department, she tried her powers in other attempts, and produced first her poem on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and afterwards two novels published anonymously. All these productions had great merit, but wanted something of regular and finished excellence; and her success was not decid-

ed till she embarked in biography, and produced in succession her Memoirs of Mrs. Elizabeth Hamilton, Memoirs of John Tobin, and Notices of Klopstock and his Friends, prefixed to a translation of their Letters from the German; and finally rising to the department of history, her Life of Anne Boleyn, and Memoirs of Mary Queen of Scots, and of the Queen of Bohemia. All these works attained deserved popularity; and she would probably have added to her reputation by the Memoirs of Henry IV of France, had longer life been lent her for their completion.

But to those who knew her and enjoyed her friendship, her writings were the smallest part of her merit. To the warmest, most affectionate, and grateful heart, she united the utmost delicacy and nobleness of sentiment, active benevolence which knew no limits but the furthest extent of her ability, and a boundless enthusiasm for the good and fair wherever she discovered them. Her lively imagination lent an inexpressible charm to her conversation, which was heightened by an intuitive discernment of character, rare in itself, and still more so in combination with such activity of fancy and ardency of feeling. As a companion, whether for the graver or the gayer hour, she had few equals; and her perfect kindness of heart and universal sympathy rendered her the favourite of all classes and ages.

MR. JOHN THOMAS.

March 8. At Prior Park, near Bath, which he purchased about fifteen years since, aged 74, Mr. John Thomas, one of the Society of Friends.

He commenced business as a grocer in Bristol, and afterwards established a wholesale house in the same line in partnership with his sons. Being endowed with eminent talents for Mechanics and Engineering, which were called into action in 1793 when the public mind was excited to speculation in Canals, he took a great interest in that projected to unite the cities of London and Bristol by connecting the rivers Kennet and Avon, and was one of the earliest members of the Committee of Management. The expenditure having, as might be expected from a concern of such magnitude, exceeded the original estimate, this great work languished in its execution. At the express desire of the Managing Committee, Mr. Thomas undertook the superintendence of it at a salary of 750*l.* for all his time, labour, and expences. The amount of the salary is here mentioned, because it has been idly believed that part of his large fortune was accumulated in the management of that concern. His unimpeachable integrity obtained and secured the confidence of the various interests with which he had to contend, and his strong practical sense and unwearied attention directed the execution, and effected the completion, of this perhaps the best constructed Canal in Europe. After he had resigned the superintendence, he gave his disinterested attention to the conduct and management of the affairs of the Company to almost the last moment of his life.

But in the midst of active pursuits of this and other kinds, the preparation for another state of existence was not forgotten. So long as the Great Bestower of health was graciously pleased to grant to him the possession of it, so long were his useful talents exerted in the promotion of public charities, and a large portion of his ample means employed in acts of private benevolence. His opinions and advice were generally sought for; and his attendance on public business, at a period of life when other men retire from it, was useful in a religious and moral view; for it is pleasing and instructive to see strong abilities preserved by temperence and exercise to advanced age, and employed with disinterestedness. His morals were pure and exemplary, and his religion practical, regular, and unobtrusive. He mixed in general society more than is common for those of his persuasion, and brought into it the most urbane and simple manners, never abstaining from the participation of cheerful and enlivening conversation. He was patient in hearing, and slow in reply: and although this might be partly owing to the early discipline of his society, yet the clearness of expression and soundness of argument which marked his observations were peculiarly his own. He was indulgent to the religious opinions of others, and without relinquishing the general views and habits of Friends, he felt far from a bigoted attachment to them. He possessed the adventitious ornaments of a fine expressive countenance, a well-proportioned and rather athletic form, and a general appearance which almost always made a favourable impression.

This excellent man was the father of a numerous family, all of whom stood around his death bed, attentive to his latest comforts, and partaking his dying advice and benediction. To them it must afford a melancholy pleasure to be assured that their sorrows are shared in various degrees by many friends and acquaintances, and that feelings of regret for his loss extend to every one to whom

their departed friend's name was known, and by whom his character could be properly estimated.

REV. W. WHITEAR.

Dec. 10. At Starston Rectory, Norfolk, aged 48, the Rev. William Whitear, Rector of that parish.

He was born Feb. 26, 1778, at Hastings, in Sussex, of which place his father was for many years the respected and beloved Rector; and having been privately educated, he was admitted of St. John's College, Cambridge, and proceeded to the degree of B.A. with the honour of fifth Wrangler, in 1800. He was elected Fellow of his College in 1801, and took possession in 1803 of the Rectory of Starston, on the presentation of the late Duke of Norfolk, the nomination being in that family, though the living must be given to a Foundation Fellow of St. John's. Thus early become the incumbent of a country parish, he devoted himself assiduously to all the duties of it, and eminently qualified himself for discharging them with the most beneficial effect. Attached on serious conviction to the Church of which he was a minister, he was zealous and active in assisting to form the diocesan committees of the several valuable societies connected with it, and was especially instrumental in promoting the formation of the Norfolk and Norwich society for educating the poor in the principles of the Established Church. He took great delight and was peculiarly adroit in publicly examining the children of the central school, at the annual meeting in Norwich; and, in conjunction with a few clerical friends, he undertook for several years the useful, but laborious task of visiting a variety of schools in the county in unison with it. As one of the secretaries of this society he uniformly attended the annual meeting of the National Society in London, and, amongst that valuable body of men, to whom this country is so much indebted for the diffusion of the National system of education, and for the energy in which it is preserved, he was always looked up to as one of its most efficient members, whose presence was sure to bring with it some valuable accession to the information of the meeting, to animate the members to renewed exertions, and to contribute most agreeably to the social harmony of the occasion. Nor was he less diligent and successful in promoting the religious instruction of the poor in his own parish, and in the small adjoining parish of Rushall, the cure of which he had undertaken at an inconsiderable stipend, from his knowledge of the difficulty that for some time prevailed in the appointment of a curate, and which, in compliance with the request of his diocesan, he never relinquished.

This, however, was not the extent of his services as an authorised interpreter of holy writ; but upon the Christian Knowledge Society's adoption of that important measure, the editing of a Family Bible, illustrated by a selection from the expositions of our approved divines, he immediately tendered his services to further the work, and the notes upon the book of Psalms, collected from a great variety of sources, are of his compilation. He possessed, indeed, rare qualities, which peculiarly fitted him for the station in which it pleased God to place him. His ambition never seemed to stray beyond it, and by the obvious benefits of this limitation, and the happiness resulting from it, he has left a striking example of the wisdom of his choice. During more than twenty years he had gradually been acquiring that most beneficial and honourable influence which arises from a just confidence in integrity, ability, and benevolence, aided by conciliatory manners. His undaunted courage and self-devotion to the general good, and a habit which he had acquired of acting with energy and decision when that was to be promoted, unfortunately led to the lamentable catastrophe which terminated his earthly career.

In consequence of nightly depredations frequently committed in the neighbourhood, the inhabitants of Starston had undertaken to watch occasionally by turns; some went out themselves, others performed their duty by deputy. Mr. Whitear, with his usual forwardness in all matters of public utility, volunteered his personal services. Great security had accrued from this practice; but some relaxation having latterly taken place, depredations were returning to their former frequency, and it seemed expedient to resort again to the active measures formerly employed. Certain circumstances having transpired, which created a suspicion that a man of notoriously dishonest character might probably be detected in some illegal act on the night of the 27th November, and be thus prevented from doing further mischief, the whole of the watch agreed to be on the look out. Fire-arms having been unaccountably put into the hands of some of the party, to the total frustration of the object in view, one of them, seized with a panic amounting to absolute frenzy, fired, or attempted to fire, at every one of whom he caught

sight. Unhappily his piece was discharged when directed at Mr. Whitear, and this amiable and excellent man fell a sacrifice to his public spirit, which would not allow him on such an emergency to decline sharing the danger with his parishioners.

MR. JOHN WILLIAM DEWBERY.

Feb. 27. After a long and slowly wasting illness, aged 68, Mr. John William Dewbery, of Conduit-street, Solicitor.

In the same parish (St. George, Hanover-square,) he was born and resided during the whole of his life, universally respected, and long esteemed and valued through a circle of many friends. His father Joseph D. associated with the distinguished characters of the day that frequented the Mount Coffee-house, when in high celebrity, and there formed one of the party to wager a thousand guineas as to Miss Pond of Newmarket, riding a particular poney a thousand miles in a thousand hours. The mile and hour not being named to be respectively successive, the task was performed without difficulty, but attracted general attention from the novelty, and supplied Dr. Johnson with a subject for the Idler, No. 6.

CLERGY DECEASED.

In Nottingham, aged 42, the Rev. *Thomas Adin*, Rector of Charlotte Town, Prince Edward's Island, and Chaplain to his Majesty's forces in that station.

The Rev. *Richard Bartholomew*, Rector of Dunsfold, Surrey, to which church he was presented in 1800 by the King. He was son of the Rev. Charles Bartholomew, Rector of West Clandon and Vicar of Shalford in Surrey, and author of a travestie of the Iliad (of whom see some particulars in vol. LXX. p. 1216,—vol. LXXI. p. 174).

At Framlingham, near Norwich, aged 70, the Rev. *John Blancks*, a most benevolent character. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. B.A. 1777. Of the same society were two individuals of the same names, the latter B.A. 1729, the former M.A. 1682.

The Rev. *George Bonney*, Vicar of Sandon, Staffordshire. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1781, M.A. 1784; and was presented to his living in 1792, by the late Lord Harrowby. He was uncle of the Ven. Henry-Kaye Bonney, the Archdeacon of Bedford.

In his 80th year, the Rev. *Joseph Bowman*, upwards of fifty years Curate of Slaidburn, Yorkshire.

At Weston Underwood, Bucks, the Rev. *John Buchanan*, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and Vicar of North Grimston, Yorkshire, to the former of which churches he was presented in 1811 by Mr. Courtenay, and to the latter in 1815 by the Preb. of Longtoft in the Cathedral of York. Mr. Buchanan was one of the most intimate acquaintances of the poet Cowper.

At Ashborne, aged 74, the Rev. *George Buckston*, Vicar of Shirland and of Bradborne cum Ballidon, all in Derbyshire. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B. A. 1775, M.A. 1778; was presented to Shirland in 1792, by George Buckston, esq. and to Bradborne, in 1803, by the late Duke of Devonshire.

After a long and painful illness, aged 50, the Rev. *Henry Philip Cooper*, Vicar of Evesham, and Perpetual Curate of Great Hampton, Worc. To the latter he was presented by Christ-church Coll. Oxf. and to Evesham in 1808 by Mr. Bloxame.

Rev. *John Heselton*, Minister of the New Chapel, Morley, Yorkshire.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Thomas Lloyd*, Vicar of Albrighton, Salop. He was of Pemb. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1780, M. A. 1783; and was presented to Albrighton by the Haberdashers' Company in 1795.

The Rev. *Wm. Michell*, Rector of Cotleigh, Devon. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. B. A. 1791, and was instituted to Cotleigh on his own presentation in 1805.

Aged 75, the Rev. *David Middleton*, Rector of Crux Easton, Hants, to which church he was presented in 1823.

At Hereford, aged 32, the Rev. *Henry Morse*, eldest son of the late Mr. G. Morse, of Lidbrook.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Thomas Nelson*, Vicar of Owersby, and of Kirkby-cum-Osgodby, Linc. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1777; and was presented to his livings in 1803, by the late Lord Monson.

Aged 38, the Rev. *Joshua-Holmes Newby*, M.A. Rector of Haseley, near Warwick. He was son of the late Rev. Joshua Newby, Fellow of Brazenose, and Rector of Great Rollright, in Oxfordshire. The deceased was educated at Rugby, and entered at Brazenose, from whence he was elected Demy of Magdalen, but sacrificed his college prospects to an early marriage. Having been presented in 1824 by the late Sir Edmund Antrobus, bart. to the rectory of Haseley, he immediately resolved to fix his abode for life among his parishioners, and, the parsonage being old and inadequate for the reception of his family, he lost no time in rebuilding it. To such friends as might remark on the pecuniary risk incurred by this outlay, he used to reply "Never fear,—if we lose the money, the parish will gain a resident clergyman. Trust in Providence." Hasely and Hatton being nearly contiguous, Mr. Newby became not merely intimate, but a great favourite, with the late Dr. Parr, though, barring a pun, no man was less a *parasite*. A Tory on principle, he was manly and independent; a Trinitarian on conviction, he

was catholic and tolerant. If the learned Doctor and he held any opinions not strictly in unison, whether religious or political, they were seldom introduced polemically, and never caused a moment's suspension of harmony. Alluding to a circumstance before-mentioned, the Giant of Hatton thus introduced Mr. Newby to a great man in their common vicinity: "This is my friend Newby; he was a Demy of Magdalen, and would have been a Fellow, but for this lady (Mrs. N.) Sir, he is possessed of an excellent library; and, better still, he makes a good use of it." In fact, until disabled by declining health, Mr. Newby was a close reader, particularly in his own proper walk of divinity. His religion he drew from the Bible, as illustrated and exemplified by the protestant divines, from Hooker to Horne. He loved the Church of England, and was truly orthodox according to her liturgy, articles, and homilies; but, above all, "his life was in the right." Mr. Newby was one of the pall-bearers named in Dr. Parr's will, and attended the Doctor's funeral in that capacity. Mr. N. has left a widow, daughter of C. M. Hardy, esq. Surgeon, of Newport Pagnel, and a numerous young family.

Aged 75, the Rev. *John Swann*, of Brant Broughton, Linc. Vicar of Carlton-in-Moreland, and Sequestrator of Stapleford in that county. He was of Jesus Coll. Camb. B.A. 1780, and was presented to his benefices in 1799 by the late Lord Middleton.

At Cloydagh Glebe-house, near Carlow, aged 75, the Rev. Dr. *Bartholomew Thomas*, for upwards of forty years Rector of the Union of Cloydag, and Prebendary of Shrule, in the diocese of Leighlin.

Jan. 9. Aged 66, the Rev. *Sam. Knight*, Vicar of Halifax. He was formerly Fellow of Magdalen Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786. He was nominated in 1798 the first incumbent of the Holy Trinity Church in Halifax, and held that preferment till, on the decease of Dr. Coulthurst in 1817, he was presented to the vicarage by the Crown.

Jan. 22. At South Pickenham Hall, Norfolk, the Rev. *Thomas Vere Chute*, of that place, and of the Vine in Hampshire. He was of Pembroke-hall, Camb. B.A. 1794, M.A. 1801; was presented to the Rectory of Sherborne St. John, in Hampshire, in 1804, by T. L. Chute, esq. to that of Great Moulton, in Norfolk, in the same year, and to that of South Pickenham in 1811, by W. Chute, esq. Mr. Chute has left his estates to his cousin Wm. Lyde Wiggett, of the Middle Temple, esq. second son of the Rev. James Wiggett, Vicar of Crudwell, and Rector of Hankerton, Wilts. That gentleman has obtained the King's license to take the surname of Chute in addition to that of Wiggett, and to bear the arms of Chute quarterly.

Jan. 28. At Summer-hill, near Birmingham, of apoplexy, aged 76, the Rev. *John-Rose Holden*, formerly Rector of Upminster, Essex. He was of Queen's Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1774.

Feb. 1. At Linwood Rectory, Linc. aged 67, the Rev. *Sam. Pyemont*, Rector. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1782, M.A. 1785, and was presented to Linwood in the latter year by A. Wallis, gent.

Feb. 2. Aged 82, the Rev. *Wm. Harrison*, Vicar of Winterton and Great Limber, Linc. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1769, M.A. 1787; and was presented to his livings by the King, to Winterton in 1779, and Great Limber in 1789.

Feb. 4. At Yarmouth, after a short illness, aged 45, the Rev. *Sterling Kelty*, one of the Senior Fellows of King's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1804, M.A. 1807.

Feb. 4. At Costock, Notts, the Rev. *W. Q. Wilde*, incumbent of Kingston-upon-Soar, to which Chapelry he was presented in 1807, by Thos. Evans and Wm. Strutt.

Feb. 5. At Rochester, in his 88th year, the Ven. *John Law*, S.T.P. Archdeacon of Rochester, Minister of Chatham, Kent; Rector of Westmill, Herts, and of Easton Magna, Essex. This truly venerable Divine, who was the oldest dignitary of the Established Church, was formerly Fellow of Emanuel Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1760, M.A. 1763, S.T.P. 1778. He was appointed Archdeacon of Rochester by Bishop Zachary Pearce in 1767; was presented to Westmill in 1771, by R. Freeman, D.D., to Great Easton in 1776 by the late Visc. Maynard, and to Chatham in 1784, by the Dean and Chapter of Rochester. He published Charges delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Rochester in 1779, 1782, 1798, 1802, 1806, 1811, 1817, and probably several others; and a Sermon at the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children in St. Paul's, 1797, 4to.

Feb. 5. At Mereworth, Kent, aged 78, the Rev. *Wm.-Foster Pigott*, D.D. F.S.A. of Abingdon Pigotts, Cambridgeshire, Fellow of Eton College, Rector of Mereworth, and of Clewer, Berks, and one of his Majesty's chaplains. He obtained the latter preferment in 1793; was presented to Mereworth by Lord le Despenser; and to Clewer by Eton College.

Feb. 5. At Martock, Som. aged 66, the Rev. *Elias Taylor*, B.D. of Shapwick-house, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and Rector of Lufton in that county, Rector of Hayes, Middlesex, and formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll. Oxf. He was educated at Winchester under Dr. Warton, and from thence, there being no vacancy at New Coll. he removed to Oxford, and entered as a commoner at Trinity in 1779, and the following year was elected a scholar, and in 1786 a Fellow of that Society. Here he was necessarily thrown much into the society of,

and was most usually the companion of Tom Warton, witnessing those scenes in which it is well known the poet so much delighted. Mr. Taylor vacated his Fellowship by marriage in 1805, and, in a few years after upon the death of a relation, became possessed of considerable estates in Somersetshire, where he resided till his death in the exercise of a generous but unostentatious hospitality. To his friends his house was always open, and their welcome to it was hearty and sincere. To his own family he was most affectionately and unalterably attached. He was a good subject, and an upright magistrate, a firm and zealous supporter of the constitution of his country in Church and state, a kind master, and a liberal and indulgent landlord.

Feb. 12. Aged 30, the Rev. *Geo. Dales*, late Curate of the Holy Trinity, York, and Minister of Dringhouses. He was the son of Ald. Dales of York, and was a zealous and laborious advocate in the cause of religion.

DEATHS.

London and its Environs.

Feb. 9. Lt.-gen. John Ramsay. He was appointed 2d Lieut. in the Royal Artillery in 1771; 1st. Lieut. 1779; Captain-Lieut. and Captain 1781, Lt.-Colonel, 1796; Colonel, 1803; Major-General, 1800; Colonel-Commandant in the Royal Artillery, 1812; Lieut.-General, 1814.

Jane, wife of Robt. Tabrum, esq. of Regent-st.

Feb. 10. At Dalby-terrace, Robt. Ewing, esq. late of Clapton-terrace.

Feb. 15. In Bedford-place, aged 65, Edw. Lee, esq.

Feb. 17. At her son-in-law's, Adam Young, esq. of Vanbrugh-field, Blackheath, aged 83, Janet, widow of John Sime, esq.

Aged 81, Mrs. E. Ware, of the Crescent, Greenwich.

Feb. 19. At Turnham-green, aged 75, Rich. Collett, esq. formerly of Chancery-la.

Feb. 19. Of an aneurism of the heart, aged 52, Mr. John Harding, bookseller, of Saint James's-st.

Feb. 20. In the Royal Terrace, Adelphi, Emily-Catherine Bethune, the infant dau. of H. Leggatt, esq.

In Cadogan-pl. Mrs. Twiss.

Feb. 21. At Stamford-hill, aged 61, Capt. J. Bayley.

Feb. 22. At the Earl Ferrers's villa, in Paddington, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess Ferrers. She was the youngest dau. of the late Wrightson Mundy, of Markeaton Hall, Derbyshire, esq. and sister to Francis Mundy, esq. the present M.P. for that county. She became the second wife of Robert, seventh and present Earl Ferrers, Sept. 28, 1799; but left no children.

Feb. 25. In Grosvenor-pl. aged 74, John Musters, esq. of Colwick Hall, Notts.

At Clapham Rise, the widow of John Newman, esq. of Finmere House, co. Oxf.

In Gloucester-pl. aged 70, Mary, wife of John-Henton Tritton, esq.

Feb. 26. At Islington, aged 78, Mrs. Eliz. Bennett.

In Woburn-pl. Russell-sq. Eliz. relict of the Rev. Rowland Berkeley, LL.D. late of Writtle, in Essex.

At St. German's-place, Blackheath, in her 20th year, Marg. wife of J. L. Kensington, esq.

Feb. 28. In Great Russell-st. Bloomsbury, aged 56, John Butts, esq.

Lately. In Great Ryder-st. St. James's, aged 65, Thos. Fisher, esq.

March 1. In Sidmouth-st. Mecklenb.-sq. aged 80, Hester, wife of Thos. Spencer, esq.

Aged 70, Mrs. Beddome, of Clapham, relict of Sam. Beddome, esq.

At Cromwell House, Old Brompton, aged 59, Meyrick Bankes, esq. of Winstanley Hall, co. Lanc.

March 2. At East Cottage, Bexley Heath, the wife of Lieut.-col. J. Hickes, E. I. C.

March 4. Aged 26, Mr. Thos. White, of Staple-inn, solicitor, second son of Hen. White, esq. of Hampstead.

March 5. At Gun-pl. Camberwell, aged 55, Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Arth. Young, many years master of the Foundation School at East Malling, in Kent, and sister to the late Rev. Jas. Young, M.A. of Leeds.

At Clapham-common, aged 78, Mrs. Horsman.

March 6. Aged 88, Anne, relict of Wm. Selby, esq. of Upper Seymour-st. and Theydon-green, Essex.

At Felix-cottage, Liverpool-road, Islington, aged 76, Edw. Ballard, esq.

In Gerard-st. in his 80th year, John Perkins, esq. of Pendell Court, near Blechingley, Surrey.

March 9. At Compton-terrace, Islington, aged 73, Anne, widow of Thos. Rowley, esq.

At Greenwich, aged 89, John Pingo, esq.

March 10. In Russell-square, aged 16, Sophia, dau. of Claude Geo. Thornton, esq.

In Manchester-sq. R. B. Robson, esq.

March 11. At Mr. Edw. Treacher's, Burton-crescent, aged 77, Sam. Garnault, esq. Treasurer to the New River Company since Nov. 8, 1804. He died unmarried, and has left nearly the whole of his property to his grand-nephew, the son of H. C. Bowles, esq. F.S.A. of St. Paul's Churchyard, and Myddelton House, Enfield. The Garnaults are of French extraction.

Aged 71, Marg. wife of Mr. Francis Jolit, of Old Broad-street.

Aged 26, Jane Harriet, wife of John Robt. Pitter, esq. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden.

In St. John's-wood-road, aged 43, John Usher, esq.

March 13. At Stamford-hill, aged 65, Mr. James Davis, celebrated as an organ builder for the last 30 years. No person since the time of Green, has built so many organs, or of such magnitude, as Mr. D. He retired from business about six years ago, in consequence of coming into possession of some property by the death of a brother, who was many years a partner in the firm of Clementi and Co. Cheapside. The largest organ he ever built is at the new church at Stockport, Lancashire. The last organ he built is at the French Catholic Chapel, Somers Town. He pronounced this as his best organ. He was very partial to Schmidt and Harris's organs. The diapasons in St. Paul's Cathedral, and the reed stops in St. Sepulchre's organ, he said, were the finest in the kingdom.—Mr. Bishop succeeds in all the church business.

March 14. At Highbury-terrace, aged 32, Mary Ann, dau. of Thos. Eldrid, esq.

In Cleveland-st. Fitzroy-sq. Edw. French, esq. formerly of the Island of St. Vincent.

March 15. In Euston-place, aged 72, Robert Woodifield, esq. late of Lyndhurst, Hants.

March 16. At Ivy Cottage, Parson's-green, aged 67, James Thompson, esq.

March 17. In Baker-st. Portman-square, aged 70, Tho. Dickason, esq. of Fulwell Lodge, Twickenham.

March 20. Aged 22, Josephine, wife of Geo. Walter Hume, esq. of Long-acre.

At Hoxton, aged 42, Mr. William Henry Harrison Page.

BEDS.—*Feb.* 25. After a protracted illness, Elizabeth, eldest dau. of W. Fred. Brown, esq. of Dunstable.

BERKS.—*Feb.* 27. Mrs. Ann Waller, dau. of the late James Waller, of Hurst.

At Windsor, aged 81, Cha. Rooke, esq.

Feb. 28. Suddenly, at his seat, Bishopsgate College, Windsor Park, Geo. Powney, esq. whose ancestors represented that borough in Parliament for a great number of years. The deceased was seized with a fit of apoplexy while he was in the retiring-room, and was found lifeless by his servants.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Feb.* 23. At Exmouth, aged 41, Rich. Horwood, esq. late commander of the ship Milford of Bombay.

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Sherborne, Jane, wife of W. F. Grove, of Melbury-Abbas.

DURHAM.—*Feb.* 21. At Bishopwearmouth, aged 80, the widow of John Elstob, esq.

March 11. Advanced in age, Tho. Todd, esq. of Tunniside, near Lanchester, and late of the Gen. Post-Office.

ESSEX.—*Lately.* Aged 61, John King, esq. a magistrate of Colchester.

GLOUC.—At Hill Court, aged 63, Miss Fanny Fust, niece of the late Sir John Fust, the sixth and last baronet of that place. She was the only surviving child of the late Denton Fust, of Clifton, esq. and was born at Bristol, Dec. 11, 1764. This unfortunate lady was at no period competent to partake in the management of her own affairs, and in consequence her large estate was placed by the Lord Chancellor under the control of a committee, and her person confided to the care of her cousin, Miss Langley. That lady, dau. of Geo. Langley, esq. Capt. of Marines, by Flora, dau. of Sir Francis Fust, the fifth baronet, has succeeded to the entire property.

At Charlton Kings, Lieut. Tho. Lovesy, R. N.

HANTS.—*March* 7. At Lyndhurst, the Right Hon. the Countess of Effingham. She was dau. of John March, esq. of Waresley Park, Hunts, and married to Richard, fourth and last Earl of Effingham, June 14, 1785; but had no issue. The earl died in 1816.

March 18. At Andover, in his 80th year, John Poore, esq. formerly of Redbridge.

HEREF.—At Leominster, Eliz.-Barbara, eldest dau. of the late Rev. H. Vaughan, vicar.

HERTS.—*March* 17. At Sawbridgeworth, aged 24, Ralph Allen, esq.

March 19. At Watford, aged 86, Tho. Day, esq.

KENT.—*Feb.* 2. At a lodging-house near the bridge, Maidstone, William Barnett, a rag-gatherer. This miserable person, whose general occupation was that of begging, had scarcely clothes to cover him, and hardly a shoe to his foot. His abstinence was so great, that he has been known to purchase meat so offensive as scarcely to be endured by the other inmates of the house, and generally ate his food in a raw state, to save the expense of firing. Yet, just before his death, he desired the woman with whom he lodged, to search his pockets, and 73 sovereigns were found in them carefully wrapped up.

Feb. 23. At Birchington, Thanet, aged 76, Elizabeth, sister of the late George Friend, esq. and aunt of James Taddy, jun. esq. She has bequeathed several sums of money to public and private charities in the county of Kent.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Duncan Lodge, near Manchester, the widow of Wm. Bent, esq. of Stoney Field, near Newcastle.

At Ince Hall, near Wigan, Robt. Lloyd, esq. late Collector of Excise.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*March* 9. At Appleby, Chas. Moore, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and an acting magistrate of the county. He was a gentleman of the strictest honour and most unaffected piety: to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance he was a sincere and valuable friend; and his benevolence to the poor and needy was unbounded and unostentatious.

March 11. At Cossington, Mary, eldest

dau. of the late Thos. King, esq. of Sileby.

March 12. Felix-Frederic, youngest son of Mr. Price, editor of the Leicester Journal,

NORFOLK.—*Feb.* 16. At Mundham, aged 75, Wm. Parker, esq.

March 19. At Guist, aged 59, Edward Dewing, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—*March* 14. Aged 19, Emma, eldest dau. of Stafford O'Brien, esq. of Blatherhythe-hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*Feb.* 16. At North Shields, aged 90, Mr. P. Watson, who had for sixty-three years successfully practised as a surgeon in that town. His name is associated with the history of most of the public charities of North Shields. A monument, by voluntary subscription, is to be erected in Tynemouth church, to the memory of this venerable and useful individual.

Feb. 12. At Berwick, aged 77, Wm. Berry, esq. of Whitsom-hill, banker, of the firm of Batson, Berry, and Co.

Feb. 26. At Eastwick-hall, aged 75, Mrs. M. Spearman, sister of the late R. Spearman, esq. the celebrated local Antiquary.

March 3. In Ellison-place, Newcastle, advanced in age, Wm. Laslie, esq. an eminent ship builder.

March 11. In Elswick-court, Newcastle, the relict of William Coulson, esq. and mother of Lt.-Col. Coulson, of Blenkinsop Castle.

OXFORD.—*Jan.* 15. At Corpus Lodge, Edward, infant son of the Rev. J. Lamb.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Feb.* 26. At Comb-Hay-house, near Bath, Jacinthia, wife of Wm. Gore Langton, jun. esq. of Magd. Coll. Oxf. eldest son of Col. Gore Langton. She was the only child of Henry Powell Collins, esq.

Lately. At Bath, aged 92, Mrs. Charlotte Holt, sister of the late Rowland Holt, esq. of Redgrave Hall, esq. Suffolk, 21 years M.P. for that county, and the last surviving relative of Lord Chief Justice Holt.

At Wells, Major Archibald Christie, late of 6th regt. foot, fourth son of the late A. Christie, esq. of Ratho, co. Mid-Lothian.

Feb. 27. At Staple-grove Lodge, near Taunton, aged 63, Chas. Law, esq. formerly a wholesale bookseller in Ave-Maria-lane.

Feb. 28. At Bath, aged 79, James Norman, esq. one of the surgeons of the Bristol Infirmary.

March 10. At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. Hunn, mother of the Right Hon. George Canning.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately.* Ann, wife of Rich. Rabone, esq. of Smethwick Hall.

SURREY.—*Feb.* 28. Near Croydon, aged 86, Robert Lloyd, esq.

March 2. At Great Bookham, after a long and severe affliction, aged 82, Mr. George Lowdell, for many years an eminent surgeon in Southwark.

March 5. At Banstead, Lt.-Gen. Sir Edw. Howorth, of the Royal Horse Artillery, K.C.B. and G.C.H. He was appointed first Lieut. R.A. in 1779, Captain in 1782, Major in the army 1794, Lieut.-Colonel 1798, Lieut.-Colonel R.A. 1801, Colonel 1805, Major-General 1811, and Lieut.-General 1819. He served in the Peninsula, and was present as Brig.-General commanding the artillery at Talavera, Busaco, and Fuentes d'Onor, for which services he was honoured with a medal and two clasps.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*Feb.* 18. At Pailton Hall, aged 71, the widow of T. Grundy, esq.

Feb. 27. At Stratford-upon-Avon, aged 41, Chas.-John-Henry Rowe, esq.

March 2. At Pyke Hayes, aged 22, Heneage Walter Legge, Midshipman, R.N. and youngest surviving son of the Hon. and Rev. Augustus George Legge, of Wonston, Hants.

March 14. At Stratford-upon-Avon, where he had resided nearly fifty-years, aged 78, Rich. Wyatt, esq. solicitor.

WILTS.—At Marston Maisey, in his 84th year, Wm. Jenner, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*Feb.* 15. At Habberley-house, near Kidderminster, aged 67, James Hooman, esq.

Feb. 25. Aged 35, Bridget-Mary, wife of Thos.-Charles Hornyold, esq. of Blackmore Park, and fifth dau. of the late John Webb Weston, esq. of Sutton-place, Surrey.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb.* 21. At Leeds, aged 73. John Blayds, esq. of the firm of Blayds, Beckett and Co. bankers, Deputy Lieut. for the County, Senior Member of the Corporation, and twice Mayor of that Borough, whose great public and private worth will be long remembered.

Lately. Anne Katherine, wife of R. W. D. Thorp, M.D. of Leeds.

March 6. At Hull, aged 88, John Brecken, esq. late of Prince Edward's Island.

March 13. Aged 66, Gervas Seaton, esq. of Redness.

WALES.—*Lately.* Aged 69, D. J. Edwards esq. of Rhydygorse, near Carmarthen,

At Whitehall, Denb. Mary, wife of John Naylor, esq.

At Lawhaden, near Narberth, Capt. Skryme, R. N.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb.* 1. At his brother's house, Fallside, Lanarkside, in the prime of life, Alex. Adkin, M. D. Mouchive, Dumfrieshire.

Feb. 22. At Dunniker House, the lady of Lieut.-gen. Sir John Oswald, G. C.B. and dau. of the late Lord C. Aynsley, of Little Horle, Northumberland—one of the best and most amiable of women.

Feb. 28. At Canan Lodge, near Edinburgh, in his 74th year, John Blagrave, esq. of Calcot Park, and Kingwood, Berkshire.

IRELAND.—*Jan.* 30. At Castlemartyr, co. Cork, aged 80, the right hon. Catharine, countess dowager of Shannon. She was born April 2, 1746, the eldest dau. of the right hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of

the Irish House of Commons, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second dau. of Wm. third Duke of Devonshire, K. G. She was married, Dec. 15, 1763, to Richard, second and late Earl of Shannon, K. P.; and was mother of Henry, the present Earl, and of Catharine-Henrietta, the late Countess of Bandon. She was aunt to Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, and to Lord Lismore. Her Ladyship was one of the most benevolent and charitable characters that ever adorned her rank of life.

March 1.—At his seat, Carraic Brec, on the Hill of Howth, George Hannyngton, esq. His death was occasioned by falling into a stone quarry.

ABROAD.—*Aug.* 17. Aged 70, the Rev. Kalooss Arratcon, the vicar of the Armenian Church in Calcutta, over which he presided five years.

Aug. On board the Ganges, in the passage from Rangoon to Calcutta, Christ. Smyth, esq. chief officer of that ship, son of Christ. Smyth, esq. of Beech Grove, writer in Dumfries.

Sept. 15. On board H. M. S. Samarang, off the Cape of Good Hope, aged 17, Samuel, third son of Sir Geo. Wm. Leeds, bart.

Dec. 1. At Buenos Ayres, Geo. Gwynne, only surviving son of the late Rev. Wm. Hodges, Vicar of Mattersea, and of Hayton, in Notts.

Jan. 21. At Rotterdam, aged 62, Rear Adm. J. S. May, Naval Commissioner and Port Adm. there, Knt. of the 3d class of the Royal Military Order of William, Grand-cross of the Russian Order of St. Ann, and member of several learned societies.

Jan. 27. At Genoa, Tho. Harrington, jun. esq. of Brighton.

Lately. At his son-in law Col. Cook's, at Honfleur, France, after an illness of two years and nine months, aged 77, Aubone Surtees, esq. formerly a banker in Newcastle, brother to the late Rev. Matthew Surtees, and brother-in-law to the Lord Chancellor.

At Quito, in Columbia, Henry Wood, esq. his Britanic Majesty's Consul at Guayaquil, and 3d son of late Capt. Wood, of Brambling House, Kent.

At Mettra, aged 27, Francis Dibdin, senior Lieut. of the 3d Light Cavalry, Bengal Estab. and only surviving son of the Rev. T. F. Dibdin, D. D. Rector of St. Mary's Mary-le-bone, and vicar of Exning, Suffolk.

Feb. 5. At St. Helier's, Jersey, aged 45, Geo Peter Martyn Young, esq. of Netherexe House, Devon.

Feb. 9. At Rome, in his 27th year, Rich. eldest son of Mr. Cruttwell, proprietor and printer of the Bath Chronicle.

Feb. 24. At Rome, Col. Tho. Dalton, of Parrocks, Kent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 27, to March 27, 1827.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	954	1879	Males	929	1853
Females	925		Females	924	

Whereof have died under two years old 458

Between					
2 and 5	146	50 and 60	212
5 and 10	64	60 and 70	183
10 and 20	76	70 and 80	174
20 and 30	113	80 and 90	77
30 and 40	157	90 and 100	8
40 and 50	185		

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending March 9.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
54	10	36	10	30	10	36	0	48	6	49	4

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, 60*s.* to 64*s.* per cwt.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 5*l.* 6*s.* Straw 2*l.* 2*s.* Clover 7*l.* 0*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* Straw 1*l.* 18*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, March 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Lamb	0*s.* 0*d.*	to 0*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 4*d.*	to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market March 20:		
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.*	to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	2402	Calves 142
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.*	to 5*s.* 6*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	16,820	Pigs 135

COAL MARKET, March 20, 31*s.* 0*d.* to 38*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 46*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 84*s.* 0*d.* Curd 85*s.*—CANDLES, 9*s.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, March 19, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	141 0	£. 6 10
Barnsley	285 0	13 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	268 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	142 0	9 10
Coventry	1150 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	—	18 0
Croydon	2 15	—
Derby	170	8 0
Dudley	86 0	4 10
Ellesmere and Chester	99½ 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	290 0	10 & 3 bs
Grand Surrey	51 0	3 0
Grand Union	23½ 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	190 0	9 0
Huddersfield	19 0	—
Kennet and Avon	25¾ 0	1 1
Lancaster	37 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	385 0	16 0
Leicester	370 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	85½ 0	4 0
Loughborough	4200	197 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	198 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	—
Neath	330 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	120 0	4 0
Regent's	35 0	—
Rochdale	85 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	780	40 0
Stourbridge	305 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	40½ 0	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	—	12 10
Severn and Wye	1 0	1 18
Thames and Medway	15 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	34	1 10
Ditto, Black	22½	1 1
Trent and Mersey	1850 0	75 & bs.
Warw. and Birming.	268 0	11 0
Warwick and Napton	250 0	11 0
Wilts and Berks	5⅝ 0	—
Worc. and Birming.	46 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	4 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	83 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	198½ 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	83½ 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	72 0	3½ 0 do.
Bristol	—	2 10
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	4 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	—	1 10
Vauxhall	20½ 0	1 0
Waterloo	5½ 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	28 0	1 4
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	24 0	1 1
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	5 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	120 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	66½ 0	3 0
Kent	27½ 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34½ 0	—
South London	90 0	3 0
West Middlesex	67 0	2 15
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	55½ 0	2 10
Atlas	8¼ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4 0	0 5
County Fire	—	2 10
Eagle	4 0	0 5
Globe	144 0	7 0
Guardian	18¾ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	91 0	5 0
Ditto Life	7½ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Protector Fire	¾ dis.	0 1 3
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	2⅞ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	245 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	40 dis.	—
Bolanos	5 dis.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	3½ pm.	—
British Iron	26 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	16 0	—
General	1½ dis.	—
Pasco Peruvian	16 dis.	—
Potosi	3½ dis.	—
Real Del Monte	70 pm.	—
Tlalpuxahua	25 pm.	—
United Mexican	13½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	20 dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	56 0	3 0
Ditto, New	1¼ pm.	0 12
City	—	9 0
Ditto, New	—	5 0
Imperial	6 dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	4¼ dis.	5 p.ct.
General United	7½ dis.	6 p.ct.
British	13½ dis.	—
Bath	13 0	0 16
Birmingham	50 0	3 0
Birmingham&Stafford	5½ dis.	—
Brighton	12 dis.	3 p.ct.
Bristol	25	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	7 pm.	—
Auction Mart	17 0	—
Annuity, British	10 dis.	—
Bank, Irish Provincial	4½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	83¼	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	18 0	1 0
Margate Pier	180 0	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From Feb. 26, to March 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm. Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Farenheit's Therm. Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°			*Mar.*	°	°	°		
26	35	43	45	29, 80	cloudy	12	48	52	48	29, 80	fair
27	49	51	42	, 50	cloudy	13	47	54	50	, 89	high wind
28	36	45	47	, 55	rain	14	46	50	45	, 82	fair
*M.*1	49	54	44	, 40	showers	15	40	41	36	, 62	showers
2	45	37	38	, 25	rain	16	37	47	46	30, 13	fair
3	42	42	43	, 39	cloudy	17	46	45	36	29, 39	rain
4	45	48	34	28, 80	high wind	18	36	42	33	30, 04	cloudy
5	33	44	45	29, 71	fair	19	41	42	46	, 30	cloudy
6	48	50	43	, 05	showers	20	47	52	48	, 19	cloudy
7	39	49	45	, 46	cloudy	21	49	52	47	, 08	cloudy
8	45	49	35	28, 88	high wind	22	48	56	48	, 05	fine
9	36	40	34	29, 39	cloudy	23	49	55	48	, 08	fine
10	35	47	41	, 81	fair [night	24	50	57	45	, 08	fine
11	44	54	50	, 58	cldy, rain at	25	46	50	35	30, 00	cloudy

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 27, to March 27, 1827, both inclusive.

Feb. & Mar.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
27	206	83 ½	82⅜ ¾	90	89⅛	97¼ ½	98⅜	19¾	245	54 pm.	33 34 pm.	33 34 pm.
28	Hol.											
1	206	—	82½ 2	89⅝	89	97½ 7	98¾	19⅝	—	55 pm.	35 36 pm.	35 36 pm.
2	shut	shut	82⅛ ¾	90	—	97⅞ 5⅛	98⅝	19⅝	—	—	38 37 pm.	38 37 pm.
3	—	—	81¾ 2	shut	—	95⅞ 7¼	98½	19⅝	244	57 55 pm.	38 34 pm.	38 34 pm.
5	—	—	82 1¾	—	—	97⅛ 7	98	shut	shut	54 52 pm.	34 32 pm.	34 32 pm.
6	—	—	81⅞ 2⅛	—	—	97 ⅜	shut	—	—	55 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 35 pm.
7	—	—	82 ⅜	—	90	97⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	56 55 pm.	35 36 pm.	35 36 pm.
8	—	—	82 ¼	—	90	97⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	56 pm.	35 36 pm.	35 36 pm.
9	—	—	82⅛ ⅜	—	—	97⅛ ⅜	—	—	—	57 56 pm.	36 35 pm.	36 35 pm.
10	—	—	82⅛ ¼	—	—	97⅛ ¼	—	—	—	57 pm.	36 34 pm.	36 35 pm.
12	—	—	82 1¼	—	—	97 6⅝	—	—	—	55 53 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 36 pm.
13	—	—	81⅝ ⅞	—	—	96¾ 7	—	—	—	54 56 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 36 pm.
14	—	—	82 1¾	—	—	97⅛ 6⅞	—	—	—	54 55 pm.	34 35 pm.	35 36 pm.
15	—	—	81⅝ ⅞	—	—	96¾ 7	—	—	—	56 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 36 pm.
16	—	—	81⅝ 2	—	—	96⅞ 7¼	—	—	—	54 56 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 35 pm.
17	—	—	82⅛ ⅜	—	—	97⅛ ½	—	—	—	56 55 pm.	34 35 pm.	34 35 pm.
19	—	—	82¼ ¾	—	—	97⅜ ¾	—	—	—	55 56 pm.	35 pm.	35 pm.
20	—	—	82⅞ ⅝	—	—	98 7¾	—	—	—	—	35 36 pm.	35 36 pm.
21	—	—	82⅞ ⅝	—	—	98 7¾	—	—	—	57 58 pm.	36 37 pm.	36 37 pm.
22	—	—	82⅝ ⅞	—	—	98 7⅞	—	—	—	—	36 37 pm	36 37 pm.
23	—	—	82¾ ⅞	—	—	97¾ 8	—	—	—	57 58 pm.	36 38 pm.	36 38 pm.
24	—	—	82⅞ ½	—	—	98 7⅞	—	—	—	58 59 pm.	39 40 pm	39 40 pm.
26	—	—	82½ ⅝	—	—	97¾ ⅞	—	—	—	59 60 pm.	39 40 pm.	39 40 pm.
27	—	—	82½ ⅝	—	—	97¾ 8	—	—	—	59 61 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 41 pm.

South Sea Stock, March 15, 89½. March 16, 90. March 27, 90⅜.
New South Sea Ann. Feb. 27, 82⅛ March 13, 81⅜. March 17, 82. March 19, 82⅜.
March 82, 32¼.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times---New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald---Ledger
M.Adver.---Courier
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Sun--Star--Brit.Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit.Gaz.--Lit.Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet---Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn---Bolton 2
Boston---Brighton 2
Bristol 4---Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
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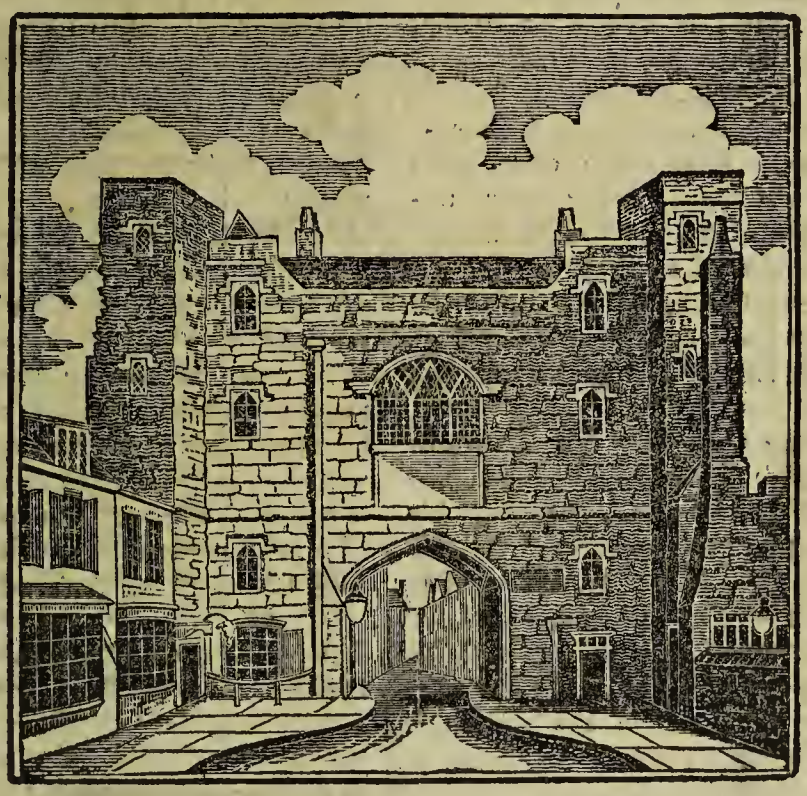
Carmarth.-Chelms 2
Chelten.2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry2-Cumberl.
Derby 2 ---Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset --Durham 2
Essex---Exeter 5



Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2--Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp.
Nottingham2..Oxf.2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries2
Stamford2.Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York4
Man 2...Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

APRIL, 1827.

[PUBLISHED MAY 1.]

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of PONTESBURY CHURCH, Salop; and of BRANCEPETH CASTLE, Durham.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We are particularly requested to state, in addition to the Memoir of Major-gen. Wm. Fawcett, in vol. XCVI. ii. 558, that besides "the son of his own name and profession," noticed in that Memoir, the Major-general has left two younger sons, one a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; the other little known from his privacy, having been unfortunately crippled from his youth, and resident with his widowed mother.

The Rev. J. Graham is informed that the epitaph "on the great and good Chief Justice Kenyon," is already printed in our vol. LXXVII. p. 82.

S. T. begs leave to convey his thanks to "Clericus Ebor." for his obliging communication. If he will favour him with his address, a packet will be transmitted to him.

E. I. C. says, "An OLD CORRESPONDENT has begged me to call the attention of our Correspondent 'Sexagenarius,' p. 215, to the following epitaph, which, with the subjoined authority, is given in the introduction to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, as an example of versification.

Beneath this stone an infant lies,
To earth whose body lent,
Hereafter shall more glorious rise,
But not more innocent.
When the archangel's trump shall blow,
And souls to bodies join,
What crowds shall wish their lives below
Had been as short as thine.—WESLEY.

A glance at the two compositions is sufficient to show which is the genuine one. So that, allowing the Clergyman every credit that his alteration deserves, and by which he has sadly crippled the versification of the second stanza, it will appear evident that he has little claim to the authorship of the verses."

C. W. observes, "Your Correspondent ℭ. in p. 124, has taken so erroneous a view of the intended alterations in St. James's Park, that I cannot consider him in any other light than the projector of them himself, as he compliments the most ridiculous plan ever proposed in the most hyperbolical manner, and seems to think that the Park which he calls the *lungs* of the Metropolis, will be improved, and rendered more healthy by depriving it of one of its lobes. Every alteration which has taken place in the Park for almost a century, has deprived the public progressively of some of their enjoyment of it. When the late King first resided in Buckingham House, many acres of the Green Park were inclosed to add to the gardens of that palace, and the public were excluded from the beautiful walks which till then extended by the sides of the canal, and in that part of the Park called the Island. About twenty-five years ago, several acres were taken from the Green Park to afford gardens to Lord Spencer, the Duke of Bridgewater, and other houses ranging with them; lately a large part was added to the Duke of York's garden, a walk from Spring Gardens to the Parade was inclosed for Mr. Penn's house, and the public were excluded by iron rails from a large grass plot adjoining. In the course of last summer a triangular piece has been inclosed for a shrubbery in front of Mr. Canning's house; and the plan which ℭ. so pompously eulogizes, now proposes to build over the Birdcage-walk (one of the most beautiful promenades in the Metropolis, if properly attended to), and to spoil the remainder of the Park by making a road for carriages. It is to be hoped some notice of this attempt will yet be taken of it in Parliament, and the attention of his Majesty will be called to an alteration disadvantageous to the appearance of the new Palace, and destructive to the property of his subjects adjoining the Park."

C. K. states, that "the barony of Athenry is not extinct, as would seem to be implied in page 640, where the Earl of Louth is called '*last* Lord Athenry.' This very ancient barony, the premier of Ireland, is in abeyance between the Earl's daughters and their representatives; it was at one time assumed by Mr. Bermingham, the heir male of the family,—but without any authority."

K. says, "There is an escuent vegetable, now much used in Paris, called the *aubergine* or *melongène*, of which there are two varieties, viz. *violette longue et violette ronde*.—If any Correspondent should be acquainted with this vegetable, and will favour the public with a description of it, its cultivation, and the mode of preparing it for the table, an obligation will be conferred on many readers of your widely-circulated Magazine."

J. R. J. inquires for information respecting the Ballad of the Berkshire Lady; the subject of it is this: A young lady residing in the neighbourhood of Reading (tradition states at Southcot House, or Calcot Park), possessed of considerable property, was much struck with a gentleman residing at that place; having tried several expedients to attract his notice without success, she at length sent him a challenge, purporting to come from a gentleman whom he had offended. On his going to the appointed place, she presented herself masked, and with a sword, and stated that he must either fight or marry her; after a short consideration, he agreed to the latter; and at the conclusion of the ceremony, the lady (still masked) took him to her house, where the bridegroom was left waiting in a room, to enjoy his own thoughts on the subject for two hours; during this time considerable laughter was heard, and at length a lady most elegantly dressed, made her appearance, stating her servants had informed her, he had waited there some time, and desired to know his business; he then told her the circumstances, and received for answer, she herself was the lady, and that he 'was lord of all she had.'

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NEW METHOD OF HEATING GREENHOUSES, &c.

Mr. Urban, *Derby-street, Parliament-street, April* 19.

As the knowledge of a very cheap, simple, and efficient method of heating Green-houses may be acceptable to many gentlemen who are readers of your widely-circulating Miscellany, I beg to inclose a short paper on the subject, which I read to the members of the Institution of Civil Engineers at their last meeting.

Yours, &c. W. Cubitt.

On a new Method of heating Green-houses, Conservatories, &c. By W. Cubitt, *Civil Engineer, read before the Institution of Civil Engineers on Tuesday April* 10, 1827.

The object of this communication is to explain a mode of heating Green-houses, Vineries, Pine Pits, &c. by means of hot water circulating through pipes, instead of the usual method of brick flues, or the more improved method of steam pipes.

During the early part of the last Session, and before I had the opportunity of regularly attending the meetings of this Institution, I understood that this subject had been before the Society, and some forms of apparatus for the purpose stated and discussed, upon which much difference of opinion existed as to the practicability and utility of the plan.

During the last week, I have had an opportunity of seeing this method of warming hot-houses as successfully carried into effect by Anthony Bacon, esq. (an associate member of this Institution), at his seat at Elcot Park, near Newbury; and as this method appears to me to be superior to any other mode I have yet seen or heard described, I trust that a general description of the apparatus, as erected by Mr. Bacon, will not be deemed an unfit communication to make to this meeting.

The application of hot water for this purpose depends on the following fact.

If from the side of any open boiler, two pipes proceed horizontally, communicating at their extremities at any distance from the boiler; and the boiler be filled with water to such a height that the surface of the water may be above the orifice of the upper pipe, where it joins the boiler; on making a fire under the boiler, the water will begin to circulate along the pipes, and continue so to do whilst any fire is kept under the boiler; the water passing along the upper pipe from the boiler, and returning by the lower pipe to the boiler. The same effect will also take place, if instead of joining the pipes at their extremities, they be made to terminate in a cistern of water on the same level with the boiler. The water will still continue to circulate as before, and continually keeps changing the water from the boiler to the cistern, and from the cistern to the boiler, as long as any fire remain, and at any temperature of the water, between the natural temperature at the time, and the boiling point.

In describing the apparatus, as used by Mr. Bacon, I believe I cannot do better than quote the very words of the gardener (Wm. Whall), from a letter he had just written with his master's permission to a gentleman, with information on the subject. In describing one of the vineries, he says,

"The house is 40 feet long and 10 feet wide inside, heated by a boiler placed in a recess in the middle of the back wall; the fire-place under the boiler is got at from a back shed; the boiler is two feet six inches long, one foot six inches wide, and one foot eight inches deep; from the end of the boiler four cast-iron pipes proceed horizon-

tally of 3½ inches diameter; two of them are joined to the boiler just above the bottom, and the other two just below the surface of the water; the house is divided by glazed partitions into three compartments, for the convenience of forcing one part without the other; the middle compartment is two lights in width, and the extreme compartments four lights wide; the pipes from the boiler proceed horizontally to the front wall, where they divide, one upper and one lower pipe proceeding to the east compartment, and the other two pipes to the west, and are carried to the ends of the house, where they join to cast-iron cisterns or reservoirs at each end of the house, which reservoirs are 3 ft. 6 in. long, 1 ft. 6 in. wide, and 1 ft. 8 in. deep, having loose iron covers; these reservoirs are filled with water, which communicates by the pipes with the water in the boiler.

"When the boiler pipes and reservoirs are filled with water, and a fire lighted under the boiler, the water in heating ascending to the top of the boiler, passes along the upper pipes to the reservoirs, the cold water finding its way back to the bottom of the boiler through the under pipes, and the circulation continues regular as long as there is any heat under the boiler; the hot water flowing through the upper pipes to the reservoir, and as it cools returns back to the boiler through the under pipes.

"I have repeatedly after the water has been heated, immersed a thermometer in the reservoirs at the ends of the house, and have only found a difference of three or four degrees between that and the water in the boiler; it is not necessary to make the water boil, consequently if the fire is judiciously managed, no steam will be raised, and no water wasted, but it is necessary to examine the boiler, and add water when any is evaporated.

"In Mr. Bacon's two pine pits, a fireplace with a boiler over it, is placed between them; they are each 30 feet long, and 10 feet wide; the western pit is heated by hot water pipes, the eastern one by a common flue, heated by the same fire after it has passed under the boiler. During the severe nights of last winter, thermometers were suspended in these pits and examined every morning; when the pits were uncovered, that heated by the hot water was invariably from 7 to 9 degrees higher than the flued pits.

"Brick flues, from the numerous joints and the mortar cracking, are subject to give out at times a sulphurous gas, which is injurious to plants, and even with two fireplaces in a house forty or fifty feet long, it is impossible to keep up an equal temperature in the whole length; the houses get overheated in the neighbourhood of the fireplace, and it is difficult to keep up a proper temperature at the extremities of the flues.

"Steam may do very well on a large scale, and when there is constant attention to the fire both day and night; but the objections are the great expense of a steam boiler and the apparatus belonging to it, the frequent repairs that are required, and the necessary attention to the fire, which is as great upon a small as on a larger scale, besides this there is a greater risk of explosion in a hot-house steam boiler, than in that of a steam engine, for steam engines have generally persons properly instructed to manage them, but gardeners or their assistants cannot be so competent.

"The heating with hot water has none of the objections I have mentioned of flues and steam; the apparatus is simple, and not liable to get out of order; the boiler has only a loose wooden lid, and no safety valves are required; the quantity of fuel consumed is very moderate, and when once the water is heated very little attention is required, for it retains its heat for many hours after the fire is gone out."

Such are the remarks of a practical man, and one who has had much experience with flues and the management of hot-houses and conservatories on the usual plan. He decidedly prefers the plan of heating with hot water, and has petitioned his master to have all the hot-houses and pits put upon that plan, and by which also a very large conservatory adjoining the new house is to be heated. I can bear witness to the correctness of the gardener's description, having seen the thing in operation.

The great advantages of this method above others, are economy, simplicity, and facility of management; to what extent it may be possible to carry it with advantage, remains for experience to prove; but the very successful manner in which Mr. Bacon has carried it into effect, makes me think it an object worthy the attention of all who are in any way concerned in pursuits of this kind, and will form a sufficient excuse for my trespassing so long on the attention of the meeting; and as some description may probably arise on this subject at future meetings of the Institution, I shall conclude by proposing the following question for consideration, viz.

What is the best form of boiler, and proportional size and perpendicular distance of pipes, regard being had to their length, to produce a maximum effect in heating Green-houses, Conservatories, &c. on the above plan?

W. Cubitt.

Mr. Urban, *Poughill, Devon, April* 12.

THE phenomena of the globe which we inhabit are so interesting in themselves, and so intimately connected with almost every other branch of natural philosophy, that their development has occupied the attention and exercised the inventive ingenuity of the most celebrated philosophers of every age. Most of the ancient as well as the modern cosmogonists endeavoured to investigate the original condition of the constituent parts of the earth, but their duration on an exceedingly confined spot of the great theatre of Nature has been too momentary, and consequently their observations have been too limited to trace with precision the various changes, combinations, and decompositions, which have been effected on the surface of the globe, by the numerous agents that have altered it,—an indubitable proof that the attention of a moment, as it were, is not sufficient to account for operations which have employed the ever-working hand of Nature for ages to produce. Thus finding their resources too circumscribed to explain the grand phenomena around them, the imagination was called upon to supply the requisite desiderata, and from this fertile source they obtained not only an explanation of the different modifications which are continually occurring on the surface, but even the materials that form the nodule at the centre were analysed with apparent exactness, or in the absence of matter, a description of the central cavity was readily supplied. Although the results of these reveries which have been commonly termed *theories* of the earth, are calculated to give us a better idea of primeval chaos than can easily be formed without them, we must, notwithstanding, acknowledge ourselves indebted to those ingenious writers who have laboured so industriously to form ideas concerning the great phenomena of the earth, for the source of rational amusement, if not of sound philosophy, which they have left us; it is, says an author, an ample compensation for curiosity, even while we want the force of conviction. We feel entertained in perusing their productions, however fanciful their hypotheses, or imaginary their theories; for in their works we find genius contending with impossibilities in the attempt to acquire knowledge, and often exasperated with the scanty means afforded it to make the acquisition. It is entertaining to imagine Burnet bringing up the waters of the Deluge through the broken crust in which he fancied they had been confined during the antediluvian period; and after he has permitted them to effect the universal devastation, we are still interested to find him collecting them into fathomless oceans, and piling the fragments of his shell until they become the loftiest mountains. It is pleasing to let fancy follow Woodward through his process of suspending cohesion among the particles of the globe, reducing all its matter to a soft paste, and then forming a new earth from the immense heap of mortar. In perusing the theory of the extraordinary Whiston, who could not make a globe without calling a comet to his assistance, we almost participate in his prophetic fear that the near appulse of one of these harmless celestial visitants may at some distant period occasion another deluge. Lastly, the celebrated Count de Buffon, surpassing all his predecessors in vividness of fancy, and all the other system-makers in richness of language, delights us with the description of his imaginary supposition that our earth was once only an excrescence on the face of the Sun, which being dexterously struck off by the collision of a comet in a state of liquefaction by fire assumed its present form. His theory, which is the original offspring of a fine imagination, is so illusory, that in reading it, it is difficult to retain Reason on her seat; we are half inclined to forget that had the earth been struck off from the Sun, it would move in an orbit that passes through the Sun, instead of having the Sun for its focus, and thus would fall into the Sun again, and terminate its career at the end of the first revolution.

These are some of the most celebrated and popular writers who have favoured us with theories of the earth. Each author has his disciples and advocates, and therefore since their theories differ so widely from one another, it is not wonderful that there are so many surmises extant respecting the constituent parts and original construction of the earth, especially as they are a subject on which every one is privi-

leged to enjoy the opinion that he chooses to adopt.

Your ingenious correspondent Col. Macdonald has recently published some articles in this Magazine, in which he advances an opinion that the earth is hollow, and he endeavours to establish his notion on the authority of some expressions in the sacred history of Moses. With a reverential regard for the authenticity of the Mosaic relation, and a due deference for the gentleman whom I have just named, it may be asserted that his hypothesis is in direct opposition to the opinion of philosophers of the first order, and to the inferences drawn from very satisfactory experiments. Sir Isaac Newton says (Princip. Prop. 10, Lib. 3), "Since the common matter of our earth on the surface thereof is about twice as heavy as water, and a little lower, in mines, is found three or four or even five times more heavy, it is probable that the quantity of *the whole matter of the earth* may be five or six times greater than water." May not a conclusion be fairly drawn from this, that Sir Isaac supposed the *matter of the earth* more dense at the CENTRE than it is at the surface? The same unrivalled philosopher surmised, and experience authenticates the fact, that heavy bodies endeavour to descend towards the CENTRE of the earth. It may be asked, to where do they tend? The answer is, if Col. Macdonald's hypothesis be true, to an empty nothingness: if we admit the truth of Newton's established law, and at the same time suppose the earth a shell, we tacitly acknowledge that we entertain the strange notion that all heavy bodies have an innate propensity to fill the central cavity. The penetrating genius of Newton discovered, and the discovery has been verified by many accurate admeasurements and experiments, that the figure of the earth is that of an oblate spheroid, which is the figure that a homogeneous fluid assumes in revolving on an axis: if we admit, then, the supposition of geologists, that the earth was in a fluid state at the commencement of motion, we must deny that it is at present hollow; for by the laws of gravitation, the heaviest bodies arranged themselves round the centre, and the progressively lighter ones on the surface of the foregoing ones. This is almost Newton's language; he says *(vide ubi supra)*, "however the planets have been formed while they were in fluid masses, all the *heavier matter* subsided to the *centre*." The great distance of the centre of the earth from its surface, precludes all possibility of our actually ascertaining its constituent central matter, but we may form reasonable conjectures. The atmosphere which surrounds and revolves with it has been found to be much rarer at a considerable altitude, than it is near the earth's surface, the densest part of it contiguous to the earth is much lighter than water, and water is of less density than the matter composing the surface, and again, the materials of the surface are not so heavy as those which constitute the strata of mines; hence, then, reasoning from analogy, and without assuming too great a license in doing so, are we not justified in concluding that there is a *greater probability* of the earth's being denser at the *centre* than it is at the surface?

Maclaurin, in his Fluxions, § 868, has submitted Dr. Halley's supposition that the earth is hollow, with a nucleus included, to a mathematical investigation, but from the result, he does not appear to insist on the consequences that would follow from such a constitution of the internal parts of the earth. In the concluding part of the article he says, "When more degrees shall be measured accurately on the meridian, and the increase of gravitation from the equator towards the pole determined by a series of many exact observations, the various hypotheses that may be imagined concerning the internal constitution of the earth, may be examined with more certainty." Since the above-named celebrated mathematician wrote the preceding passage, many admeasurements have been made in different places by Colonel Mudge, the French academicians, &c. but perhaps no admeasurements or experiments which have been effected, have afforded so conclusive an inference with respect to the component matter of the earth, as those made at the mountain Schillellian, under the superintendance of the late Dr. Maskeline. The outlines of the various experimental operations were submitted to Dr. Hutton for calculation, to deduce from them the real mean density of the earth, which the Doctor found to be to that of water as 9.2, and to

common stone as 9.5, from which very considerable mean density, the Doctor says, it may be presumed that the *internal* parts contain great quantities of metal. Dr. Hutton's conclusion (vide his Mathem. and Philos. Dict. art. Attraction of Mountains), is so very apposite to my present communication, that I shall beg to transcribe his own language, and leave the impartial reader to form his own judgment.

"We may therefore be allowed (says the Doctor) to admit this law, and to acknowledge that the mean density of the earth is about double of that at the surface; and consequently that the density of the INTERNAL PARTS of the earth is much greater than near the surface. Hence also the whole quantity of matter in the earth will be at least as great again as if it had been all composed of matter of the same density with that at the surface, or will be about 4 or 5 times as great as if it were all composed of water. This conclusion is *totally contrary* to the hypothesis of some naturalists, who suppose the earth to be only a large hollow shell; supporting itself from the property of an arch, with an immense vacuity in the midst of it. But were that the case, the attractions of mountains, and even smaller irregularities in the earth's surface, would be very great, *contrary* to experiment, and would affect the measures of the degrees of the meridian much more than we find they do; and the variation of gravity, in different latitudes, in going from the equator to the poles, as found by pendulums, would not be near so regular as experiments have shown it to be."

Col. Macdonald has informed us, "that the earth's polar diameter is less than its equatorial by about 27 miles." Taking the earth's diameter 7958 miles, we have 230 : 229 : : 7958 : 7929, which gives 29 miles for the excess of the equatorial above the polar diameter. Hence the foregoing ratio, which is Newton's, and obtained by the THEORY OF GRAVITY, makes the difference of the earth's diameter only two miles more than that assigned them by Col. Macdonald. I should like to know the principles from which the Colonel obtained the difference he has given; I have tried the different ratios mentioned by Dr. Horsley in his Mathematics, and have not met with any number that approximates so near in the result to Col. Macdonald's difference as that which I have adopted above.

If the preceding facts are not sufficient to prove the earth a solid body, it would be an interesting communication, were Col. Macdonald to furnish us with the *exact* diameter of the concavity, and the method of determining it. The term "hollow" is ambiguous; according to the idea which it gives us, the hollow may be only a foot in diameter, or the earth may be a mere shell; in the latter case, should the venturesome miner penetrate to the *inner* part of the crust, he may possibly get into the *magnum inane*, from which he might not easily find his way out again! But an intelligent author observes, that, so far, the deepest penetrations which avarice has made in the globe of the earth, are no more than the punctures made by the proboscis of a knat on the body of an elephant.

Col. Macdonald has been at some pains to prove that the original meaning of Gen. i. 2, implies that the earth is hollow; but Moses there describes the earth in its chaotic state; and, therefore, admitting that "*David Levy*" is correct in rendering the expression "void and empty," I do not see how we can infer from it that the earth was hollow, after "the waters had been gathered together in one place, and the dry land made to appear." Bp. Patrick (see Mant's Bible) expounds the passage to which I have alluded thus: "A confused indigested heap, without any order or shape; having no beast nor trees, nor any thing else with which we now see it adorned." This appears to be a commonly received opinion. Parkhurst, in his Greek Lexicon, informs us, that Pythagoras and Plato seem to have borrowed their ΥΑΗ (chaotic matter or atoms) from the תהו, or unformed mass, of Moses, Gen. i. 2, whence must also be ultimately deduced Ovid's

"—— Rudis indigestaque moles
Non bene junctarum discordia semina *rerum.*"

With respect to the expression in the 9th verse of the 4th chap. of Ephesians, to which Col. Macdonald has adverted in his paper on the Magnetic Poles (page 127, in the Mag. for August 1826), I have perused Locke on the Epistles, Paley's Horæ Paulinæ, and some other commentators on that verse, but cannot find that any of them have inferred from it that the earth is hollow. Poole, in his Annotations,

says, "The apostle interprets the Psalmist, and concludes that David, when he foretold Christ's glorification, or ascending up to Heaven, did likewise foresee his humiliation and descent to the earth; q. d. when David speaks of God in the flesh ascending up on high, he doth thereby imply that he should first descend to the earth. Either simply the earth as the lowest part of the visible world, and so opposed to heaven from whence he came down." I do not pretend to know what species of argument can be hence adopted to render the expression, or the commentaries on it, a *very rational scriptural proof* that the earth is hollow. Perhaps 10 chap. 1 Cor. verse 26, might be quoted, quite as reasonably, to prove that the earth is full or solid, but I refrain from drawing plausible inferences of this kind from scriptural expressions. I perfectly agree with the ingenious Vicarius Humilis (vide Mag. Aug. 1826), "that these Scriptures were not designed to instruct us in human science, or in any information attainable by our natural powers, but were given us exclusively in those all-important truths will relate to our immortality."

The amiable Cowper says,

"The critic on the sacred book should be
Candid and learned, dispassionate and free,
Free from the bias wayward bigots feel,
From *fancy's influence*, and intemperate zeal."

At all events, in my opinion, we should undoubtedly be very cautious of advancing an hypothesis, and supporting it on a forced interpretation of a scriptural passage, especially when such an explanation is directly repugnant to the writings of the best biblical commentators, and even to common sense. By doing this, we not only rest our theory on the most slippery basis, but often indiscreetly convert the wisely-intended foundation of our hopes into a *pons asinorum*, to connect our imaginary suppositions with direct absurdity.

Having adverted to Col. Macdonald's paper on the Magnetic Poles (the primary object of which appears to prove that the earth is hollow), I may further observe on the Colonel's assertion, "that Newton, after much study and doubt, at last arrived at the great and important truth, that all space is filled with ether, a subtle spirit or fluid, or air, of vast elastic force: in this the planets move with an exact correspondence between their weight and bulk, and the *weight* of the ether they constantly displace in their revolutions." This is not very coincident with Newton's *own* language, Princip. Prop. 22, Lib. 2, where he informs us, "that at 200 miles above the earth the air is more rare than it is at the superficies of the earth, in the ratio of 30 to 0·00000000000003998, or as 75000000000000 to 1 nearly, and hence the planet Jupiter revolving in a medium of the same density with that superior air, would not lose by the resistance of the medium the 1000000th part of his motion in 1000000 years." Again (page 261, vol. II.), "hence also it is evident that the celestial spaces are VOID of resistance, for though the comets are carried in oblique paths, and sometimes contrary to the course of the planets, yet they move every way with the greatest freedom, and preserve their motions for an exceedingly long course of time, even when contrary to the course of the planets." Playfair, in his Outlines, vol. II. page 198, remarks "that the phenomena of the tails of comets show the celestial spaces to be VOID of resistance."

In conclusion, it may be remarked, I have taken for granted, that whenever an opinion is advanced, a consistent objection to it is always allowable, and that the conclusion deduced from experimental evidence or sound reasoning is the only criterion of the *probability* of *fact*. Admitting this assumption then, Mr. Urban, Col. Macdonald's supposition, and my reasons for being of a different opinion, are both before the public. We have each submitted our opinion to the same impartial tribunal, the readers of your interesting Publication, who are fully competent to draw an inference for themselves.

Yours, &c. JAMES JERWOOD.

*** T. S. K. remarks, that in our Memoir of Dr. Good (p. 276), his last pubcation is omitted; it is in 3 vols. 8vo, entitled "The Book of Nature," the substance of a course of lectures delivered some years back at the Surrey Institution. It is a very useful and interesting work, and fully maintains his high reputation. Dr. Good also composed in 1825 an Essay "On the Origin, Connexion, and Character of the Passions," read at the Royal Society of Literature. (See our vol. XCVI. i. 625).

D. Parkes del. 1824.

PONTESBURY CHURCH, SHROPSHIRE, N.W.

Mr. Urban, *Shrewsbury, Feb. 25.*

In continuation of Shropshire Churches, I enclose you a view of the fine old Church of Pontesbury, taken down in 1825, with the exception of the chancel, being considered in a dangerous state. It is rebuilding in the pointed style of architecture.

Pontesbury is a rectory, divided into three portions, in the Hundred of Ford, and Deanery of Pontesbury. The Church, which was dedicated to St. George, was a large irregular building of several styles of ancient architecture. It consisted of a nave, a north and south aile, and chancel, divided from the nave by a pointed arch. The north aile was separated from the nave by three semicircular arches, supported by clustered columns, each capital with different ornaments. The south aile was divided from the nave by four pointed arches, supported by irregular fluted columns, with plain lined capitals. On the south side the chancel was a piscina. The ceiling of the nave was plain; that of the chancel coved, the cornice ornamented with small quatrefoils. At the west end was an ancient stone font. The length of the nave 76 ft. 6 in.; breadth 58 ft. 2 in., side ailes included; length of the chancel 49 ft. 8 in.; breadth 21 ft. 6 in. The tower, which stood on the north side, was 27 ft. 3 in. by 24 ft. 5 in. contained 5 bells: round the tenor, "Thomas Roberts, of Salop, cast these five, 1681. William Medlicott, Nicholas Brockson, Wardens."

The following monumental memorials, taken when I last visited the Church, previous to its demolition, you will probably deem worthy of preservation.

On stones in the floor, within the communion rails:

"Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas Niccolls, of Boycott, esq. who departed this life ye 16th day of April, in the year of our Lord God, 1646."

"Here lyeth interred the body of Thomas, the sonne of Rowland Niccolls, esq. and Anne his wife, who was buried ye 6th day of Jvly Anº Dni 1659."

"The remains of Mrs. Ann Wingfield, wife of the Rev. Mr. Benjamin Wingfield, A.M. rector of the first portion of Pontesbury, who died 21st Jan. 1755, aged ...."

"The Rev. Benjamin Wingfield, M.A. rector of the first portion of this Church, died 26th Sept. 1763, aged 53."

"In memory of Arthur Ward, of Kinton, gent. who died the 11th day of Aug. 1682, aged 82."

Against the east wall of the chancel, secured by folding-doors, is the portrait of a boy, in a loose mantle, over which an aerial form, with a wreath or chaplet, with which she is going to crown him; in the clouds are several cherubs heads, and below the portrait the following inscription:

"Hic subtus jacet ingens Naturæ partus et conamen, quod cùm absolvere non potuit iniqua delevit; natus in tumuli triste patrimonium, parentum in luctu solum primigeniæ jus retulit; indolis tantæ, de quâ maxima sperare licuit, nunc vero maxima lugere. Annis tenerrimis virtutibus (hei prodigium) prmaturis, ut plus ab utero crederes, quàm a disciplinâ excelli. Obijt quinto die Martij Anº Dom' 1636, ætatis 11. Ea virtus innocentiâ in Paradisum recipi, quâ primus homo deperditâ exulavit.

"Here's one whose merits b' yor sad strife,
A Funerall longer than his life,
In whose cause each one Nature curst,
As't were vnjust, he dy'd not first.
One who did parents' hopes outbid,
And nurses' wishes too outstrid.
His years so farre, as whoe did come
Well educated from the wombe.
An infant saynt, where we might see
Virtues n'er knew minoritie,
Whom Nature dress'd for her show here,
Sent, as no guest, but to appeare.

"Such a bright curle, such innocent shape,
Angells when they to earth escape,
Are thought t'assume; and when wee lim'
Those winged heads, wee fayne like him,
And more to prove, that he was one,
Hee passed here like some vision.
His shape bigge mothers shall teeme nigh,
A pattern to bring children by,
Hither wild youth shall come and sigh,
Praye for his innocence, and dye."

On a flat stone in the floor, under the monument:

"Here lyeth the body of Thos. Ottley, eldest son of Francis Ottley and Lucy his wife, son and heir apparent of Thos. Ottley, of Pitchford, esq. who departed this life the 5th of March, 1636."

On a neat marble tablet, against the east wall of the chancel:

"Joannes Mac Gilvray, A.M. In Invernessi agro natus, A.D. 1751. Christi meritis humiliter fretus, mortalitatem exuit, A.D. 1823."

On a brass plate, against the north wall of the chancel:

"MORS PIIS LVCRVM. Hunc prope locum jacet corpus Oeni Davis, Colleg'Omnium Animarum Oxon. socii senioris, ac hvius ecc'liæ per spacium XVIII' annor' univs pastoru', qui senio confectus XII° die Maii Anno Salvtis Nostræ 1614, et peregrinationis suæ 72, ab hac vita Deo et hominibvs charvs ad evm in qvo confisvs est pacifice migravit; in cujvs piam memoriam Maria vxor eivs filia Richardi Fosteri Evang. Divini dispensatoris fidelis ab antiqua Evelensi familia orti, viri doctrina, pietate, et moribvs approbat. Coll. s'c'tæ Trinitat', Cantabr. socii, hic etiam Anno Christi 1596 sepult. mœroris plena hoc monvmentvm posvit."

Against the north wall of the chancel, a handsome monument of marble; on the right side a figure of Hope, on the left Charity; under the tablet, in bas-relief, a ship in full sail; on the table the following inscription:

"M. S. THOMÆ DAVIES, Mercatoris Lond. filii natu minimi ..... hujus Ecclesiæ unius olim e Rectoribus, cujus Industriam spe tantum fulcitam, cujus integritatem, probitatemq' negotiis obeundis, cujus postea indigentibus charitatem pariterq' in gentem propriam (nec numero nec inopia minimam) munificentiam, divitiarum, amicorum, precii gratitudinis, affluentia Divini Numinis providentia (in cujus tutelam ab ipsis incunabilis com'issus fuit utpote patre orbatus) abinde compensavit. Quod reliquum est, his virtutibus non solum exemplar se voluit esse, sed patronum, qui ut industriam promoveret centum lib. pueris egenis apud Hospitale Christi Lond. hujusce autem natalis soli emeritis senibus ducentas largitus est. Obiit XIII. Cal. Sept. A.D. CIↃ.IↃ.LXXIV. Æt. LXI. R.D. NEPOS POSUIT."

"Arms.—Sable, a chevron Gules, between three swans' heads Or; on a chief of the Third a fleur-de-lis Sable."

On a monument against the south wall of the chancel:

"Rev^dus HENRICUS BALDWYN, A.M. Rector primæ et tertiæ portionis hujus Ecclesiæ, obijt 17° Julij 1757. Ætat. 56. Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit."

"Arms.—Argent, a saltier Sable. Crest, on a mount Vert a cockatrice Argent; wattled, combed, and beaked Or, ducally gorged and lined of the Last."

On a monument at the east end of the south aile:

"In memory of WILLIAM BOYCOTT, of Boycott, esq. who died the 2d day of August 1707, aged 46, this monument was erected by his affectionate and mournful widdow. He was steady to the principles of the Church of England, of great probity, justice, and integrity, charitable and liberal to the poor, hospitable and generous to his friends, affable and courteous to all; generally beloved whilst he lived, and much lamented at his death."

On a tablet against the north wall:

"Near this place are deposited the remains of JOHN OLIVER, of Shrewsbury, esq. who died Nov. 24, 1789, aged 48.

"Also, of BOLD OLIVER, of the same place, esq. who died May 8, 1791, aged 44 years."

"Also, of ELIZABETH OLIVER, widow of the above Bold Oliver, esq. who died May 17, 1801, aged 54 years."

On a monument against the north wall of the chancel:

"Beneath are interred the remains of RICHARD WARD OFFLEY, of Hinton, esq. who died 29th May, 1762, aged 46 years. He was a gentleman of an ancient family, acted in the Commission of the Peace for this county, and was not only assiduous of doing good in general, but particularly attended the true interests of this parish and neighbourhood. He married SARAH, daughter of George Penbury of Wotherton, esq. by whom he left issue a daughter SARAH, and one son, WARD OFFLEY, who, whilst in the service of his country, fell a sacrifice to the malignant influence of the climate at Antigua, on the 24th of November, 1793, in the 33d year of his age."

"Arms: Argent, on a cross patée flory Azure a lion passant gardant Or, between four Cornish choughs Proper; impaling Penbury."

On a plain stone in the chancel:

"Here lieth the body of JOHN HARRIS of Cruckton, esq. who departed this life Oct. 21, 1746, aged 55. As likewise of SARAH his wife, daughter of Robert Hill, esq. who died 3d Dec. 1772, aged 80. ALICIA HARRIS, died 19th Nov. 1798, aged 79.

Arms: Barry of eight, Ermine and Azure, over all three annulets; impaling Ermine, on a fesse Sable a castle triple-towered Argent.—Crest, a hawk Argent, beaked and belled Or, preying on a pheasant Argent."

On a tablet against the north wall of the nave:

"Near this stone lie the remains of ROBERT PHILLIPS of Cruck-Meole, esq. and CATHARINE his wife, daughter of Sir Edward Acton of Aldenham, bart. He died 18th of April, A.D. 1772, æt. 96; and she the 14th of Oct. 1743, æt. 58. They had issue Edward and Mary; Edward died young. MARY married Thomas Harris of Cruckton, esq.; she died 23d Jan. A.D. 1767, æt. 48. THOMAS HARRIS, esq. died Sept. 27th, A.D. 1798, aged 82."

On a plain stone in the chancel floor:

"Here lyeth the body of Mrs. JANE DALE, sister to the Rector of the second portion of Pontesbury, daughter of HUGH DALE, M.A. formerly Fellow of Brazennose College, Oxford, Chaplain to ye Duke of Bridgewater, Rector of Middle, afterwards of Settrington and Donnington in Yorkshire, who married a daughter of Pontesbury Owen, esq.; she died the 14th of Oct. 1738, aged 31."

On a tablet against the north wall of the chancel:

"In memory of the Rev. WILLIAM PUGH, formerly Curate of this parish. Died Feb. 18th, 1775, aged 74."

There are several other memorials to the families of Phillips, Heighway, &c. D. PARKES.

Mr. URBAN, *Cork, March* 23.

I SHALL now proceed to notice the Coins of Mercia; with respect to which fewer mistakes appear to have been made than in those of any of the other kingdoms, a circumstance probably arising from the coins of that kingdom being more numerous, and the succession of its princes and their names better ascertained.

KINGS OF MERCIA.

EGBERT.—These rare coins are attributed to the son of Offa, for no other reason, I believe, than that the moneyers names, Babba and Udd, occur on the coins of Offa; but I think it much more probable that they belong to Egbert of Wessex, who ascended the throne of that kingdom in 800, only six years after the death of Offa, and might well have had some of his moneyers, as he certainly had many of those of Coenwulf; indeed the name of Oba, one of Egbert's moneyers, appears on the coins of Cenedred the queen of Offa; and the name of Eoba on the coins of the latter, was possibly the same name; Osmund also, another of Egbert's moneyers, perhaps worked for Offa himself, as we find on the coins of the latter the names Olhmund and Osmod, which may both have been intended for Osmund.

If Offa had really a son named Egbert, I should certainly have ascribed these coins to him; but in all histories I believe in existence, he is called Egfrith, Egferth, or Egfrid. A still further reason will exist in support of my opinion, if it should be supposed that the styca attributed to Egfrid of Northumberland belongs to the son of Offa, as I shall attempt to shew when I come to the coins of that kingdom.

CIOLWULF I. and II.—Two coins are attributed by Ruding to Ciolwulf II. from their resemblance to the coins of Burgred, who reigned before him. The moneyers' names, however, Hereberht and Oba, do not occur amongst those of Burgred, whilst they are to be found, as well as most of those of Ciolwulf I., amongst those of Coenwulf the predecessor of Ciolwulf I.; besides, a similar kind of reverse appears on the coins of Edbert II. of Kent, particularly No. I., and the custom of placing the legend of the reverse, and sometimes even that of the obverse, in lines in the field of the coin, was more common before the time of Burgred, than it was after it. Mr. Woolston acknowledges that these coins were ascribed by Sir Andrew Fountaine to Ciolwulf I., but contends they must belong to Ciolwulf II., and says, they are evidently copied from Burgred's coins; but why may not Burgred's be copied from them? Sir Andrew, therefore, I think, was undoubtedly right, and these two coins ought to be transferred to Ciolwulf I.

There is one coin, however, given by Ruding to Ciolwulf I., which seems to belong to Ciolwulf II.; it is Pl. 7, No. 2, and is quite different in type from all the other coins which bear the name of Ciolwulf; it has on the reverse the name of Dealing, who was one of Alfred's moneyers, whereas no name nearer to it than Dealla occurs on the coins of Coenwulf; the legend, indeed, is capable of another reading, ALINE MON DE or DEV, which last syllable may be intended to denote Chester, but this would make it still more probable that it belongs to Ciolwulf II., as the places of mintage began at that time to appear more frequently on coins.

KINGS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

EGFRID.—That this little coin should have been assigned to Northumberland, is by no means to be wondered at; no stycas have been discovered which could with any degree of certainty be attributed to any of the other kingdoms, and Egfrid was one of the most celebrated of the Northumbrian princes; it is therefore not without considerable hesitation, that I can

bring myself to express any opinion that would disturb this arrangement; but for several reasons which I shall offer, I am strongly inclined to doubt the propriety of so classing it, and I think it far more likely that it belongs to Egfrid, the son of Offa, king of Mercia.

This coin appears rather too elegant for the seventh century, and seems to have been struck when a considerable degree of improvement had taken place in the coinage, for which improvement the reign of Offa was most remarkable, as his coins are the best executed of all those of the Heptarchy.

The letters LV on the reverse, (for the X seems rather to be a cross,) probably denoted the moneyer's name, as the word LVL for LVLLA is found on the coins both of Offa and Coenwulf; besides, the cross, according to Speed, was the ensign of Mercia, and the highly-ornamented one on the reverse of this coin is not unlike that on several of Offa's coins. To these arguments may be added that, as I have before observed, the word Rex occurs on all the coins of Mercia, but does not appear on any of the earliest coins of Northumberland.

Ethelred I. A. D. 774.—In a former letter I expressed an opinion that the sceatta, noticed by Mr. Woolston belonged to Northumberland; if this conjecture should be right, it is most probable it belongs to this prince, who began his reign in 774, was dethroned in 779, and was afterwards restored in 794. I am also strongly inclined to think that a few of the Stycas attributed to Ethelred II. 836, belong to this prince, particularly Nos. 28, 29, and 36 of Pl. 10, and the styca in App. Pl. 27, as we find the word Rex wanting on them, as it is on all the early coins of Northumberland, whilst, on the contrary, it occurs on the stycas of Eanred and almost all the subsequent ones, those of Osberht and those we are now considering, forming, I believe, the only exceptions, and on those of Osberht we generally find the letter R for Rex. This opinion derives, I think, additional strength from the name Eanbald, which we meet with on No. 29, and which was probably intended for Eanbald I. or II. who were Archbishops of York from 780 to 812, neither of whose names could occur on the coins of Ethelred II. It will also be remarked, that all these, except No. 36, begin the name of the prince with an A.

Eardulf.—Ruding does not appear to have noticed those stycas which have Eardulf on both sides, probably conceiving them to bear only the name of a moneyer of Eanred or Ethelred. Pinkerton has classed them with the kings, but has given them the date 910; and Mr. Woolston has followed him, and put them at the end of the stycas, I know not on what authority, as I cannot find any such king of that date. I should much rather suppose they belong to Eardulf, who began to reign in 796. All those of Eardulf I have seen, appear to have the name on both sides, but want the word Rex; the letters, and the manner in which they were struck, seem very different from those of Eanred or Ethelred.

I here conclude my observations on such of the Heptarchic coins as have been already classed and assigned to the different kingdoms. In a future letter I purpose offering some remarks on the sceattas published in Ruding, a subject certainly of the greatest difficulty, and which I never should have attempted to undertake but for the purpose of inducing others of more experience to investigate the matter.

Yours, &c. John Lindsay.

Mr. Urban, *April 3.*

THERE is perhaps no part of the history of human manners more singular, than that which regards the funeral rites and memorials of barbarous and pagan nations. Trifling as such particulars may appear to the general observer, the slightest facts which reflect light upon ancient and widely-spread customs, have still their value. They present us with a page in the history of human nature, and often incidentally develope the combinations of varied passion. Amidst the vast diversity which here crowd upon our observation, there are several customs which seem reasonably traceable to those natural emotions and wishes which are excited by death in the minds of the survivors; to the poignancy of sorrow, and the warmth of affection; some owe their origin to an extravagant admiration of departed worth; in others we mark the strong influence of religious prejudice or philosophical theory, or perhaps the wanderings of imagination in the fields of poetical allegory. Sometimes also they furnish

us with striking coincidences in opinion and practice between the most remote nations, which are either so general as to mark the wide operation of certain principles and passions, or so minute as to illustrate the original identity of nations, and the uniform preservation of ancient tradition. Lastly, there are some customs of this class so peculiar and extravagant, that it is extremely difficult to reduce them to any more satisfactory causes than man's vain and wanton caprice, or the senseless corruptions of rustic ignorance.

My present purpose is to throw into one view a few of the more remarkable of these phenomena.

1. It is well known that the ancient Greeks and Romans attached the highest importance to the due performance of the obsequies of their departed friends, and that the souls of the unburied were believed to wander for the space of an hundred years upon the disconsolate banks of the Styx. The Hindoos also (who speak of a river of fire to be crossed by the disembodied spirit, and are accustomed to place a piece of money in the mouth of the corpse,) declare that the souls of those who remain unburied, wander as evil deities through the earth. In conformity with such prejudices, where the exequies could not be strictly performed, certain ceremonies by way of substitution were allowed. It is notorious, from the testimony of Horace and other writers, that three handfuls of soft earth thrown upon the body, were considered effectual for this purpose; and we know that Andromache, in Virgil, raised an empty sepulchre to the memory of Hector. But similar customs are also observed in the remote kingdom of Tonquin. Father Marini relates that, "when any friend is dead, and his body is no where to be found, they write his name on a piece of board, and perform the same funeral solemnities to that representation of him, as if it were his real corpse."

In the third Æneid, v. 67, 68, particular ceremonies are specified, by which the souls of the dead were invited to the sepulchres, and made, as it were, inhabitants of them, "animamque sepulchro condimus." So in Ausonius, "voce ciere animas funeris instar habet." Now it is curious that, according to Father Tissanier's account of Tonquin, a king of that country having made choice of a magnificent house for the reception of his father's soul, formally purchased it, and then after setting forth a rich repast, with four profound bows, he requested the spirit to accept of his new habitation. Accordingly, a statue, representing the soul, upon which the King's name was written, was conveyed thither with great pomp, and to conclude the ceremony, this palace with all its costly furniture was set fire to, and consumed. Another traveller relates, that the Japanese, upon a yearly festival, visit the tombs, where they have familiar intercourse with the dead, whom they invite to follow them back to the city. To this the souls consent, but after two days sojourn among the living, they are driven back to the tombs by a great shower of stones; for any further continuance of their visit would be esteemed highly unfortunate. In these practices we may readily trace a belief in the immortality and immateriality of the human soul, mingled with a confused notion of its partiality to the body, and its subserviency to human influence.

Another instance of extraordinary care bestowed upon the rites of burial, may be found in the custom prevalent both in ancient Greece and modern Scotland, of preparing the shroud of a sick or aged person even long before the approach of death. Although this anxiety may not be very easily accounted for upon principles of reason; it may be acknowledged as the natural result of the affection of ignorant persons, attaching identity to the body instead of the soul. Hence also the custom common among pagan nations, of placing food beside the tombs of the deceased, which was in some cases carried so far, that provisions were let down by a pipe into the grave, and sometimes were even applied to the mouth of the dead person. An Ethiopian nation, according to Herodotus, preserved the bodies of their relations enclosed in coffins made of a sort of glass.

Strangely mingled with these marks of affection, are symptoms of a superstitious dread of the relics of the departed. The touch of a corpse was, and is now in many parts of the world, thought to impart a pollution which much time and ceremony alone could cleanse. The Kings of some countries were not allowed even to behold one, and the Pontifex Maximus of Rome was, according to Se-

neca*, laid under the same restraint. The Hindoos, we are assured, consider carcasses as evil deities, and the bodies of those who die under an unfortunate constellation, are carried out of the house, not by the door, but through a hole made in the wall, and the house is deserted for a considerable time. This last peculiar custom is, according to Kolbens, general among the Hottentots, who carry out a corpse through a hole in the back of the hut; for they imagine, he adds, that the dead are mischievously inclined to injure the cattle confined in the midst of the village. Lastly, the Kamschadales frequently desert the hut in which a relation has breathed his last, and carefully throw away all the clothes which he used in life†.

When we consider the splendid obsequies and expensive mausolea so common in most ages and countries, the solicitude so generally manifested to ensure the rites of burial, and the frequent practice of deifying the departed, it may appear abstractedly improbable that any nations are to be found by whom these marks of respect are neglected; yet instances of such disrespect are discoverable even in civilized regions. In Mexico, Mr. Bullock observed no memorials of the dead; neither monuments nor inscriptions appear to be in use. In Switzerland also, though funerals are conducted with becoming solemnity, no service is read over the grave. Among ruder nations may be perceived marks of a studied and even contemptuous disrespect. The ancient Troglodytæ, as Diodorus relates, were in the habit of covering the bodies of their relations with a shower of stones, accompanying this unceremonious treatment with peals of laughter‡. Whether this point may be illustrated by the conduct of that people who were said to lament at every birth, and to rejoice at funerals, from an opinion of the misery of human life, it is difficult to say. The classical writer above cited, speaks also of an Ethiopian tribe who abandon their dead upon the coast, below low-water mark, from the express desire that they may become food for fishes. The inhabitants of Radack, an island in the Pacific Ocean, act, according to Captain Kotzebue, in a similar manner. Yet more strange is the usage of the Kamschadales, who regularly, we are told, deliver up their dead as food for dogs, and this not from intentional neglect, but because they think it a means of procuring fine dogs for their spirits in the other world, and that the evil powers, who are the authors of death, may be satisfied with seeing the bodies abandoned without the houses*.

The Gaures or Guebres of the East, are well known to abandon the remains of their friends, in uncovered enclosures, to the birds which live upon carrion. The same practice prevails in Tibet, where these receptacles have covered passages below to admit the beasts of prey: some bodies are thrown into a river, but burial is quite unknown. The inhabitants of the parts near the Pontus Euxinus were, we are told, in ancient times so monstrous, as to devour the bodies of their deceased parents; and the Balearic islanders used to cut them to pieces, and place the mutilated fragments in earthen pots.

It were endless, however, to enumerate the extravagancies with which the funeral rites of barbarous nations are replete. The very follies of men may become instructive, not only because such relations extend our knowledge of the human mind, and consequently of ourselves, but because they may induce us more highly to value those blessings of pure Religion and general improvement, which have delivered us from their debasing influence.

Yours, &c. A. R. C.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

THE Poly-Olbion of Drayton is perhaps one of the most singular performances the ingenuity of a poet ever devised. He appears to have intended to make it the great repository of whatever was connected with the land of Britain, its history, antiquities, religion, natural history, and geography; its customs and manners, and romantic legends: and this, as far as the poem goes, he has accomplished with a minuteness and accuracy, rather to be expected from the prose folios of one whose life had been devoted to science, and the graver studies of literature, than from the pen of a votary of the Muses.

* Marc. 15.

† History of Kamschatka, translated from the Russian, 1764.

‡ Bibl. l. iii. c. 32.

* Hist. Kams.

Yet great and elaborate as is the work, and correct and interesting as are its details, it has never, and from its very nature can never, become popular, or be read with pleasure as a *poem*. There is nothing more opposed to the genius of poetry, than a minuteness and continuity of detail. Like the bee which sips not at every flower in regular progression, but flies as its fancy dictates, poetry must not be bound down or encumbered with a weight of particularity and enumeration: it must be free and wandering, and deal in generalities, or it ceases to be poetry. Had Byron, in his fourth Canto of Child Harold, instead of selecting some of the most striking objects in his beautiful descriptions of Rome or Venice, attempted a complete and detailed account of their temples or statues, even his mighty genius would have failed to make his verse less tedious or less prosaic than the greater part of the Poly-Olbion. This is the great, the staring fault of Drayton. He gives you the name and particulars of every king, from the first landing of Brutus; of every saint from Joseph of Arimathea; the property of almost every known herb or tree; of every stone, beast, fish, or fowl: add to this prolixity, the unharmoniousness and monotony of the measure he has chosen, and it will require but little discernment to account for the neglect which as a poem it has met with. Yet Drayton was a poet in the strictest sense, and superior to most, if not all his immediate contemporaries. His Nymphida is a gem that has not its equal for sportive fancy and imaginative beauty in the whole circle of our poetry. Many of the poems in his Muse's Elysium, partake of the same character; and detached pieces abound in the Poly-Olbion, of the highest beauty and poetic feeling: indeed there is scarcely one of his compositions from which something could not be culled, indicative of his talents and his taste.

Drayton was the poet of the country and of nature, and to this, in great measure, is owing his superiority over those of his times. He is comparatively free from cold metaphorical subtilties, and the worn-out pedantry of the Grecian Mythology. He abandoned the thick fogs and lay-stall of the city, and betook himself to the temple and fields of the Muse, to delightful groves and pleasant downs, where are harmless shepherds, some exercising their pipes, some singing roundelays to their grazing flocks*. He mixed in the sports of the hamlet, mingled with the jokes of its rustic inhabitants, and listened to their traditions and legendary tales. He followed the huntsman and his hounds in the field, and the falconer and his hawk by the river. The habits and notes of the feathered tribe from the wren to the eagle, and the virtues and properties of plants from the thistle to the pine-tree, were alike the objects of his attention. Nor did he, in his devotedness to rural simplicity and truth, forget the severer studies which a work on such a plan would necessarily require. The old chronicle and book of science, the monkish and minstrel legend were pondered, and many a long hour must have been spent in extracting from these sources the flood of learning and research, apparent in every page of his poem. This overflowing of ancient lore, this fidelity of detail, has rendered the Poly-Olbion one of the most interesting monuments in our language to the literary and general antiquary, and to him it will always be a store of pleasure and delight; there is still, however, something wanting to complete his satisfaction, and that is a well and ably-written commentary. What the learned Selden has written is excellent, yet even his notes are not numerous enough, and they are far from including the whole poem. But where is the man, at the present day, who will undertake to compose a commentary to the Poly-Olbion that shall be perfect, or even approach perfection?

In the preface to his poem, Drayton ranks among the causes which make him fearful of its success, the want of a prior model. It is true there is no other poem in English on the same plan, but still the claim of complete originality is not, I think, quite clear. Compositions both in verse and prose, of a somewhat similar nature, were not at all uncommon in the middle ages, only the plan was not confined to a particular country, but embraced the universe. Such, for instance, is the poem L'Image du Monde, of Gautier de Metz; in prose the Speculum Historiale of Vincent de Beauvais, and the popular work of our coun-

* Preface to the Reader.

tryman Bartholomeus, de Proprietatibus Rerum.

Yours, &c. H.

Mr. Urban, *March* 30.

In the area of Wellclose-square, is a Church which was built for the King of Denmark, by Caius Gabriel Cibber, the well-known sculptor of the maniacs formerly in Moor-fields. Its obscure situation renders it but little noticed at this day, or I feel certain it would not have fallen into the disgrace which it at present has.

Your readers will, I am sure, be equally surprised with myself, at hearing that this edifice is converted into a meeting-house for a society of enthusiasts calling themselves the Bethel Union, and they will be the more grieved when they read the description of the edifice. The exterior shows merely a plain brick building, with a small steeple at the west end. The west front is adorned with statues of the Christian virtues. Charity, with its accompanying infants, is placed upon the cornice of the doorway, Faith and Hope occupying niches at the sides of it. There are two Latin inscriptions on this part, setting forth the erection and dedication of the building. The interior, however, is very pleasing; its decorations and ornaments are in the best taste of the seventeenth century, and are executed in a style of elegance and profusion not surpassed by any building of the kind in the metropolis. It resembles the primitive Churches in having a circular tribune at the east end, behind the altar screen, leaving a vacancy above it, which has a far better appearance than where it is placed against a wall. It is a fine composition of the Corinthian order, and beautifully carved; in the centre is a large painting, representing the agony in the Garden. On each side of this, upon pedestals, are full-length statues the size of life, of our Saviour and Moses, and on the cornice St. Peter and St. Paul, of smaller proportions. The table is supported by elegant open work in brass, and is covered with crimson velvet. At the west end are two galleries richly carved. In the upper is the case of an organ, the instrument having been removed. The pulpit, which is situated against the north wall, is polygonal, each face being embellished with a carving in relief from the history of our Lord. Opposite to it is a large pew, glazed and finished with a canopied roof, once appropriated to Royalty. The ceiling is richly worked in stucco, the centre rising into an elegant dome. A stone font stands in a pew near the altar. The royal arms of Denmark, and the cypher of the founder (Christian), is seen in several parts of the edifice. Upon the whole, a degree of richness and splendour are visible throughout the building, met with in few modern Churches.—When I advert to the present appropriation of the edifice, I feel certain your readers will participate with me in the feelings of indignation which arose when I witnessed its degradation. The altar-table serves as a depository for hats, *and the statues of our Saviour and Moses are rendered ridiculous by having blue flags stuck into their hands*, inscribed with the word "Bethel," like those carried by benefit societies, and at other processions of a similar stamp. A model of a ship is suspended from the western galleries, and on the outside of the Church a mast with shrouds and tacking is stuck upon the roof. It would be needless to add more upon the conduct of a party which could offer so great an indignity to the statue of our Saviour as that I have just noticed, nor will it be necessary for any feelings of execration against such conduct; the bare recital of the facts themselves are sufficient. After the service, as it is called, had ended, and the congregation had deposited their offerings in the shape of pence and halfpence, in certain tin boxes, which though less musical, as effectually proclaimed the pharasaical mode of alms-giving, as a trumpet would have done, some men with fiddles and clarionets struck up a tune, in which they were vocally accompanied by several others, with voices so devoid of grace and harmony, that I was only restrained from a laugh by the consideration that the building had once been sacred, and the feelings of indignation which arose from witnessing its present state.

Is the Danish Ambassador cognisant of the appropriation of the building? I can scarce believe that the King of Denmark would ever have suffered a Chapel built by one of his predecessors on the throne to be thus degraded. If Royalty, however, should display an unworthy apathy on the occasion, those great bodies, the Com-

Bailey del. et sculp. 1782

BRANCEPETH CASTLE, DURHAM.

missioners for building new Churches, and the Society for the same purpose, are neither dead nor asleep, and I cannot suppose that either would have suffered the building to have fallen into its present use, when it might have been converted into a Chapel of the Establishment, so much wanted in the neighbourhood, if they had been aware of the change before it took place. It is not, however, too late to redeem the structure. Let me then, Mr. Urban, call upon the two bodies I have named, and earnestly entreat the members of them, if they feel any regard for the honor of the Established Church, if they are actuated by those feelings which ought to guide them in the performance of their high duties, to lose no time in purchasing the structure, and restoring to it a sound form of worship, and to its altar and font their respective sacraments. Let the scriptural liturgy and the episcopally ordained Clergyman supersede the low-lived stories and the coarse vulgarity of the boatswain's mate. If this appeal, however, is received with apathy, and treated with contempt, join with me, Mr. Urban, in calling upon the liberality of your friends to raise a private subscription for this laudable purpose. I earnestly beg your insertion of this, and let me hope, Mr. Urban, for the honour of the Church, that it will not be disregarded. E. I. C.

Mr. Urban, *April* 8.

AMONG the remains of military architecture which interest the traveller, and demand the investigation of the antiquary, is Brancepeth Castle, in the county of Durham. This irregular, but stately pile, (of which the annexed view is a very accurate representation,) owed its erection to the family of the Bulmers during the early part of the usurpation of Stephen, when, with a view of strengthening his own cause, he gave his Barons permission to build fortresses and embattle their mansions at their own choice.

By the marriage of Emma, heiress of the Bulmers, it came into the Nevills, the heads of which family several times appeared in arms against their Sovereigns, and thus placed their extensive possessions in jeopardy. Henry de Nevill assisted the confederate Barons against King John, but in the 17th of that King found it politic to give 100 marks for his restoration to favour, and to offer as a pledge of future fidelity this castle and two hostages. His sister after his death carried it to the Fitz-Maldreds, whose descendants thereupon took the name of Nevill, and were the ancestors of the renowned Earls of Westmoreland*. On their rebellion, in the time of Queen Elizabeth, this Castle and Lordship became vested in the Crown, but were sold by Charles I. to Lady Middleton and others: since which time they have passed into various hands.

Leland, the father of Antiquaries, noticing the building, says that it "is strongly set and builded, and hath two courtes of high building: there is a little mote, that hemmeth a great peace of the first court. In this court be three toures of logging, and three small *ad ornamentum*. The pleasure of the castle is in the second court; and, entering into it by a great toure, I saw in scochin in the fronte of it, a lion rampant. Some say that Rafe Nevill, the first Erle of Westmerland, builded much of this house, A.D. 1398. The Erle that now is, hath set a new peace of work to it." The principal court, or area, is of an octangular form; having the body of the castle on the south-west side. The entrance to the area on the north is defended by a gateway with two square towers; from which a wall and parapet extends east and west connecting with the castle. Between the latter and the gateway, on the east side, are two large square towers, communicating with the wall, with buttresses at each angle, having a small turret at their summits, sustained on corbels, open at the sides, but not in front. The main pile is very irregular; from the subsequent additions made to the original building, which appears to have consisted of four distinct quadrangular towers, similar to one just described, with buttresses and turrets. Various modern improvements have been made in the interior for domestic purposes; and several of the apartments are spacious, and handsomely fitted up. These improvements

* In the Church, which bears the marks of having been conventual, are numerous very interesting memorials to the first Nevill family and its branches.

were chiefly made by Wm. Russell, esq. who also created an ornamental green-house, and made several alterations in the pleasure grounds and park.

While in this neighbourhood I will mention a peculiarly interesting remain on Brandon Hill, about two miles north of the castle. It is a remarkable oblong tumulus or barrow, 120 paces in circumference at the base, and about 24 feet in perpendicular height. From this hill is also to be obtained in clear weather, a perfect view of no fewer than *eight castles and a vast range of country.* L. S.

Mr. Urban,

I SEND you a Letter of the celebrated Mrs. Montagu, one of the best epistolary correspondents that ever existed, and well known for her benevolence to the poor chimney-sweepers. An account of this accomplished and amiable Lady will be found in vol. LXX. p. 404, and of her husband Mr. E. Montagu in vol. LXXIV. p. 1090.

Yours, &c. A. H.

Copy of a Letter from Mrs. Montagu to Mrs. ——.

Dear Mad^m. *Sandford, near Newbury, Oct. 22.*

I find my letter into Buckingham^re had not the good fortune to get to your hands, but as I cannot permit an accident to deprive me of a pleasure you are so good as to allow me, I must renew our correspondence by a letter, which I hope will be more lucky than the last.

If I was to give you an account of my life and transactions, since I saw you, you w^d think I had been very idly busy. I spent about three months at Tunbridge, where we had a great deal of company. Every nation of the world contributed towards our crowd; every sect of religion, Jews and Gentiles; every order and rank of life was amongst us, so that the charms of variety were to be found as to the persons: but the amusements were still the same. Cards and gaming were the darling diversions, in which I never partake; so that I had a greater share of leisure than most people, and used to ride or go airing every day; and by that means did not lose those rural pleasures w^h I think are the most delightful of any; and as to society, I found some very agreeable people, who were not driven to cards for amusement; as if that, though this creation is so delightful, something was still wanting to human happiness, till a piece of spotted paper was invented as a supplement to it.

The situation of houses at the Wells is very pretty, the hills look very fine, and the buildings intermix'd with trees have a peculiar and romantic air. It has all the simplicity of a country village in appearance. The great inhabit cottages there. Ambition, pride, and luxury, are generally found in nobler edifices, but, I fear, a Tunbridge cottage often contains these mighty passions.

I found great benefits from the waters, which made me prolong my stay much beyond my first intention, and I cannot but own I was much tired of the place.

The accession of company is a lively representation of human life, one race succeeding another, faces and characters differing in something, but still the same passions, inclinations, virtues, and frailties: my long stay was a sort of old age: I saw my best friends go before me; but as in life, tho' the greatest pleasures are over, and most intimate friends gone, there is still something and somebody, for whom one w^d linger and tarry a little longer.

From Tunbridge I came to town, which I found more melancholy, and almost as solitary as a desert. I stayed but a few days, and then went into Huntingdonshire to Lady Sandwich *, where I spent the short time I could stay in the most agreeable manner. She was so good as to come herself with me to London. We lay one night on the road, on purpose to make a visit to Dr. Young †, who entertained us very agreeably. His house is the emblem of his mind, plain but elegant. He here entertains his friends genteelly, the poor liberally; is beloved and respected by all his neighbours, and his parishioners are not less edifyed by his example than his precepts: he lives up to his doctrine, and practises what he preaches. It gave me true joy of heart to see my old friend enjoy health and spirits, and all internal and external comforts. At no greater distance than 25 miles from

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* Edward Montagu, esq. the husband of the writer of this letter, was grandson of the first Earl of Sandwich.

† At Welwyn.

London, he is as great a hermit as if he was in the remotest part of the earth,

"And all the distant din the world can keep
Rolls o'er his grotto, and but sooths his sleep."

I believe this may be said with more truth of him than of his brother poet, who was not so detached from the world, nor had a spirit so purified from the dross of it; tho' I am sorry one who has wrote so well on mortality should be accused of not having lived up to the strictest rules of it. But we must make allowances for the envy of mankind, who are too apt to throw something into the other scale, where a person's merit and parts so much outweigh the usual portion; and let us remember that his doctrine cannot be invalidated by any contradiction his conduct could give it. The enemies of virtue think they do much, if they prove that there are few virtuous; but truth is unalterable, nor can the corruptions of custom destroy the real nature and constitution of things.

I did not forget your recommendation of Phalaris's Epistles; they gave me a great deal of pleasure: the character even of Phalaris has something noble in it. A contempt of art and treachery, a superiority to revenge in many instances make one griev'd he usurp'd an unjust power. The remorse and anxiety with which it was attended are good lessons. The letter of Democritus [Hippocritus] is very curious; one is glad of such an account of a philosopher, whose indignant mirth has rendered him famous for so many ages.

The letters of the great men of antiquity are very entertaining; one enters into their secret counsels, becomes in a manner their confidants; the familiarity one seems to acquire with them makes a greater impression, and gives a more intimate knowledge than one can have from history: there one sees the statesman and the warrior, but here the man; whatever improvements the moderns may boast of in elegance and delicacy of expression, in policy and arts of government, the strength of life and of letters does not subsist; the vigour of Nature seems to be worn out; mediocrity reigns in characters; the pre-eminence of virtue and wisdom, of military and civil merit, does not so appear in individuals. I am glad the race of warlike heroes is extinct. It may be said in excuse of their desire of conquest, that the only laudable additions to the riches and strength of a country, which are such as commerce can obtain, were not then to be had. Had commerce been then well known, and the situation of every country admitted it, patriotism had had a gentler beneficent task, carried out blessings as well as brought them home, and aggrandized its own country without desolating others.

I shall hope for the favour of a line when you have leisure, and that we shall correspond more frequently than we have done this summer, if the length does not terrify you. My sex is some apology for love of talking: but for once I will say a great deal in a few words, for it w^d require many to express its length, how much I am,

Dr Madam,

Y^r faithful and obed^t humble serv^t,

E. Montagu.

Mr. Urban, *April* 10.

THE following observations on some of the ancient Roman customs, may probably not be unacceptable to the readers of your agreeable and instructive Miscellany.

The custom which prevailed amongst the ancients of making votive offerings to their favourite Divinities, in order to procure themselves safe journeys by sea or land, or in token of their gratitude for preservation from some imminent danger, still exists in the Catholic countries of Europe; as the numerous Churches and Chapels in France, Spain, and Italy, amply testify. In the Church at Boulogne, for example, several pictures and models of ships are suspended from the walls near the altar, which have been presented as offerings to the Virgin Mary by the Captains of French trading vessels belonging to the port. These paintings represent the various perilous situations in which the ships and their crews have been placed during their respective voyages; and the dangers from which they suppose themselves to have been miraculously delivered through her influence. We may here trace a strong resemblance to the custom of the ancient Romans on similar occasions, such as their preservation from storms and shipwrecks, when it was usual for the saved mariners to hang up in the temple of Neptune their dripping garments, or pictures, or

some other token emblematic of the event, as grateful and propitiatory offerings to that Divinity. This custom is alluded to by Horace in the fifth Ode of his first Book:

——— "Me *tabulâ* sacer
Votivâ paries indicat *uvida*
Suspendisse potenti
Vestimenta maris Deo." 13—16*.

The same practice prevailed amongst the ancient Greeks, as mentioned by Robinson, in his Archæologia Græca.

Shipwrecked mariners were also formerly accustomed to carry about, and exhibit in public, painted representations of the calamities which had befallen them on the ocean, for the purpose of exciting the compassion and charity of their fellow-countrymen. Horace alludes to this custom in his Art of Poetry:

——— "Fortasse cupressum
Scis simulare: quid hoc, si *fractis enatat exspes*
Navibus, ære dato qui *pingitur?*" 19-20†.

Persius, in his Satires, has also referred to this practice:

"Men' moveat, quippe, et *cantet si naufragus, assem* [*pictum*
Protulerim? *cantas, cum fractâ te in trabe*
Ex humero portes." Sat. I. 88-90.

Thus translated by Sir William Drummond, in his version of Persius:

"What should we give? what alms? if *on the shore,* [*wore,*
While round his neck the pictur'd storm he
The shipwreck'd sailor, destitute of aid,
Sung as he begg'd, and jested as he pray'd."

It was likewise customary amongst the Romans, to have pictures drawn of certain events in their lives, which they bound themselves *by a vow* to consecrate to the Gods. Thus Horace, speaking of Lucilius, remarks,

"*Votivâ* pateat veluti descripta *tabellâ*
Vita senis." Satires, Book I. Sat. ii. 33.

The Gladiators were accustomed to suspend their arms in the temple of Hercules, their patron Divinity:

——— "Veianius, *armis Herculis ad postem fixis,* latet abditus agro;
Ne populum extremâ toties exoret arenâ."
Horace, B. I. Epist. i. 4-6‡.

In order to explain the last line of the preceding quotation, it should be stated that, in the fights of the gladiators, when one of them wounded his antagonist, he shouted "hoc habet," or "habet," *he has it.* The wounded combatant dropped his weapon, and advancing *to the edge of the arena*§, or stage of the amphitheatre, he supplicated the spectators. If he had fought well, the people saved him; if otherwise, or as they happened to be inclined, they turned down their thumbs, and he was slain. A ceremony in some measure similar to this, is observed at the Spanish bull-fights, with respect to the slaughtering of the bulls by the Matadores (see Hobhouse's notes on Childe Harold, canto IV. st. cxlii). The raising or compression of the thumbs was, among the Romans, the usual method of expressing approbation or disapprobation:

"Fautor *utroque* tuum *laudabit pollice* ludum."
Horace, B. I. Epist. xviii. 66.

When the Gladiators were dismissed from the stage, they were presented with a wooden foil called *rudis*, or the *foil of freedom.* Horace, speaking of himself as a worn-out gladiator, says, in his epistle to Mæcenas,

"Spectatum satis, et *donatum jam rude,* quæris,
Mæcenas, iterum antiquo me includere ludo."
B. I. Epist. i. 2-3.

The Romans were accustomed to hang up their arms in the temples of their Divinities, especially in those of Jupiter Capitolinus, and Mars:

——— "Denique sævam
Militiam puer, et Cantabrica bella tulisti
Sub duce, qui *templis Parthorum signa refixit.*"
Horace, B. I. Epist. xviii. 54-56.

* In a note on the above passage, is the following commentary, which illustrates and confirms the preceding observations. "Videmus autem *hodie* quosdam quoque pingere in tabulis suos casus, quos in mari passi sint, atque in fanis marinorum deorum ponere. Sunt autem qui *vestem* quoque ibi suspendunt, Diis eam consecrantes." Vet. Schol. B.

† "Notum est," says a commentator on this passage, "naufragos ad commovendam populi misericordiam infortunium suum tabellâ depictum humeris circumgestasse."

‡ "Gladiatores in tutelâ erant Herculis. Amphitheatres, vel sacella Herculis adjuncta, vel tota fuisse instar templorum Herculis. *Hic igitur figunt arma Gladiatores.*" Scholiast.

§ The *arena* was so called, because it was strewed with *sand*, to prevent its becoming slippery, and to absorb the blood of the combatants.

—— "Tua, Cæsar, ætas
Fruges et agris retulit uberes;
Et signa nostra restituit Jovi,
Direpta Parthorum superbis
Postibus." Horace, B. iv. Ode xiv. 4-8.

—— "*Signa ego Punicis*
Affixa delubris, et arma
Militibus sive cæde, dixit
Direptâ vidi."
Horace, B. iii. Ode v. 18-21;*.

"Nunc *arma*, defunctumque bello
Barbiton *hic paries habebit.*"
* * "*Hîc, hîc ponite lucida*
Funalia, et vectes, et arcus
Oppositis foribus minaces."
Hor. B. iii. Ode xxvi. 2-7 †.

"Quamvis *clypeo* Trojana *refixo* ‡
Tempora testatus, nihil ultra
Nervos atque cutem morti concesserat atræ."
Hor. B. i. Ode xxviii. 11-13.

Even in modern times it is customary to hang up in Cathedrals and Churches, the flags, banners, and arms which have been captured from the enemy in the course of warfare, as memorials and trophies of victory.

The sacred shields of the Romans were called *Ancilia*, one of which, according to tradition, having been sent from heaven, was a token of empire being established at Rome; and in order that it might not be stolen, Numa Pompilius caused eleven others to be forged exactly like it, and to be *kept in the temple of Mars.*

—— "Marsus et Appulus,
Anciliorum, nominis, et togæ
Oblitus, æternæque Vestæ,
Incolumi Jove, et urbe Româ."
Hor. B. iii. Ode v. 9.

The Romans were also in the habit of presenting their manuscripts to their divinities, especially to the Palatine Apollo, whose temple was the Augustan repository for the writings and effigies of men of genius:

"———— Beatus Fannius, ultro
Delatis capsis et imagine."
Horace, B. 1. Sat. iv. 31, 32.

The Pantheon at Rome, so denominated from being dedicated by the Romans to *all* the divinities of the heathen mythology, contained their statues, busts, and other ornaments of sculpture which were considered sacred. It has since been made the receptacle for the busts of distinguished men of modern times. This temple passed with little alteration from the pagan into the present worship, and so convenient were its niches for the Christian altar, that Michael Angelo, ever studious of ancient beauty, introduced their design as a model in the Catholic church. See Forsyth's Letters on Italy, Lord Byron's Childe Harold, canto iv. st. cxlvi. &c. and Hobhouse's Notes.

The Romans also placed in their temples statues of the various animals and objects connected by tradition or otherwise with the foundation of their city. The celebrated images of the wolf which suckled Romulus and Remus were kept, one in the temple of Romulus under the Palatine, and the other in the Capitol. The buildings of modern Sienna abound with images of the Roman wolf.

The Roman matrons were accustomed to carry their sick infants to the temple of Romulus; and after the worship of the founder of Rome was abandoned, to the church of St. Theodore erected on its site. The practice is continued to this day. L. R. F.

* "Templo Martis Ultoris, ad eam rem condito, illata signa ista Punica." Scholiast.

† "Notum est veteres, cùm artem aliquam dimitterent, instrumenta ejus artis Deo, in cujus tutelâ fuerant, suspendere consuevisse. In superiore templorum parte, parieteque australi, anathemata pendebant." Scholiast.

‡ Subintell. "*à templo.*"

FLY LEAVES.—No. XXXVII.

Mayster of the Game.

THE recreations of our ancestors gave a strong bias to the national character of aociety. Among those the diversion of hunting was often the most prominent, and often assimilated in its various pursuits to all the art, busy surprise, and cautious manœuvring of war, and therefore commended as a fit school of discipline for the aspiring soldier. Beyond a robust system of exercise the ancient character of this diversion is unknown to its present followers: nor has curiosity called forth, from its manuscript embryo, that amusing and valuable treatise, known under the above title, and attributed to the pen of Edmond de Langley, fifth son of Edward III., created Duke of York in 1385.

This treatise possesses considerable merit and novelty, giving personal importance to all the characters, from the prince to the peasant, by describing their respective duties as attached to

the chase. The following description of rewarding the hounds, is taken from "chap. xxxv., how the herte shulde be meved with the lymer, and ronne to and slayne with strength;" and differs from the French and English manner, as given in *the Noble Art of Venerie*, by George Gascoigne, 1575, 4to.

"Whanne the deere is down, and lith on the ton syde, than at erfte is tyme to blowe the deth, for it sholde neuere ben I blowe at harte huntynge til' the deere be on the ton syde and thenne sholde the houndes be coupled vp, and faste as man maye. On of the berners schulde encore hym, that is to saye tvrne his hornes to the erthewards and the throte vpwarde and slitte the skynne of the throot all enlonge the nekke, and kytte oute labeles on either syde of the skynne, the whiche schall hange still vpone the heede, for thys longeth to an herte slayne with strengthe. And elles nohte, and thenne sholde the hunter flere downe the skynne as fer as he maye. And then with a scharpe trenchoure kitte as thikke as he kan the flesche down to the nakke bone. And this don euery man stonde abrode and blowe the dethe and make a shorte abaye for to rewarde the houndes, and euery man haue a smale rodde in his honde to holde of the houndes that they schal the better abaye: and euery man blowe the deth that blowe maye, and as ofte as any hunter beginneth to blowe euery man schulde blowe forth the deth to make the better noyse and make the houndes the better know the hornes and abaye. And whan they haue abayed awhile let the houndes come to and ete the flesche to the harde bon fro afoore the schuldres righte to the heede for that is hure rewarde of ryhte; and thenne take hem fayre of and couple hem vp agayne. And thenne brynge to the lyinge and serue eche by hymselfe. And thenne sholde the lorde zif hym luste and elles the maister of the game, or zif he be absente, who so is grettest of the hunters blowe the pryse at the couplynge vp; and that sholde be blowe only of one of the forsaide and of name. Natheles hit is to wit that zif the lorde be noht come sone ynohgh to the abaye whil the deer is on lyue, they oughte to holde the abaye as longe as they maye, with oute rebukynge of the houndes, to abyde the lorde. And zif the lorde abyde to longe anoon as the deere is spayed, and layde on that on syde, er they do ought elles, the measter of the game, or which of hors-men that buth there at the deth, sholden worthe vp on hors and euery man drawe his waye blowynge the deth, til on of hem haue mette with hym, other harde of hym, and brouhte hym thider. And zif ze may not mete with hym, and that they haue worde that he is gon home they oughte to come agayne, and do who so is grettist maister, as thy lorde shulde do, zif he were there. And rizhte so shulde they do to the maister of the game in the lordes absence. But also zif the lord be there all things shulde be do of abaye and rewardynge as byfore is sayde: and thenne he schulde charge whan hym silfe luste to vndo the deere, zif the houndes schulde not be enquyrteyde thereon, for zif they schulde ther nedeth no more but the caboche his heed: all the ouer jawes stille ther on and the labeles forsaide, and thenne hilde hym and lay the skyn vpon & leye the heed at the skynnes ende righte afore the shulders, and whan the houndes buth thus enquirreyed the lymers sholde haue bothe sholdres for theire rightes, and elles thay schul noht haue but the eeres and the brayne, whereof they shul be serued the hartes heed liggynge vnder thare feet. But on that other syde zif the lorde wole haue the deer vndon, he that he biddeth as byforne is saide shulde vndo hym the moost wode manly and clenly that he kan. And ne wondreth zou noght though I sey wod manly, for it is a poynte of wode man crafte; and though it be wel sutynge to an hunter for to done cannie hit neuere the latte hit longith more to wodeman craft than to hunters and therfore as of the manere how he shulde be vndo, I passe ouer lightly, for ther is no wodeman, nor good hunter in Engelond that they ne kan do hit wel ynogh, and wel better than I can teche hem. Neuertheles whan so is that the panche is taken oute clene and hool, and the small gottes, one of the gromes chace chiens sholde take the panche and go to the next water with all and slitte hit and caste oute the filthe and wasche hit clene, that no filthe be abyde ther inne and thenne brynge hit azen and kutte hit in small gobettes in the bloode that shulde be kepte in the skyn and the longes with all, zif they bee hoot and elles noht. And all the small guttes

withall and brede broke ther amonge after that the houndes be fewe or fele. And all this turned and medled togedir amonge the blode til hit be well enbrowed in the blode and thanne loke whare as moche plak of grene is, and thedir bere all this vpon the skynne with as much blode as may be saued, and ther laye it and spred the skynne thervpon the hyer syde vpwarde and laye the heede and the visage forewarde at the skynnes ende of the nekke. And thenne the lorde sholde take a faire small rodde in his honde, the whiche on of the zemen or on of the gromes, shulde kutte for hym, and the maister of the game, and other, and the sergeaunte, and eche of the zemen at hors, and other, and thenne the lorde shulde take vp the hartes heede by the righte syde bytwene the fureal and the fourche, or troche, whether that he bere, and the maister of the game the lefte syde, in the same wyse and holde the heed vpryghte, and that the nose touche the erthe, and thenne euery man that is there safe the berners on foot, and the chace chiens and the lymmers, the whiche schulde be with hure houndes and awayte vpon hem in a faire greene there, as ys a colde shadwe [shade] sholde stond a fronte in ayther syde the heede, with roddes that noon hounds come aboute, nor on the sydes, but that all stonde afore. And whanne this is redy the maister of the game, or the sergeaunt sholde crye skilfully lowde *dedow:* and thanne halowe euery whight and euery hunter blowe the deth, when the houndes be come and abayeth the heed the berners shulde pulle of the couples as fast as they mowen and when the lord thinketh that the abaye hath lasted long ynough the maister of the game sholde pulle awaye the heede and one shulde be redy behynde to pulle away the skynne, and lat the hounde come to the rewarde. And thenne schulde the lorde and the maister of the game, and all the hunters stonde a room all aboute the rewarde and blowe the deth and as ofte as any of hem begynneth euery man schulde bere hym felawschyp, til the houndes be wel rewarded and that thay have noht lefte. And rizhte thus shal be do whanne the houndes schal be enquireyed of the hool deere, and whenne there is noht lefte thenne sholde the lorde, zif hym luste, and elles the maister of the game, or in his absence who so is grettest next hym, shulde strake in this wise that is to saye blowe iiij moot, and stynte nohte halfe an aue marie while; and blowe other iiij moot a litil lenger than the firste iiij, and thus sholbe na wyht strake but when the herte is slayne with strengthe. And whanne oon of the forseide hath thus blowen, thenne the gromes couple vp the houndes and drawe homewarde faire and softe; and all the remanent of the hunters schuldon strake in this wise, *trut, trororow, trororow,* and iiij moot, with all of on lengthe, nohte to longe nor to shorte. And other wise shulde non harte hunter strake for thenne forth til they go to bedde. And thus shulde the berners on fote and the groomes lede hoom the houndes and sende afore that the kenele be clene, and the trogh filled with clene watir and theire couche renewed with fresche strawe, and the maister of the game and the sergeaunte and the zemen at hors, shulde comen home and blowe the mene at the halle dore, or at the celer door, as I shal zow deuyse: firste the maister, or who is grettest next hym shal begynne and blowe iij moot allone, and at the iiij moot the remenaunt of the foresaide shulde blowe with hym and beware that non blowe longer than other: and after the iiij moot euene forthwith they shul blow ij recopes as thus, *trut, trut, trorororowe:* and that they be avisde fro the tyme that they falle in to blowe togyder that none of hem begynne aforne other, nor ende aftir othere. Zif hit bee the firste herte slayne with strengthe in the seson, or the laste, the sergeaunt and the zemen shul go on theire offyces bihalf and ax theyre fees, of the whiche I reporte me to the olde statutes and custumes of the kynges hous. And this dothe, maister of the game oughte to speke to the officers that all the hunters soper bee wel ordeyned, and that they drynke non ale for no thinge but all wyne that nyghte, for the good and the grete laboure that they haue hadde for the lordes game and disporte, and for the exploit and makynge of the houndes, and also that they maye the more mirily and gladly telle what eche of hem hath done of all the daye and which houndes haue best ronne and boldlyest."

Alauntz, or Mastiff.

Chaucer, in the Knight's Tale, describes "the grete king of Trace, as

"About his char there wenten white *alauns*,
Twenty and mo, as gret as any stere,
To hunten at the leon, or the dere,
And folwed him with mosel fast y bound,
Colered with gold and torettes filed round."

The alauntz is an animal to which the compiler of the Master of the Game has devoted chapter xvi. "of the Alauntz and of his nature," to describe his character and different kinds: as 'gentil,' 'ventreres,' and 'buchery.' —"They that bee gentele schul bee made and schape lyke a hounde euene of all thinges, safe of the hede whiche schulde bee grete and shorte, and though ther bee Alauntz of all hues, the verrey hue of the good alauntz and that is moste comyne shulde be white with a blake spotte aboute the eeres; small then and white stondynge eeres and sharpe aboue. Men schulde teche alauntz better and to bee of better customes than any other beestes for he is better schape and strenger for to do harme than any other beest. And also comunly alauntz buth sturdy of hir owne nature and haue noghe so good wit as many other houndes haue: For yf a man prikke an hors, the alauntz wil gladly renne and byte the hors; also they renneth to oxen and to schepe and to swyne and to all other beestes; or to men; or to other houndes. For men haue sey alauntz sle his maister, and in all maner wise alauntz buth inly fel and yuel vndirstondynge, and more foolyche and more sturdy than any other manere of houndes. And ben neuere that wel condicyoned aud good. For a good alauntz shulde renne also faste as a greyhounde and any beeste that he maye come to he schulde holde well with his sesoures and noghte leue hit. For an alauntz of his nature holdith faste his bitynge then schulde iij grey houndes the best that any man maye finde, and therfore it is the best hounde for to holde and for to nyme all manere beestes and holde myghteliche. And when he is wel condicioned and perfitliche men holde that he is good among all other houndes: but men fyndith but fewe that beth perfite. A good alauntz schulde loue his maister and folowe hym and helpe hym in all caas and what thinge his maister wolde hym comande. A good alaunt schul go faste and bee hardy to nyme lale manere beestes with oute tarrynge and holde faste and noghte leue hir and wel condicyoned and wel at his maister's comaund and whenne he is suche men holde as y haue ysaide that he is on the good hounde that may be for to take all manere of beestes. That other nature of alauntz is cleped ventreres. Almost they bee schape as a grey hound of ful schap. They haue grete heedes, grete hyppes, and grete eres and with suyche men helpith hem wel at baitynge of the bole and all huntynge of the wilde bore: for they holde faste of hir nature but they beth heuy and foule and buth slayne with the wylde boor or with the boke; and it is noht ful grete loste. And whan they may ouertake a beste, they bitith and holdeth him stille; but by hem selfe thei schulde neuere holde the beast: but gif greyhoundes were with them for to make the best tarye. That other nature of alauntz of bocherye is suyche as ze may aldaye see in good townes that beth cald grete bocher dogges; the whych bochers holdith for to helpe hem to bringe her beestes that they biyth in the contre for zif an ox a striped fro the bochers that ledeth hym his hounde wolde goe take and holde hym in to the tyme that his maister were ycome and schulde helpe hym to brynge hym ageyne to the toun. They buth of litil coste for they etith the foule thinges in the bochere, and also they kepith hur maister's hous. They buth good good for the baytinge of the booke and huntynge of the wilde boor, whether it bee wit greyhoundes at the tristre, or with rennynge houndes at the baye withinne the couert. For whan a wylde boor is in a stronge hat of wode, perauenture of all the daye he wolde not voyde thennes for the rennynge houndes; and whenne men lat suche mastyfs renne at the boor, thai taketh hem in the thykke speis and make some man sle hym; or they make hym come 'ouzte of the strengthe that he ne schal abyde nought longe at a bayes." EU. HOOD.

ON FREE TRADE, *as applied to the United Kingdom, and especially as it affects the shipping interest.*

IT may be necessary in the first place to take a slight retrospect of the state of the country, previous to commencing the system of free trade.

The General Peace left us with an enormous debt, a depreciated currency (in which the debt had been contracted), a very heavy expenditure, and consequently a great weight of taxes, direct and indirect. Immediately after the peace, the Corn Bill was passed, in order to *protect the agricultural interest.* Within about two years the Bill for enforcing the return to Cash payments was passed. Two measures certainly of a very opposite tendency.

For a great number of years duties for the sake of encouraging and protecting our manufactures had existed, and more particularly for our shipping. About 1820, from the fear of being undersold in foreign markets, or in the hope of extending our external commerce, it was determined to depart from the old system. Now conceding that the old system was an evil, it must be admitted that before applying a remedy to an evil of great magnitude, and of long existence, the utmost circumspection is necessary, or it is not unlikely that our remedy may prove an aggravation of the evil. So the system of Free Trade, although excellent in the abstract, may not be suitable for us without some preliminary steps, that will place us now upon an equality with the cheap nations of the continent, or the consequences must be, in spite of capital, machinery, or superior industry, that we must be undersold in our home market. That the Government are of this opinion is obvious by their levying protecting duties on almost all imports that compete with our own manufactures.* Until within 6 or 7 years, the Government encouraged, by every means in their power, the Shipping of this country, and even at the present are verbally desirous of keeping it up. It has however, been determined to try if the Shipping cannot support themselves without any protection; hitherto the plan has not produced very flattering results, and it is to be feared, unless some protection is granted, or considerable relief afforded them by taking off their burthens here, that our mercantile navy will dwindle to a condition, alarming to all who consider the naval preponderance of the country of any importance. If it is intended that our Colonies shall be preserved, and our supremacy on the seas be maintained, an extensive mercantile marine is indispensable, which must be profitably employed, or those who have embarked their capitals therein, will gradually withdraw them from it. It should be borne in mind that the Navy of France has increased since the peace to about 50 sail of the line, as many frigates, besides small craft; and that the Government is encouraging the increase of the Merchant Shipping by every means in their power. The Merchant Shipping of the United States (the power whom we have most reason to fear) is now nearly equal in tonnage to our own at the commencement of 1792.

In order that our Shipping may successfully compete with those of the Northern States of Europe, it will be necessary to place them upon a footing approaching to equality. Superior skill and industry may obviate a slight disparity, but not such a disparity as the following statements will show.

The cost of Ship-building in Prussia is from 240 to 260 florins (12*l.* to 13*l.* sterling) per last—the Prussian last, which is equal to 1 and 2-5ths tons of British register, including the rigging. Contracts have been made this year for building ships, at 115 to 150 florins, or 5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 10*s.* sterling per last, without rigging.—*Jacob's Report.*

This is equal to 4*l.* 15*s.* per register ton; if completely rigged 8*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* 6*s.* The British-built ship costs, without rigging, 9*l.* to 12*l.* per ton; with rigging 14*l.* to 16*l.* per ton.

The expences of a Prussian three-masted ship of 414 lasts (580 tons), on a voyage to England for three months, are as follow.

Captain	£13	10	0
Mate	8	2	0
Carpenter	6	1	6
Boatswain	4	19	0
6 Seamen	24	6	0
4 ditto	12	3	0
5 half ditto	10	2	6
Cabin Boy	2	0	6
Provisions	39	19	11
	£121	4	5

The expences of a British ship complete for three months are as follow.

Master, with cabin expences	£31	10	0
Mate	15	0	0
Carpenter	13	10	0
12 Seamen	90	0	0
5 Boys averaging	15	0	0
Provisions	115	0	0
	£280	0	0

* Mr. Huskisson's speech on the Shipping interest, p. 49, admits the principle.

Whence it appears that the necessary provisions and wages of a foreign ship amount only to 121*l.* 4*s.* 5*d.*, while the requisite expenditure to procure the same for an English ship amounts to no less than 280*l.*, without taking into consideration the difference of capital invested (which is more than double), and the increased amount of interest, insurance, and other charges.

A partial relief may be given to the British ship-owner, by taking off the duties upon foreign timber, hemp, flax, &c.; but to put him upon a footing of equality with foreigners, our taxation must be considerably reduced, and our corn laws abolished.* Without these two measures, all attempts at establishing a system of free trade and reciprocity will be nugatory; individuals may be injured, nay they have been injured, to a great extent, but the benefit to the community is as a drop of water in the sea; indeed it will be difficult for the thick-and-thin advocates for free trade, to shew by evidence or by argument, "in what respect the condition of the body of the people is improved by the new measures; has the poor man a greater command over the necessaries or comforts of life than he had before 1820?"

Of the evil inflicted upon individuals there is unfortunately no doubt. Since the removal of the protecting duties in favour of our own Shipping, the foreigners have increased. Whether they will finally thrust us out of the Northern trade, time only can show; but judging by the past our prospect is gloomy indeed. If a certain portion of British shipping is to be sacrificed, a portion of the tradesmen depending upon them will suffer in proportion, and where are men to look for employment in this over-peopled country? Much has been said of the great increase in tonnage during 1825; but it has been satisfactorily proved, that it has been much exaggerated.

When examining the effects of the Reciprocity system, it has been the practice with some, in order to blink the question, to mix up the Colonial and Coasting with the Foreign trade; this is a fallacy:—if we wish to know whether our Foreign trade has relatively increased or diminished, let it be tried alone, and the foreigners will be found to be the sole gainers by the change.

* * *

In short, if it is intended to apply the system of Free Trade to this country generally, reduce its burthens to something like an equality with others;—if it is intended to apply it to a par-

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* The following Table shews the Population, Revenue, Public Debt, and proportion of Burthen each country imposes on its inhabitants.

Countries.	Population.	Revenue.	Public Debt.	Burthen per head per ann. £.	s.	d.
		Pounds sterling.	*Pounds sterling.*			
Sweden	2,400,000 (1815)	1,140,000	1,387,500 (1819)	0	9	6
Norway	900,000 (1819)	300,000 (1819)	10,000 in annuities per ann.	0	6	8
Denmark	1,700,000	1,700,000	10,000,000	1	0	0
Prussia	10,536,571 (1817)	7,520,000	26,000,000 (1819)	0	14	3
France	30,000,000	35,000,000	200,000,000	1	3	4
United States	11,300,000 (1826)	3,000,000	19,800,000 (1824)	0	9	4
England	22,700,000	70,000,000	800,000,000	3	1	8

The public debt of Sweden has been reduced, since 1813, 250,000*l.* and will be redeemed in 1833.

The debt of Prussia is both funded and floating. In 1819 the revenue exceeded the expenditure by about a million sterling.

The revenue of France includes the provincial rates, and expence of collection.

The expenditure of the separate States of the United States is about a dollar per head, which is included in the 9*s.* 4*d.* charged in the table: the present expenditure is estimated at 2,314,000*l.* which will make the pressure 8*s.* 2*d.* per head. The debt is reduced to 16,000,000*l.*

The revenue of England includes the expence of collection and parochial rate, but takes no notice of innumerable direct and indirect burthens.

The burthen per head in England alone (leaving out Scotland and Ireland), is about 5*l.*

ticular branch, reduce the particular burthens of that branch: as respects Shipping, allow the British ship-owner to buy his ship and cargo duty free where he pleases; to get his men where he pleases; or give him the same protection as the agriculturalist, and he can ask no more, nor will he fear competition.

* * *

If it is the intention of the authors and supporters of the new measures, to induce a crisis which may bring about a sweeping change that they dare not now propose, that effect may be produced at last; but the most powerful interests will defend themselves the longest, and thousands will previously be involved in ruin.

Mr. Urban, *April*, 18.

In your last Number (p. 214), Clericus asserts, that in his former letter he had fallen into neither of the two errors with which I had charged him. The first of these errors was, speaking of the Apocrypha as a whole, and thereby implying that all its parts possessed an equal authority. Now even the language which he has quoted from his former letter for this purpose, so far from containing the least intimation that the writer recognised any distinction in the several parts of the Apocrypha, seems clearly to preclude all distinctions by its generality; and surely no one ought to be blamed for not attributing to him what his language seemed to preclude; and what, till his late avowal to the contrary, it could not be presumed that he entertained.

With regard to the second error, that the *bare* quoting any writing in the New Testament, even without the ascription of Divine authority to it, stamps such an authority on the writing quoted,—he again adduces the correspondence between 2 Book of Esdras, i. 32, and Luke xi. 49; in which latter it appears he is of opinion that such an ascription of Divine authority really exists. His words are, "that Christ here refers to *some* sacred authority that exists anterior to his speaking, is evident; and where, except in the following passage, can P. O. find that authority?" Now I do not find that any of the Commentators regard the phraseology in St. Luke, "therefore also said the wisdom of God, I will send them Prophets," as a quotation from any anterior writing; but either tacitly admit, or else expressly assert, that by the phrase "the wisdom of God," our Lord intended to designate himself, according to the parallel passage of St. Matthew's Gospel, xxiii. 34, where the language simply is, "Behold, I send unto you Prophets." But even admitting this to be a quotation of such a nature as Clericus contends, I really am surprised at being challenged as to where I can find "some sacred authority, that existed anterior" to our Lord's time, and to which he might here refer; since the least consultation of the Commentators would, without any trouble, have referred Clericus to 2 Chron. xxiv. 19, "Yet he sent Prophets to them, to bring them again unto the Lord:" to which (supposing it to be a quotation) the whole connection shows, that our Lord here refers. For the passage in St. Luke, "therefore, also, said the wisdom of God, I will send them prophets," occurs in close connection with the requirement of "all the righteous blood, which was shed from the foundation of the world;" from the blood of Abel, the first-recorded martyr, to the blood of Zechariah, the last-recorded martyr; the shedding of which is narrated in this chapter of the Book of Chronicles. A single point of dissimilarity is, that he is called in the Old Testament "the Son of Jehoida," and in the New, "the Son of Barachiah." A double name, however, is not unfrequent in the Scriptures, when the two names are of a similar meaning, or the word Jehovah occurs in one of them; both which circumstances apply here. That the same identical Zechariah is intended, is evident; as being the last-recorded martyr of the Old Testament, the scene of his death being the same, *viz.* "in the court of the house of the Lord," answering to the phrase "between the Temple *(Sanctuary)* and the altar;" and his martyrdom, and dying words agreeing with the whole scope of our Saviour's design in the allusion, for "when he died, he said, the Lord look upon it, and requite it." The order too, of the leading ideas, is the same; for both in our Lord's declaration, and in this narrative from the Old Testament, we have, *first*, the sending of the Prophets; and, *then*, their martyrdom and the requirement of their blood.

The reason why I did not, in my last communication, bring forward *this correspondence* was, that I thought it perfectly unnecessary; since most of the Commentators, or the marginal references, would have pointed it out; but chiefly because, after intimating the general opinion that this Second Book of Esdras was written *subsequently* to the Gospels, I thought that no one could possibly refuse to see as a necessary consequence, that it could derive no authority from any correspondence to them, till this Book had *first* been proved *anterior to the Gospels;* in short, till it had been shown that the Gospels were taken from the Second Book of Esdras, and not the Second Book of Esdras from the Gospels. Accordingly, I intimated the extreme infelicity with which Clericus had selected this particular Book of the Apocrypha for the commencement of his operations. The preface to it, in D'Oyly and Mant's Bible, speaks of its naming Jesus Christ in express terms (see cap. vii. 28, 29) as a mark of its *posteriority;* and treats the lofty pretensions of its author to inspiration, with absolute contempt Its exclusion from the Canon by the Church of Rome, and from the Calendar of Lessons by our own Church, shows the suspicious light in which all parties have viewed it.

In the remarks I have here offered on the Letter of Clericus, I have laboured under a considerable difficulty. Whether there be a want of clearness in that gentleman's mode of expression, or in my own powers of comprehension, I shall not presume to decide; but I must confess myself unable to determine, whether he is contending for the propriety only of binding up the Apocrypha with the Bible; but still, under the degrading mark of Apocryphal, by an appropriate title, as at present; or that it should be admitted (as by the Papists) to be intermingled among the Canonical Books without distinction, or at least some parts of it be esteemed as of equal authority with them. His language is, "They contain, if I mistake not, more claims to a Divine character than their impugners are aware of." "No one would more rejoice than myself, to see *discreetly* removed from the coverings of the really inspired word, every extraneous and doubtful portion that may have obtained an unauthorized possession there." Since I know of no *medium* in authority between Divine and human, between inspiration and no inspiration, I can attach no meaning to this way of speaking, but that some parts at least of these Books, in consequence of their claims to a Divine character (which can mean nothing else than *inspiration*), are an intrinsic and undoubted portion of the inspired Canon. Should Clericus, after all, only intend the propriety of continuing them within "the coverings" of the Bible, under a separate title as at present, I do not wish to dispute such a subject, because there can be no more objection against this, than against binding up the Prayer Book, or any other pious and useful work, with the Books of Scripture; and because such a mere arbitrary juxtaposition cannot diminish the inspiration of the sacred volume, or confer either the whole or *any part* of its authority upon such writings. But I must protest against the use of language in contending for such a custom, which confounds the mere "coverings" of the Bible with the Canon of Holy Scripture; lest for so unimportant a point, we should endanger the very foundations of the Reformation; which "sweepingly," yet "discreetly," and I trust for ever, removed from the Rule of Faith every thing "extraneous and doubtful."

Clericus says, his *orthodoxy* is as good as mine. I beg to decline all such comparisons. But as my design has merely been to guard against any departure from the simplicity, either in doctrine or expression, of our VIth Article, I must still subscribe myself, and I hope without offence,

PRESBYTER ORTHODOXUS.

MR. URBAN, *Coventry, March 22.*

ABOUT the year 1793, several interesting Letters were published in the Gent.'s Magazine, respecting St. Mary's Hall, by Mr. Gough, Mr. Carter, &c. The particulars which I have now sent you, I have endeavoured to keep distinct from those communications, although I have lately embodied the whole into a small publication.

This venerable Hall having undergone a variety of improvements, under the judicious direction of our present mayor, Jas. Weare, Esq., I have been induced to send you the following detailed account, which not only com-

prises the remarks of former writers, but is also the result of a recent personal inspection of the fabric.

The magnificent St. Mary's Hall stands a little south of St. Michael's Church, and formerly belonged to the master, brothers, and sisters, of St. Mary's, or Trinity Gild. The site, as appears from an ancient roll, dated 1502-3 (now in my possession), was originally the property of Guy de Tylbroke, an early vicar of St. Michael's Church, who enjoined his successors, Wm. Colle, and other members of the Gild, to pay a rent-charge of 6s. annually, to the Benedictine Monastery in Coventry.

A license for founding this Gild was granted by Edward III. in 1340, and a Hall for the necessary meetings of this Institution was immediately erected; the entrance, door-way, kitchens, and other parts of which structure still remain. After the above period, the Gilds of the Holy Trinity, St. John the Baptist, and St. Katherine, were united to that of St. Mary. The annual Master sat next to the Mayor at all public meetings, and the ancient carved chair, still remaining in the Hall, is supposed to have been used for that purpose. The Society had also the power of appointing a public fair. It was at this period when the magnificent Hall was erected. So great was the reputation of this united Gild, which then bore the name of the Trinity, that, says Sir W. Dugdale; Kings, with many of the principal Nobility, Bishops, &c. of those times, thought it no dishonour to be admitted members of the fraternity. In 1344, Edward, called the Black Prince, was elected a Brother of Trinity Gild; and in 1379, among many other distinguished names, occur those of the King and Prince of Wales.

At the Survey which was taken in 1545, by order of Henry VIII. the revenue of all the lands belonging to this Gild amounted to £111. 13*s.* 8*d.* out of which various salaries were paid to priests, &c. In 1552, all the lands and possessions, belonging to the Gilds and Chantries, were purchased from the Crown by the Mayor, &c. of this city, for the sum of £1,315 1*s.* 8*d.*

I will not too greatly extend this communication, by describing the numerous royal entertainments given in St. Mary's Hall, or by recounting the various historical events connected with it, but shall at once proceed to describe the recent alterations.

To begin with the Oriel. This window has been taken down, and rebuilt in a handsome and substantial manner. Some ancient quarries, bearing several letters and paintings of arms (which were discovered under the Duke of Northumberland's monument, when it was removed from the bottom of the Hall), served in part for the new floor. A side-board, of ancient English oak, in the front of which is a variety of carvings, viz. two figures, elephant and castle, a rose, &c. was then made with great taste, and placed in this recess. The oak ceiling has been carefully replaced, and the window filled with ground glass, and labels or scrolls, containing the names of benefactors to the city of Coventry. In the centre, are the names of Leofric and Godiva, which are rendered extremely conspicuous by broad yellow borders. The following names also appear:

Henry II., Henry III., Ranulf Blundeville, Roger Montalt, Edward I., Queen Isabel, Edward III., Edward the Black Prince, Richard II., Henry VI., Queen Margaret, Thomas Bond, Thomas Wheatley, William Ford, William Pisford, Thomas Jesson, Sir William Hollis, Sir Thomas White, Henry VIII., John Hales, John Dudley, Duke of Northumberland.

The ancient pannelled wainscots on the east and west sides, on which were painted the ornamental inscriptions, arms, &c. in 1581, have been removed; and the same inscriptions, arms, &c. have been copied with scrupulous exactness on the walls, by an artist of celebrity, Mr. Wm. Finley. The decorations in the old Council-chamber were designed and executed by this gentleman; as were also the drawings for the stained glass, both in repairing the old, and fitting up the new windows in the Hall. The whole of the stained glass in the east and west windows, and the Old Council-chamber, have been restored and replaced by Mr. C. Pemberton, of Birmingham. The delicacy of execution, and the brilliancy of the various parts and colours of these beautiful windows, deserve great praise. In each compartment in the different windows is a gothic canopy, and ornamented pillars. In the upper compartments all the figures have been carefully repaired and

restored from the ancient glass. The lower compartments, filled with new stained glass, contain the names of the Mayor and Aldermen, each in a shield, surmounted by a helmet, and placed beneath the Ward to which he belongs, with a Latin inscription.

In the upper compartment of the west window, adjoining the Oriel, is a full-length figure of *Will'm Beauchamp, D'n's Bergavenny*, fourth son of Thomas Beauchamp, third Earl of Warwick, who died in 1411. He is represented in a purple habit, with a hood of crimson. In the opposite compartment is his wife Johanna, daughter and co-heiress of Richard Fitz Alan, Earl of Arundel. She is dressed in a purple gown, with a crimson mantle lined with ermine, and her arms inscribed, *et Johanna uxor eius.* In the lower compartments are, Bishop Street Ward, James Weare, Esq. Mayor.—*Honeste egi.* 1824; and Cross Cheaping Ward, Samuel Whitwell, Esq.—*Suaviter et fortiter.* 1800.

In the first upper compartment of the west centre window is the figure of John Burghill, Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in 1399, with a mitre and crosier, and an embroidered mantle lined with green. The following inscription is round a shield containing his arms: *D'n's Johannes Burghill ep'i Cove't' & Lich'.* In the opposite compartment is Richard Crosby, Prior of Coventry from 1399 to 1436, mitred, holding in his right hand a clasped book, and in his left a crosier, and dressed in a long blue gown. Round a shield is *Ricardus Crosbie prior ecclesie Cath' Cove'tr'.* Beneath Bishop Burghill is the motto of the Black Prince, *Ich Dien*, in a scroll, and a shield containing his crest or plume. The word *Cressy*, and date 1346, show that he fought the battle at that place in that place. In the opposite lower compartment, are the words *Camera Principis*, and the City Arms; and beneath, the word *Incorporated* 1343.

In the opposite window on the west side, first compartment, is a Mayor of Coventry, with a venerable beard, red cap and robe over a blue dress, with the inscription *Robertus Schypley*, round a shield, with R. S. in the centre, and a merchant's mark between. He was Mayor in 1402, and again in 1415. In the opposite compartment is a similar figure of a Mayor, without an inscription. Beneath are, Spon Street Ward, Samuel Vale, Esq.—*Probitas verus honos.* 1811; and Smithford Street Ward, a Knight's helmet, Sir Skears Rew, Knt.—*Fama semper vivit.* 1815.

In the compartments of the lower east window are figures of *Will'm' Whychurch*, Mayor in 1400, and *Richard Scharpe*, Mayor in 1432. The four Mayors, whose effigies are in the windows, were probably contributors and assistants in the erecting of St. Mary's Hall, and were certainly members of the Gild. Beneath are, Earl Street Ward, John Clarke, Esq.—*Aliter quam sperabam.* 1817; and Broad Gate Ward, William Perkins, Esq.—*Honor et honestas.* 1819.

In the first upper compartment of the centre east window, is a figure, repaired and restored, with this inscription, *Thomas Arundell, Archiep' Cantuar'.* In the corresponding compartment is the figure of a Bishop, and beneath, round a shield, *Rogerus Walden, Ep's London'* (1404). In the lower compartments, Much Park Street Ward, William Carter, Esq.—*Res non verba.* 1824; and, Bayley Lane Ward, William Whittem, Esq.—*Vive et vivat.* 1824.

In the first east window, near to the Mayoress's Parlour, in the first upper compartment, is a restored whole-length figure of *Ricardus Comes de Warwici*, who died in 1439, with his arms below. In the second upper compartment is his second wife, *Isabella Comitissa de Warwici.* Beneath the Earl is, Gosford Street Ward, James Weare, Esq. and in a scroll, the motto, *Honeste egi.* 1824. In the other lower compartment is Jordan Well Ward, Nathaniel Merridew, Esq. —*Equabiliter et diligenter.* 1824.

These figures are supposed to have been originally executed by John Thornton, painter and glass-stainer, of Coventry, a man of great merit, being the same person who executed the great eastern window of York Minster, between 1405 and 1407.

Below the north window is a piece of tapestry, the dimensions of which are 30 feet in length, and 10 feet in height, and divided into six compartments, three in the first tier, and three in the upper tier. This tapestry, which has lately been thoroughly cleansed, and re-hung with the greatest care, contains, in the whole, upwards of eighty figures, or heads. The colours, though

somewhat faded, are still beautiful, and the general effect impressive. In the first left hand compartment is Henry VI., with several of his principal nobility*. Henry is devotionally on his knees, and before him is a covered table, whereon lie his crown and a missal. He wears on his head a cap of crimson velvet, adorned with a button or jewel. His gown is of a sky-blue colour, richly embroidered with gold; and round his neck hangs a very large gold chain. Behind the king is Cardinal Beaufort, kneeling; and the figure behind, in a green dress, holding a gold coin in his hand, is supposed to be the King's Almoner. Another figure is conjectured to represent John Viscount Beaumont, K. G. Earl of Boulogne, Constable and Lord High Chamberlain of England, who bore the arms of Coventry on his crest, and who was killed at the battle of Northampton, in 1460. He is dressed in a coat of cloth of gold, fringed with silver, and gown of light-blue colour, bordered with pink. The cap on his head is similar to the King's, but without a button; he has also an highly embroidered sachel hanging to his girdle. The rest of the personages are standing, among whom we may readily point out the good Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, standing behind the King's back, with a book in his hand; he has a long beard, and a button or jewel in his cap, with a brown dress, and his neck decorated with a gold chain. The dresses principally shew a vestment next the body depending on the knees, and a robe, with large sleeves worn over it. The shoes are long-quartered. The caps are small and flat, with their brims notched. The cut of the hair of the several portraits is much varied; and the beards of Duke Humphrey and another principal character are left to flow to an unusual length. Each figure has his neck bare; and just above the collar of the under-garment something like linen appears. From Henry's crown are diverging those bows, with globe and cross, which were first introduced in his reign.

In the second compartment, in the first tier, is St. Mary in glory, surrounded by angels, with the moon under her feet, which is supported by an angel also. In the compartment above, the scene is continued, where we see the heavens opened, and filled with angels arranged round the celestial throne.

In the third compartment, on the first tier, we see Margaret, Henry's consort, who is richly habited. There is a great spirit in the countenance, though injured by having been mended at the corner of the mouth. Her crowned head-dress, and veil studded with pearls, is both rich and elegant. Her gown is cloth of gold. Her attitude somewhat low, as if kneeling on a bench, with both hands joined in prayer, before a covered table, on which is seen a missal. Slender waists, it appears, were then in fashion. The lady near the Queen is called the Duchess of Buckingham. The rest of this assemblage are wholly unknown. The dresses of these ladies are a robe, tight on the body, with wide flowing sleeves, their necks bare, and on those of the Queen, the Duchess, and three others, are gold chains. The covering to their heads is peculiarly graceful. The tier above shews many female Saints, who, we may conclude, with the corresponding male Saints on the other side of the tapestry, were the heavenly patrons of the principal persons in the compartments below them.

A brass plate, erected in 1571, with an ornamental border in the Anglo-Italian stile of Elizabeth, and containing a grant of the Duke of Northumberland of pasturage to the inhabitants of Coventry, was in 1826 fastened to the wall of the recess, leading from the Hall into the Mayoress's Parlour.

At the south-east angle of the Hall is an inscription from Ecclesiasticus, c. xliv. which has now a richly ornamented border. On the left side is represented a mitred Bishop in full dress, under a canopy, holding a crosier; and on the opposite side an armed knight, with heater shield, and battle-axe, of the time of Edward III. Various ornamental devices, viz. the City arms, crest, sword and mace, three feathers, mitre, crosier, &c. are painted over the inscription.

At the south end of the Hall is the minstrels' gallery, in the front of which are suspended several suits of armour, recently repaired and bronzed, of the make of the 17th century, which were anciently worn by the attendants of the Mayor, when he went to proclaim

* In 1450, Henry VI. conferred a variety of privileges on Coventry, and made it a City and County totally distinct from the County of Warwick; and in 1456, paid it a visit in great pomp.

the great fair. The armour of St. George is placed in the centre; and over the whole are a variety of ancient pikes and bills. The appearance of this gallery has also been much improved; its inconvenient depth has been remedied, and a new ornamental front enables it to harmonize with the interior of the Hall. There were formerly two ascents into the Gallery from the Hall, one on the left by means of a circular stone stair-case in the building, and the other on the right, by circular wooden stairs, both of which are removed. The Wardens' Buttery, which projected over the gateway fronting the street, is also taken away.

At the southern end of the Hall is the Old Council-chamber, where are the Mayor's seat, and those for the members of the Council. The tables and cushions are covered with crimson cloth. Above the ancient oak wainscot were painted cloth hangings, on which were the arms of Elizabeth; but these have been long removed, and damask crimson hangings have been now substituted, with ornamental red and green borders of flowers. At the entrance into the Chamber on the left hand, over the Mayor's elevated seat, are the City arms, beautifully painted on the crimson hangings, and underneath the words *Camera Principis* (the Prince's Chamber). On the east side are the following devices: the Prince's Plume, with the letters E. P. W. surrounding it; the King's Arms, 1426, H. VI. R. and his cognizance, the *Planta Genista*. In a wreath of myrtle, adjoining the window, is the following inscription (formerly placed over the door), repainted in ancient characters: "Behold how good and pleasant a thing it is for Brethren to dwell together in unity."

The window is of newly painted glass, the centre of which contains the City arms, with *Camera Principis* in a scroll underneath. On one side is the Prince's plume, and on the other the Broom Plant. On the other side of the window, in a wreath of oak leaves and acorns, is the following inscription: "Anno 1826, this Council-chamber was repaired and restored, in the Mayoralty of James Weare, Esq."

On the west side are the arms of the Marquis of Hertford, the present Recorder; and also the arms of the Earl of Craven, the late Recorder.

Among other internal repairs and improvements, the passage at the bottom of the Hall, leading to the two Council-chambers, has been raised and new paved, and the ascent into the room rendered commodious, by a single step. The large screen, which, with the Duke of Northumberland's monument, occupied the whole extent of the room, have been removed, and two carved partitions of smaller dimensions erected in their place. At either end of this passage there is a flue for introducing warm air into the Hall.

The Hall is lighted by six brass chandeliers, suspended by chains from the roof. The seats have also been recently covered with crimson cloth.

In the year 1824, the western exterior was repaired, and abutments erected in the room of those which were much dilapidated. In the following year, the stone work of the three eastern windows being found decayed, was totally removed, and new mullions, &c. introduced. The opposite lights, viz. on the western side, were also made to correspond. The great northern window, whose historical treasure was noticed in your Magazine for 1793, has, as yet, received no alteration.

Yours, &c. WM. READER.

Mr. URBAN, *April* 10.

YOUR correspondent N. (p. 194.), desires an explanation of what *a Stump Pie* consists. Probably he has a longing for a taste of what formed a prominent dish at a certain period, at the feasts of the Knights of the Garter. I have therefore sent him a recipe to compose one *secundum artem*, and have only to observe that, if he had consulted books on the culinary art, of somewhat later date than those he refers to, he would not have been disappointed in the search. Yours, S. C. P.

Stump Pye to season.

Take veal or mutton, mince it raw, put half an ounce of pepper, half an ounce of nutmegs, and half an ounce of cloves and mace; marjorara, thyme, and savoury, cut small; add a pound of currants; mix them well together, and put to them two pounds of the meat; work them up into balls as big as walnuts, with six eggs, and at the closing up put a pound of butter, dispersed among them in little balls as big as marbles. Then make a sauce with a quarter of a pint of white wine, half a quartern of verjuice, the yolks of three eggs, and a little whole mace; putting in a quarter of a pound of butter. When they are well beaten up and thickened over a gentle fire, put it into the pye, and so closing the lid, bake it in an indifferently well heated oven.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

48. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature of the United Kingdom. Vol. I. Part I.* 4to. *pp.* 227.

THE Royal Society of Literature is incorporated "for the advancement of Literature, by the publication of inedited remains of ancient Literature, and of such works as may be of great intrinsic value, but not of that popular character which usually claims the attention of publishers; by the promotion of discoveries in Literature; by endeavouring to fix the standard, as far as is practicable, and to preserve the purity of the English language; by the critical improvement of English lexicography; by the reading at public meetings of interesting papers on history, philosophy, poetry, philology, and the arts, and the publication of such of those papers as shall be approved of; by the assigning of honorary rewards to works of great literary merit, and to important discoveries in Literature; and by establishing a correspondence with learned men in foreign countries for the purpose of literary inquiry and information."

Such is the preamble of the Charter, and the friends of Literature cannot of course do otherwise than wish success to the Institution. We now proceed to the contents of the Part; premising that the Papers of which it is composed, together with numerous others, have already been noticed in our Reports of the Proceedings of the Society, in vol. XCIV. pt. i. p. 546; vol. XCV. pt. ii. p. 62; and XCVI. pt. i. p. 625.

Art. I. *Account of an unknown Manuscript of* 1422, *illustrating the last Declaration of King Henry V. and vindicating its veracity against the scepticism of David Hume.* By Granville Penn, esq.

Every body has read that crusades to the Holy Land ceased on or about the time of Henry V. and, if our recollection be correct, the Popes largely contributed to the relinquishment of such a romantic project, by making use of it as a mode of raising money, through a commutation payment to themselves. Mr. Granville Penn has described a MS. written by Gilbert de Lannoi, containing a topographical account of the Holy Land, compiled for the use of Henry V. who, upon his death-bed, avowed a resolution of making the expedition. We do not doubt the fact. Gilbert de Lannoi wrote his Itinerary in 1422, and the following account of his work, unnoticed by Mr. Penn, is in Fabricius. (Biblioth. Med. Æv. iv. 718.)

"*Gilbertus* LANNOY cujus *Iter* sive *descriptio peregrinationis* A. 1422, susceptæ per Ægyptum, Syriam, aliasque regiones exstabat MS. Bruxellæ in Bibliotheca Aulæ, n. 501. teste Valerio Andrea, pag. 288. Bibl. Belgicæ, nam in Sweertii Athenis nulla hujus Lannoii mentio."

Mr. Penn procured his MS. in the immediate vicinity of Lannoi, the family seat of the author, and found another copy among the Hatton MSS. in the Bodleian. Mr. Penn does not seem to be aware that this subject was admirably illustrated in a paper presented some years since to the Society of Antiquaries, by the Rev. John Webb, accompanied by a transcript of the MS. deposited in the Bodleian. These, we understand, are printed in the forthcoming volume of the Archæologia. Whether Mr. Penn's MS. is a third transcript, or the same as the Brussels one, we know not. It is certain that Lannoi made the pilgrimage by command of Henry the Fifth. The cause of this resolution was no doubt that given by Mr. Fosbroke (British Monachism, p. 456), because it was the reason assigned by Henry's own father. This King says, in Shakspeare, that to avoid being dethroned, he had a purpose—

"To lead out many to the Holy Land,
Lest rest and lying still might make them [look
Too near into my state;"

a policy which, Mr. Fosbroke observes, was suggested by Ælian and Justin, who relates the same of Dionysius the tyrant. Henry's idea of thus exhausting the power of the Nobility upon foreign expeditions, because he had only an usurper's title, was wisely conceived; for his early decease, and long minority of his son, brought on the dreadful civil war which ended in the accession of Edward the Fourth.

II. *On the affinities and diversities in the Languages of the World, and on*

their primeval cause. By Sharon Turner, esq.

III. *On the Elementary and Compound Terms, and their Classifications and Affinities for the Numeral "Two."*

IV. *Letter on the terms used by different Nations to express "Mother."*

V. *On the classification and affinities of the words in various languages for "Father."*

VI. *Further Illustration of the primeval cause of the affinities and diversities of Languages.*

VII. *Further Illustrations of the preceding principles.*

Mr. Turner is a learned if not a philosophical historian, but, however excellent are his works as narratives, there will always be in such histories important desiderata. The papers before us have the usual erudite character of Mr. Turner's works; but mere philology cannot discover what was the primeval language; because such knowledge cannot be acquired through the medium of Phonetic alphabets, which were subsequent inventions. As to number, unity having no parts is rather the generative principle of numeration than a number itself; and we make no doubt but the vocable (whatever it was), implying one, *twice* repeated or represented by *two* objects, was the first mode of expressing *two;* and that the denotation of *two* by a word peculiar to itself, was of more modern origin. Besides, vowels, as being sounds *per se*, are prior in origin to consonants, which cannot be pronounced but as modifications of vowels, and, if we may judge from the language of the South Sea Islands, had no existence at all in any primeval tongue. Arithmetic is, too, quite a modern science; and the selection of words expressing number, in order to discover a first language, we conceive to be peculiarly unfortunate. In short, a dissection of the tongues used by Australasians and American savages is more to the purpose than collation of dictionaries; but we much doubt whether any method whatever could effect the object, an object which, in our judgment, belongs to physiologists and philosophers, such as were Professor Millar, Lord Kaimes, and others of that class, not mere historians of incident, who, unlike Gibbon and Hume, do not trace phenomena in the history of man to their actual causes. The primeval language seems in fact to have consisted of ejaculations or cries, like the cluckings of a hen, the difference of meaning being determined by variation of tones; and this opinion we form from the rude sounds uttered by Peter the Wild Boy, and confirm it by the great abundance of vowels in the Otaheitean language; and the same word in the Chinese having various senses, according to the enunciation.

VIII. *Observations on the River Euphrates.* By Sir William Ouseley, knt.

This is an elaborate and interesting paper. Sir William says,

> "During my journey along the Euphrates, especially for the last twenty miles, I remarked that it mostly flowed between steep rocky banks, of which the greater part seemed finely clothed with trees, several being very large, and of different kinds; among them were some willows, such we may imagine as those on which the captive and disconsolate Hebrews suspended their harps, when they 'sat down and wept' by this river, or the streams branching from it, near Babylon, where, as the learned Bochart informs us, a whole territory was denominated the 'Vale of Willows,' from the abundance of those trees." P. 114.

Sir William has added a note, which shows plainly that the weeping willow has been very improperly denominated the "Salix *Babylonica.*" The real tree is a spreading willow of yellow bark and leaves, the Arabian *garb* and Hebrew *aarb;* and that this was the identical willow of the Psalmist, is proved by its being denominated in Scripture *Arabim.* See Dr. Harris's Nat. Hist. of the Bible, p. 390.

Sir William has added an account of the numerous authors who have written upon the presumed site of Paradise; and who do not seem to have recollected that the Deluge has altered the surface of the globe.

IX. *An historical Account of the Discoveries made in Palimpsest Manuscripts.* By Archdeacon Nares, V.P.

It was customary, during the middle ages, partially to erase ancient manuscripts, in order to re-use the parchment for other more modern works. These manuscripts, called *Palimpsest* [from παλιν and ψαω, to wipe or cleanse], or *Rescript*, from having been twice cleaned or twice written, have been found to conceal within themselves others some centuries older, and often of much superior interest and value. The largest part of Cicero de Republicâ has been thus recovered; and the activity of Signor Mai, librarian of the Vatican, promises further

discoveries (see vol. xciv. ii. 547). The literary world is much indebted to Archdeacon Nares for the direction of its attention to Palimpsest MSS.

X. "*A Collection of Passages of State under Queen Elizabeth and King James.*" Communicated by the Rev. Henry-John Todd.

This is an account of a MS. in the library of York Cathedral, written by Sir John Harington, though hitherto unknown to be so, and consequently unnoticed by Mr. Park in his collection of the Harington Papers, entitled Nugæ Antiquæ. It had been asserted that Sir John Harington "had formed a plan for writing a history of his own times, but did not live to execute it." This manuscript, remarks Mr. Todd, is certainly evidence of his proceeding upon such a plan. The principal contents of it have been noticed in vol. xcv. ii. p. 63.

XI. *On a Coin of Metapontum.* By James Millingen, esq.

An aged personage with a long thick beard, and remarkable for having the horns of a bull, appears on the reverse. The inscription shows it to have been Achelous. Most Antiquaries (we quote the editors of the Palais Royal Gems) have ascribed to Achelous the common figure of the ox with a human head, and the Abbé Ignarra (far too mercifully palliated by Mr. Millingen), has, to support this hypothesis, even altered the text of the Trachiniæ of Sophocles, which licentiousness Mr. Millingen (p. 144) calls a mistake. The coins of the Œniades who inhabited the country situated at the mouth of the *Achelous*, have for their type a head of an old man bearded, attached to a neck, and not to the entire body of a bull. Mr. Millingen's appropriation has therefore been anticipated. We suggest for his notice, the human head without a beard upon a bull's neck, with only a single horn, occurring upon the coins of Acarnania and Thyræum. See Goltz. Numism. Univ. tab. vi.

XII. *On some Coins of the City of* Κιέριον *in Thessaly.* By W. Martin Leake, Esq.

This disquisition is important; for Pellerin, who has wrongly appropriated them to Cius in Bythinia, calls them RRRR. The essay is accompanied with a valuable account of the very obscure city, which struck the coins.

XIII. *An account of a Codex containing several Greek Manuscripts belonging to the Patriarchs of Jerusalem.* By the Rev. Henry-John Todd.

It is a misfortune that this Codex was not copied before it was returned to the Patriarch of Jerusalem.

XIV. *On the Measure of the Conditions necessary to the supply of Commodities.* By the Rev. T. R. Malthus.

We suppose that the cost in labour, time, &c. necessary to produce a commodity, is intimately connected with the supply of it. The difficulty of obtaining diamonds is very great, therefore the supply is small. We may not clearly understand Mr. Malthus, and we should be sorry to do injustice to such a man, but it is our misfortune to think Political Economy a mere theory made out of things as plain as A B C, or nothing at all, and elucidated into obscurity. We may, however, be prejudiced or stupid, and are willing so to be so denominated, provided we are not obliged to adopt the theories of Political Economy. Supply and demand are doctrines of practical and sound application, and these are the *only* things which we blockheads consider it *prudent* to regard.

XV. *On an Edict of Diocletian, fixing a Maximum of Prices throughout the Roman Empire,* A. D. 303. By W. Martin Leake, Esq.

A volume might be easily made out of this list, concerning the arts, trades, manufactures, &c. in the decline of the Roman Empire; a volume both curious and valuable. One thing will in particular strike the antiquary. It is the close assimilation of the letters in form to those of the Lombardic. It seems to show that this style is older than the middle of the sixth century.

XVI. *On some Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum and other Collections.* By the Right Hon. C. Yorke and W. Martin Leake, esq.

The study of hieroglyphics is yet in its infancy; but this we see plainly, that anciently there was more than one original phonetic alphabet. It is plain from the alphabet, see plate xx. that the letters are sheer absolute hieroglyphics. The cuneiform Persepolitan characters appear to us to be of a nature quite distinct, *i.e.* to be representatives of letters forming words, whereas these Egyptian letters seem to be representatives of *things* which denoted letters, and, in union, words. To be more clear, the Egyptians seem to have made birds, boats, arms, &c.

stand for the vowels; legs, flower-pots, &c. for B, C, and so forth.

In pursuing these inquiries, say the authors of this valuable paper,

"One of the chief requisites is the study of the Coptic—a language hitherto little noticed by the learned, except in so far as it might assist in the furtherance of Biblical Criticism. Strong reasons occur for supposing that the ancient Egyptian language forms the principal substance of the Coptic." P. 205.

If this be the fact, as we doubt not but it is, then to attempt deciphering the hieroglyphics, without previously understanding the Coptic, is to put the cart to draw the horse. We have no opinion that the full discovery of the hieroglyphical language will be attended with any valuable accession of knowledge; for the Egyptians, in every view of reason, were so monstrously absurd, that we think little will be found but superstitious mythological trash; and we fully believe that the Heathen Idolatry has ever been the most serious impediment to the progress of philosophical and rational thinking ever known. People of those times thought that the sacrifice of a bull to Neptune was a better security for a prosperous voyage than the art of navigation. Of course they would have annexed no value to the invention of the Mariner's Compass. The Egyptians were worse than others; for theirs was a most contemptible tyranny of priestcraft; and the uncommon mischief done to the world by giving animated properties, and active providential interference, to non-entities, was certainly a confluent small-pox, to which the human mind was subject previous to the introduction of the vaccination of Christianity.

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49. *The Pocket Encyclopædia of Natural Phenomena, for the use of Mariners, Shepherds, Gardeners, Husbandmen, and others; being a Compendium of Prognostications of the Weather, Signs of the Seasons, Periods of Plants, and other Phenomena in Natural History and Philosophy, compiled principally from the Manuscripts and MS. Journals of the late* T. F. Forster, *Esq. F.L.S. By* T. Forster, *M.B. F.L.S. M.A.S. and M.M.S. &c. &c.* 12*mo. pp.* 440. Nichols *and* Son.

THIS is a very valuable work. It unfolds the phenomena of Nature, whether of earth or heaven, in the air or on the waters. It discourses of the flowers of the field, the songs of birds, the habits of animals, the motions of the heavenly bodies, and of the seasons and their changes. It carries us along through the periodical development of Nature, and revives, from day to day, all those associations which are kindled with our earliest and latest communications with the external world. It is a sweet companion into the garden, the meadow-ground, and the woodland, and introduces us to an interesting acquaintance with their creations.

We have ever loved this placid contemplation and intimate intercourse with Nature, as propitious to calm and serene thought, and affording the relaxation of lighter subjects of meditation after the toil of business, or the wearisomeness of more intense study. To those from whom the world exacts no particular exertions, out of the range of voluntary pursuits, a taste for natural science is a fund of placid enjoyment. To those whom time and the bondage of circumstances rivet to scenes which have lost their interest by long familiarity, it procures the means of constant diversity.

The author dedicates his work to the use of "Mariners, Shepherds, Gardeners, and Husbandmen;" but we see not that these "country contentments" should be engrossed by the seafaring man and the denizen of "rural villages."

Works of scientific botany are insufferably dull,—mere names and hard words, and distinctions of classes, genera, and species. We have here more of the descriptive writing of the old time, which reminds us of the herb-savoured and flower-breathing language of Gerard, and the delightful dialogue of old Izaak Walton. Indeed we would suggest to Dr. Forster, that the incorporation of Gerard's discourses of "amiable and pleasant flowers," would enrich without over-extending a future edition of the Encyclopedia.

Dr. Forster seems to have been peculiarly well qualified for his task, all his family having been naturalists. His grandfather and father kept journals of the weather and of the flowering of plants from 1767 to 1805. Hence, in great part, his materials. His work is divided into five sections, "The Prognostics of the Weather;" "Indications of the Seasons;" "Signs

of the Seasons;" "The Rustic Calendar;" and "Flora Spectabilis." The first part "enables us to predict with greater certainty the future changes of the weather. It contains a code of prognostics, founded partly on tradition and partly on experience, arranged alphabetically."

Of Part II. the author observes:

"The various indications of the approach of the different seasons of the year constitute a subject of considerable interest; they are to be deduced principally from the periodical return of certain natural phenomena; such as the return and migration of birds of passage, the flowering of plants, the ripening of fruits, and the periodical pairing, nestling, parturition, and other habits of animals." P. ix.

Part III. compares the rising and setting of the stars with the flowering of plants, the arrival of birds, and other natural phenomena. This section embraces all the familiar observations of the antients and moderns.

"Planting and sowing, and ingathering by the stars, is as antient as any record we possess of agriculture; and pastoral life has left no traces behind it unconnected with accounts of the celestial warnings of the heavenly spheres." P. xxxiv.

The IVth Part, the Rustic Calendar, comprises,

"An arrangement of certain conspicuous natural phenomena, according to the times of their annual concurrence." P. xxxvii.

An interesting account is here given of the Catholic origin of the names of animals and plants.

Dr. Forster observes:

"Bullfinches return to our gardens, and are very useful, destroying those *buds alone which contain the larva of destructive insects;* the loud and shrill laugh of the yaffle or green woodpecker is heard in the woods." P. xv.

"Sparrows congregate in August and September, and it is then that they feed in flocks on the standing corn, and are mistakenly destroyed for the mischief they do. Intelligent farmers are, however, now beginning to be aware that these, as well as most birds, do *more good* by *the vermin they destroy* in Spring and Summer, than they do *mischief* by the *grain* and *fruit* they *eat in Autumn.*" P. 124.

Vulgar prejudices are very strong in this respect. We have known orchardmen employed for a season in shooting bullfinches,—parishes that pay a *poll*-tax for every sparrow's head produced. The Rev. G. C. Jenner, of Stone, Gloucestershire, who is a good naturalist, relates a story that a neighbour shot every hedge-sparrow that came into his garden, not aware that they were harmless as respects garden-robbery, and, in some ways, the most useful of familiar birds. When this was told the avi-cide, he says, "They rose the corn two shillings a bushel one year for all that."—The authoress of the "Sylvan Sketches" states that the elms in the Bird-cage walk were preserved by wood-peckers, which devour those insects whose larvæ decorticate the elm. A tree when haunted by this bird, is considered ripe for felling. In the dissection of the wood-pecker, we have always found the stomach full of insects.

We could make very many observations, but our allotted space is almost filled. Naturalists of either sex, who collect or interleave, will find this elegant little volume an excellent Syllabus for notes. One scrap touching the present season will exhibit the author's style:

"The early shrubs bud, the yellow coltsfoot blows, early daffodils, and the great early jonquils adorn our gardens, and in some places the former covers whole fields with its pale yellow; daisies are seen in the fields; the sloping glades and the shaded banks and fields are soon spangled with the little golden stars of the pilewort; the sweet violet blows in our gardens, and its rich odour is often smelt as we walk along the path, before the clump of deep blue flowers, from which it issued is discerned, which reminds one of Shakspeare's beautiful lines on these flowers, and of the verses of Lorenzo de Medici. Frogs are now heard croaking from the ponds, ditches, and other waters; snails are found clustered on the warm south walls by the early blossoms of the peach tree; toads make now an unusual grating noise, and the stone curlew, which arrives during the last days of February, is now heard by night flying over our heads unseen, and uttering its harsh and shrill cry. In fine days towards Ladytide, the early sulphur butterfly is seen about, and the bees come abroad. At a more advanced period of this season, and soon after Ladytide, the red and the yellow crown imperials and the dog's-tooth violet blow. The primroses and dog violets, which have blossomed sparingly before, now cover every bank and brae in profusion, and mix agreeably together. These plants extend their flowering into the beginning of the next season, and are scarcely out of blow by the 24th of May, a day on which the two Floras always meet, and when the greatest number of plants are in flower in all temperate cli-

mates, the day on which, as if to become the favourite of the goddess of blooms, the great Linnæus was born." *Introd. to Part II.* p. xvi.

50. *The Secret Correspondence of Madame de* Maintenon, *with the Princess des* Ursins; *from the Original Manuscripts in the possession of the Duke de* Choiseul. *Translated from the French. In* 3 *vols.*

FRANCES D'AUBIGNE was born in 1685, in the prison of Niort, where her father was confined for debt; being poor and friendless (though beautiful) she married the deformed comedian Scarron; became a widow at twenty-five; was again reduced to destitution; obtained a trifling pension; was a humble friend in the houses of the wealthy; was promoted to the tutorship of the children of Mademoiselle de Montespan by Louis XIV.; supplanted her mistress, and prevailed upon the King to marry her privately, after she had attained her fiftieth year, and he had entered his forty-seventh. Such is the history of Madame de Maintenon, a woman, the qualities of whose mind were *not* of an uncommon order.

This extraordinary elevation it may appear difficult to explain; but in our judgment no problem is more easily solved. Whoever has made observations on life, may see the daily success of low cunning. Hundreds, who in powers of intellect and acquirements of education are below par, yet die worth large sums, and attain high stations, merely by means of low cunning. We need not analyze such characters. It is sufficient to mention them; but, common as they are, mankind in general do not see the obvious cause of their success, nor consider the very common prevalence of the principle. Madame de Maintenon was a perfect character of this class. She was extremely circumspect, cold-blooded, very timid, and very selfish; deriving no benefit from education*, and yet carrying all before her by slily gaining upon the affections. No opportunity of doing good prompted her to risque the favour of the King, if such good actions were not accordant to *his* inclinations; in fact, she was a model for courtiers and favourites, the first toad-eater ever known, and she ruled supreme, and preserved respectability, because her reserve, circumspection, and reflective habits, gave an air of wisdom to her character. Thus she played four by honours and six by cards, whenever it pleased her, without the monarch perceiving that there was any thing more than chance in her shuffles. But then it is evident, that Louis was not a Lord Burleigh, for with such a statesman her arts would have been used in vain; and therefore all that Madame de Maintenon gained, is loss to the intellectual character of Louis. Petticoat-governed he certainly was; still it may be said, in palliation, that Madame de Maintenon had an understanding of a masculine character, and had no feminine childishness, favouritism, or other usual weaknesses of the sex. All these distinctive properties proceeded from her uncommon selfishness, which at home and abroad, awake and asleep, made her act like a lawyer in all times and places. Fox as she was, and always eluding the hounds of envy, she sometimes however (humanum est errare) did not keep sufficiently aloof from danger. Our author says,

"Louis sometimes suspected that he was being influenced, and then he became restive; which was a warning to Madame de Maintenon and her minions to be more circumspect. His anger was always submitted to with tears and apprehension, and she seemed deeply anxious to recover the degree of ascendancy, which she possessed before the rencontre."

"It has been remarked, that the qualities of her mind were not of an uncommon order, but that each of the prominent faculties was very powerfully possessed by her. They appear to have been extreme circumspection, capability of reflecting on the past, and considerable foresight of results. Her affections were cold, and she became the wife of Louis to gratify her ambition, and not to possess the object of her affections. A fair reputation was always prized by her at its proper value, and she maintained it, and used it for her personal advantage. No glow of feeling seems to have ever warmed her bosom, and even her sentiments of justice were often sacrificed to policy, for she owns that she did not attempt to arrest the cruel persecution of the Huguenots, because Louis had been informed of her having once professed their tenets: that circumstance she says 'induces me to approve measures most opposite to my sentiments.' Her great caution was the consequence of unusual timidity, which was again

* So our Author; but she was educated in the best school for success, that of life and the world.

evinced by her selfishness. Racine wrote, at her request, a pamphlet on the general distress and famine, which excited the enmity of the King against him, but she had not nobleness of spirit enough to defend him. She never interceded in favour of the exiled Fenelon, when her wish would have been equal to a command. And she left her King and husband on his death-bed, when she could be no longer useful, and might endanger herself. She did not hear of his death until the evening of the second day after. She gratified her ambition, but did not obtain happiness; for she lived in an atmosphere not congenial to her nature, and longed to return to the class from which she rose."

"Madame de Maintenon is not to be severely censured for not possessing the full development of the higher faculties. Providence had not bestowed them on her, and her earliest education, and the former part of her life, were not calculated to improve even the portion which she possessed. In a word, she was a cold and prudent woman, who does not appear to have committed any active injuries, or perpetuated any resentments, but was too selfish to exert her power to do good." Pref. xiii.-xv.

We shall now give some notice of curious matters. After one of Marlborough's victories, the sorrow of Louis and his family was so extreme, that the Princess and King were both bled by way of precaution (p. 3). In p. 4, Madame de Maintenon considers, that Popery entitled them to the support of Providence. "Our two Kings [of France and Spain] support (she says) religion and justice, and they are unfortunate; our enemies attack both one and the other, and they triumph." This opinion, that Providence was bound to crush the Protestants, is repeated *iterum atque iterum*. The *two* Kings are amplified into *three*, by taking in our James II.; and Madame says, in p. 5, "three Christian Kings appear to be abandoned; heresy and injustice triumph;" and well they might, for "M. de Marlborough said he had done that in four days, which he would have been satisfied to do in as many years" (p. 6). She thought more sensibly, when she said that Generals, afar off, ought to be allowed to proceed in their own way, because it was impossible to conduct matters at such a distance (p. 17). It is confessed that at the siege of Menin the artillery of the English and allies was so dreadful, that it was impossible to resist it (p. 32). In p. 41 we hear of a M. Orry, whose wife had still some jewels left, and that when these were gone, they could live on chocolate, of which they had a stock for two years (p. 41). Our readers will recollect the *toujours perdrix*, and doubt this. In p. 48, it appears that, when a patient took Peruvian bark, it induced a belief, that he was out of danger (p. 48). The Princess, daughter of Louis, was under pregnancy much afraid of having a daughter (pp. 51, 57). Against the successes of Marlborough the Pope sent forth a jubilee to the whole Christian world, and Madame hopes, "that so many prayers will be favourable to legitimate Kings and the protectors of religion" (p. 51). With more good sense she says, that she is truly sorry for the misfortunes of the great, who have none near them but those who sacrifice them to their passions (p. 53). People who write letters in their own hand, are, in p. 66, blamed for not taking more care of their eyes. A lady, who went to compliment Madame de Montespan on the marriage of a relative, found her seated "between two pumpkins, some cabbages, and a hundred thousand francs worth of diamonds, which she gives to the bride" (p. 74). In Spain it seems there were no good accoucheurs, neither midwives, nor able surgeons (p. 85). In p. 94 we find a princess attended by twenty-four ladies, *going to the fair* at Meadon, to see some famous dancers on the tight rope; and in p. 95, of eighty Spaniards having beaten five hundred Englishmen; but much as she says she hates the latter, she wishes that she had time to make some experiments upon their mode of rearing children, "for they are almost all tall and well made." "Their bodies are freed from restraint at the end of two or three months, and under their frocks they have a double cloth simply tied without any bandage, which gives them an opportunity of changing their dress as soon as there is the least occasion. They put them on stockings and shoes, when they begin to wear frocks" (p. 97). Great fuss was made about nurses, and the proper taste and consistence which milk ought to possess, carefully investigated (p. 109). The females of the day are described as insupportable, on account of their immodest dress, snuff, wine, gluttony, coarseness, and indolence (p. 112). The lady of Marshal Villars having gone to meet him at Strasburgh, she says it is too much for a General to

command an army, and take care of a fine woman (p. 139). The husband of the Princess having joined the army, she *fasted* for him. This was deemed carrying her affection to the greatest extreme (p. 179). Of Fenelon's tuition it is said, "nothing is now spoken of but Telemachus; in which he has taught the Prince to prefer a pacific king to a conqueror; all this causes the outcry of what you hear" (p. 206). Among Marlborough's stratagems, this is mentioned: "Our enemies give double pay and double clothing to their soldiers, in order to encourage them, and make ours desert, which scheme succeeded but too well" (p. 216). In p. 219 we find the Pope reduced to the last extremity, and complaint made that God upheld heresy and injustice, and oppressed *three very virtuous* Kings and countries, where he was *better served* than elsewhere. The small-pox (p. 243) is said not to be dangerous in hot countries. In p. 258 she rejoices that there was a supply of pretty women, of which the court stood in need.—The Duke de Fronsac playing many wild pranks, the Duke de Richlieu applied to the King to put him into the Bastile (p. 329), and there it is said (p. 349) he conducted himself with the greatest prudence. Speaking of the Drama, Madame de Maintenon says:

"I know nothing more innocent than those representations of dramatic compositions, which are full of virtuous maxims, generosity, and fidelity; they are proper both for Kings and subjects, and ought equally to instruct every class of society: the great thus learn that which dare not otherwise be told them; individuals recognise their own vices, passions, and interests." P. 366.

The following incident is said to have happened to Harley Earl of Oxford, then minister:

"A small case was sent to M. d'Oxford, with a note, requesting he would open it himself. He was, however, too much on the alert to do this; and the person whom he employed, instead of opening it in the usual way, took off the bottom, and found several small pistols, which would all have discharged at the same time, and might, it is said, have killed several persons had they been present." P. 411.

She speaks thus of the fashion of wearing stays:

"I am aware of the comfort that is derived from wearing stays, but we must not say any more about this in France. A beautiful and great Princess has put an end to their use for ever; she could not spoil her own shape, but she has spoiled that of others, and we now see nothing but clumsy and short figures." P. 418.

She complains of the ladies taking so much snuff as to be quite disgraced by it, and carrying coloured handkerchiefs in their pockets (420); and says, that she knew *a man of great intellect*, who maintained that men ought to educate females, and women the men (424). The great intellect of this man is not, in our judgment, exhibited by such an absurd notion. Louis XIV., it seems, did not like fire-screens, because they disfigured the room (p. 445). The Duke de Richlieu saved his life by sucking two women (ii. 9). The Queen of Spain is, she says, well qualified to accompany the King in his pleasures, "as she shoots well," and is passionately fond of hunting. P. 81.

The letters of Madame de Maintenon close in p. 109, and the remainder of the volumes consists of the letters of the Princess des Ursins, a lady who was sent to attend on the Princess of Savoy, the Queen of Philip, and through her to manage the Spanish monarch. There are many curious things concerning the absurd opinions and ignorance of the Spaniards, but we must content ourselves with one extract, which will show the consequence of following the recommendation of our religious mountebanks, who wish to stuff this country with devotees.

"Would to God it were easy for us to get the upper hand of the priests and the monks, who are the cause of all the rebellions you witness. Nothing afflicts me more than to see the authority of the King of Spain so limited, as not to dare punish people who openly try to tear the crown from him, and who are but too justly accused of many other crimes. It is, however, that which happens every day, and what the Court of Rome has found the means of establishing so absolutely, that it is not even permitted to be criticized." P. 154.

Notwithstanding their religion, however, some Spaniards were so transported on seeing the Queen, that they complimented her by saying, *that they loved her more than God!* P. 320.

Our readers will see many things in these volumes highly gratifying to the student of history, policy, and the philosophy of man; and he will also see one curious fact, that even French vanity never mentions Marlborough but

with terror; for it is certain, that this awful enemy not only beat their armies, but spread famine throughout the country, and could *with ease* have dethroned the ruined monarch.

51. *The Life of Sir* Julius Cæsar, *Knt. Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, Master of the Rolls, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a Privy Councellor to King* James *and* Charles *the First, with Memoirs of his Family and Descendants. By* Edmund Lodge, *Esq. Norroy King of Arms. To which is added, Numerus Infaustus, an Historical Work; by* Charles Cæsar, *Esq. Grandson of Sir* Julius. 4*to.*

MR. LODGE very happily observes, "that a mere pedigree is a biographical skeleton, and that a regular piece of biography is, or ought to be, in great measure, an embodied pedigree." The present work is written upon this principle. The first edition was published in 1810, and illustrated by seventeen portraits after original pictures, and other engravings. To this new edition is added a copious pedigree of the Cæsar family, and a fresh portrait, that of Mrs. Aberdein.

Peter Maria Adelmare, of the city of Treviso, near Venice, LL.D. was father of Cæsar Adelmare (2d son), an M.D. who settled in England in the year 1550. He left three sons, Julius, Thomas, and Henry (all spoken of at large in this work), and Charles and William, who appear to have died, s. p. Julius was born at Tottenham in 1557, and having been baptized by the name of Julius Cæsar, used the latter, afterwards, as a surname, though some of the brothers and their issue retained the designation of "*Cæsar*," alias *Adelmare.* Julius, after proceeding to the degree of M.A. at Oxford, went to finish his studies for the profession of a civilian, at Paris. He returned to England, and in 1581 received his first public professional employment. This was an office no longer known, *viz.* that of Justice of the Peace in all causes of piracy, and such like throughout the land. He was also appointed Chancellor to the Master of the royal peculiar of St. Catharine's near the Tower. He then married a widow of only twenty years of age, daughter of a rich Alderman.

"In 1583 he was nominated 'Councellor to the City of London,' an office, which, if it ever were attached to our civil judicature, no longer exists. It should rather seem, that it was usual at that time for the Corporation of London to retain a constant advocate in his Court, for the special management of its affairs there, and that the appointment was accordingly made, not by the Court, but by that Corporation, and probably through the influence of his lately acquired father-in-law. Be this as it may, he took possession of it the eleventh of June in that year; and on the 26th of the next December, was made Commissary of Essex, Herts, and Middlesex. These were his several gradations towards the Bench, and he became Judge of the Admiralty Court, the thirtieth of April in the following year. It seems strange, that this dignified promotion should have been almost immediately succeeded by his acceptance of a very inferior appointment, as on the twenty-first of June he was sworn a Master in Chancery, and of the class too, which is denominated extraordinary, since he afterwards tells us, 'October the ninth, 1588, I was admitted a Master in Chancery in Ordinary;' but it was one feature of the rudeness of those times, for persons to hold offices widely dissimilar in their character, and in the degrees of their dignity and profit. He might, however, even at that time have turned his views of future aggrandizement towards that Court in which he was many years afterwards so highly exalted, and perhaps thought it prudent, even in this manner, to become a member of it." Pp. 11, 12.

It seems that the Judges of the Admiralty Court had at that time no stipends from the Crown, but depended for their emoluments wholly on fees; and Dr. Cæsar, to relieve the wants of poor suitors in his Court, expended from his own purse four thousand pounds more than his profits (pp. 14, 15). He accordingly petitioned the Court for the grant of some other post (as a *Deanery*, though a layman) to support his dignity (p. 12). He was also engaged in commercial speculations. After making new years gifts to the ministers and favourites, at the end of five years he obtained the post of "Master of Requests," Governor of the mine and battery works throughout England and Wales, and Master of St. Catharine's Hospital. Pp. 19, 20.

The English (says Madame de Maintenon) are a restless nation, and when the noisy pseudo-politicians of the present day talk of corruptions in the state, the antiquary knows, that the state was formerly a most notorious prostitute, and that she has long been reformed into a virtuous Magdalen. The ensuing extract will show this.

"A letter from Dr. Cæsar to Lord Burghley, relative to this appointment of Master of St. Catharine's, furnishes an anecdote of singular curiosity. It appears not only that Dr. Cæsar gave five hundred pounds to Archibald Douglas, who was at that time the Scottish Ambassador to England, as a bribe for his interest with Elizabeth, to procure the promotion in question; but, that the ministers, and even the Queen herself, had known from the beginning, that it had been obtained by means of a bargain of that kind, though they were not precisely informed of the amount of the sum. Elizabeth, who neglected no means of keeping her servants in a state of dependance on her, was particularly careful to prevent their becoming rich. She had been informed that Cæsar had paid a larger douceur to Douglas than he really had, and she had drawn the inference of his flourishing circumstances, and determined to stop his further preferment. The good man was obliged, therefore, to make this candid avowal in his own defence; and the Queen, as will appear by her subsequent conduct towards him, was satisfied. Elizabeth's connivance at this sort of traffic, furnished too another tie to the subserviency of her ministers: it afforded her a continually increasing store of matter of accusation against them, which she might use at her pleasure, either as an apology for discharging a servant, who had become irksome to her, or to refresh her popularity by the only infallible means in the power of sovereigns, the sacrifice of their ministers." P. 21.

Having further obtained 100*l.* a year fee, for his attendance on the person of the Queen, and in the Court of Requests, we soon afterwards meet with another specimen of the "Golden Days of good Queen Bess," who followed the policy of her father and grandfather in keeping down the noble and rich; for doing which, we make no doubt that she derived much of her popularity among the lower orders and the people at large, who are naturally fond of seeing their betters brought down to their own level. That the rich in those days were never secure from the intrusion of the Court, is evident from the forced loans demanded from them, and the arbitrary disposal of rich widows and daughters among the Courtiers. Elizabeth, like the Sultans and Pachas of the East, conceived that she had a right to pounce, like a bird of prey, upon the property of the opulent. Mr. Lodge says,

"Having thus become at least independent, and perhaps growing wealthy, Elizabeth honoured him with the fearful distinction of a visit. 'Tuesday, the 12th of September, 1598,' he tells us, 'the Queen visited my house at Mitcham, and supped and lodged there, and dined there the next day. I presented her with a gown of cloth of silver, richly embroidered; a black network mantle, with pure gold; a taffata hat, white, with flowers; and a jewel of gold, set therein with rubies and diamonds.' Her Majesty removed from my house after dinner, the thirteenth of September, to Nonesuch, with exceeding good contentment; 'which entertainment of her Majesty,' adds he, 'with the charge of *the former disappointment*, amounted to seven hundred pounds sterling, besides mine own provisions, and whatever was sent me by my friends.' It certainly was a constant feature of the policy of this very extraordinary woman, to impoverish her public officers and courtiers, and these royal visits formed engines of no small importance in the mechanism of this base plan. Of her chief entertainers, and greatest favourites, Burghley's prudence saved him from necessity. Hatton and Raleigh were always in narrow circumstances; and Walsingham died a pauper: even Leicester outlived the most part of his immense revenues; and a multitude of minor instances might be cited." P. 22.

Anxiety and discontent embittered his public life, during the reign of Elizabeth, but upon the accession of James he was knighted, and promoted to the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer. Here we must extract another of Mr. Lodge's valuable and interesting elucidations.

"The duties of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, in those days, and in ours, were almost wholly different. The system of public finance, which has since arisen to so gigantic a height, and which, now while it demands extraordinary talents in that office, confers on him such extensive influence, was then unknown, and even unforeseen. The principal duties, at that time, of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, were performed in the capacity of Chief Judge in that Court, the peculiar province of which, was to administer justice in all controversies which related to the King's revenues, strictly so called; his secondary occupation was in the private and extrajudicial conservation and management of the sources of those revenues, and in the application of them to the public and private disbursements of the Crown. It would be perhaps impossible to produce a stronger presumptive proof of this dissimilarity, than by citing the undoubted fact, that Sir Julius Cæsar appears to have been at no time in his life, a Member of the House of Commons, except in the single instance of having been returned for Reigate in Surrey, in the thirty-first of Elizabeth... In his superintendance of the royal revenues,

it is observable, that he directed his attention with peculiar assiduity to the royal woods and forests, from which indeed a vast income was then derived.—But the main difficulty of the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, in this reign, consisted not in the contrivance of eligible modes of raising money, nor in the good husbandry of it for the public service, when obtained, but in promptly administering to the uncertain and irregular necessities of the King, in what might be called his private capacity." Pp. 22-25.

This office of aiding James "to raise the wind," was one of continual torment, and the meannesses to which the Court Officers were obliged to submit, may be conceived by the Lord Treasurer and Lord Chamberlain entering into a speculation in Nutmegs, for the purpose of a supply (p. 29). However, Sir Julius obtained some indemnification for his vexation and trouble, in his promotion in 1610 to the office of Master of the Rolls. In this honourable situation he died, April 18, 1636, and was buried at Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street.

Here our limits compel us to close our notice of this work. The biographical talents of Mr. Lodge are too well-known, to render any eulogium necessary. Every thing is satisfactorily illustrated; and though the incidents of human life, from their sameness, cannot give to biography the charm of novelty, yet taste may do much in setting it off, and we think, that the specimen which we have given, confers high credit on Mr. Lodge; and is a good sample of the merit of the other lives.

52. *A compendious Introduction to the Study of the Bible. By* Thomas Hartwell Horne, *M.A. Illustrated with Maps and other Engravings. Being an Analysis of an Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in four Volumes, by the same Author.* 12*mo. pp.* 526.

MR. HORNE'S larger Introduction having been repeatedly pirated, three times within the last twelve months, his friends advised him immediately to bring out (what indeed he had commenced and announced) an Abridgment of his large Introduction. This he has done in the present volume, which he has endeavoured to make an *analysis* for those who have that work, and a compendious manual for ENGLISH READERS. And as we are exposed to two kinds of antagonists, Infidels and Romanists, he has endeavoured to put his readers on their guard against *both*, by giving in the first part a concise summary of the evidence of the truth of the Scriptures, with short but distinct replies to the most modern infidel objections; and in the third part, which treats of Scripture Interpretation, by showing how Romanists violate every rule of sound interpretation, in order to support their erroneous doctrines of transubstantiation, &c.

There is no law against talking and writing nonsense; indeed we are inclined to think, from numerous works, that it is a privilege deemed essential to the Liberty of the Press, and therefore strenuously to be advocated and exercised. We cannot account upon any other reason why so many foolish books appear upon religious and political subjects; for certain we are that they admit of no other defence. They, however, serve *vice cotis* to draw out sound doctrines from those upon whom shall alight the task of legitimate defence. Such a task has devolved upon Mr. Horne, and we need not say how well he has acquitted his task. An age of education is one, of course, of excitement, and that restless feeling prompts men to strive for distinction. The slow, but sure, process of elaborate and learned composition is only suited to men of proper educational qualifications; and, these being unattainable, the aspirants in question become mountebanks; and do not even abstain from unworthy means of propagating these nostrums. They use all kinds of slander, and disseminate political and civil mischief by wholesale; for no fact is more self-evident than that it is a most serious evil to stuff a country with devotees. The diffusion of Monkery among the Anglo-Saxons rendered this country unable to resist the Danes; and destroyed existence in comfort for at least two hundred years. Popery, which implies undivided devotion to its cause, did not benefit the people, only the priests; and the puritanism of the æra of Charles I. only created a faction and anarchy which the nation could not endure for twenty years. Go to Spain, go to Italy, go to Portugal, go to Wales—the political evil, the indifference to morals, improvement,

and the arts, is immediately apparent. What is the reason of this? Why, Christianity is made a trade—a selfish personal source of advantage. But let practical Christianity be the object sought;—let education, morals, philanthropy, learning, mark the public and professional conduct of its ministers,—not enthusiastic preaching and party-conduct, which ends only in faction—then such ministers are to be found in the Church of England — these occur the staunch advocates of rational piety, the piety which alone is a public and political advantage; and neither last nor least among these ministers is Mr. Horne.

The Scriptures are a permanent touchstone of truth; but neither touchstone nor gold can escape counterfeits. *L'ennui du beau amène le gout de singulier* is an adage, which obtains in Theology, as in every thing else. All this is in the nature of things; for men cannot distinguish themselves by any other means than novelty. It is vexatious to see people pulling down and altering Christianity, as if it were a Citizen's box near London, or a Summer-house, instead of a fine old Church; but so it is; and sorry are we to add, to our own Unitarian pastrycooks in stone, brick, and mortar, another species of copper-gilding gingerbread-bakers, in certain Germans thus described by Mr. Horne,

"An unsound and pernicious system of interpretation of the Scriptures is adopted by many modern expositors and biblical critics in Germany, who have applied to the interpretation of the Sacred Volume an excess of philological speculation, which would not be endured if applied to the explanation of a classical author." P. 500.

We know a wealthy Clergyman who published a volume of his sermons by subscription, because, he said, he would have a chance of their being read. Divinity-books are *in se* studies for the closet; and consigning Mr. Horne's book, as not being a novel, to its proper place, we shall only extract, according to our practice, something that is novel and striking. Our readers well know, that the poetry of the Hebrews is founded on what is called *parallelism*,—sentences of equal length, corresponding words, &c. Our readers will see, by the following extract, how much beauty is lost in the Psalms by their not being printed in the native metre; and that had the principle of parallelism been known, and the psalms been so published at first, the doggrels of Sternhold and Hopkins, and the repeated failures of better versifiers, would never have disgraced them. Music would have been adapted to these parallel constructions. To show the great beauty of this manner, we shall give an instance from Psalm xix. 7—11, as follows:

"The law of JEHOVAH is perfect, restoring the soul,
The testimony of JEHOVAH is sure, making wise the simple;
The precepts of JEHOVAH are right, rejoicing the heart;
The commandment of JEHOVAH is clear, enlightening the eyes:
The fear of JEHOVAH is pure, enduring for ever;
The judgments of JEHOVAH are truth; they are just altogether;
More desirable than gold, or than much fine gold;
And sweeter than honey, or the dropping of honey combs." P. 146.

It is well-known that laws were *sung* (reduced to measure, in order to be *sung*), among the ancient nations, on purpose that they might be better committed to memory; and we doubt not but the same motive introduced the parallelisms, and, by the way, also gave birth to the triads of the Druids. From a similar motive, no doubt, in the first instance, originated the *said* or SUNG of the Liturgy.

It is utterly unnecessary to praise the contents of a library condensed into a single volume. Such is Mr. Horne's book. We hope that it will be studied; for most certain it is, that thousands pretend to tell us what a clock it is in religion, who do not know even the figures on the dial-plate.

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53. Alphonso, *or the Beggar's Boy, a Comedy in Verse.* 8*vo. pp.* 85. Ridgway.

WE will not hazard a guess on the subject of the authorship of this Comedy, and as we have no recollection of the preceding one to which the writer alludes, we are enabled to speak of the present without the partiality of acquaintanceship. We have no hesitation in pronouncing it, in simplicity of plot, and in the other essentials of genuine and sterling comedy, worthy of the best days of dramatic talent. Superior indeed in the important qualities, of never violating the

strictest boundary of decorum, never seeking aid from the excitement of the corrupt passions, or of raising a laugh at the expence of one virtuous emotion. In the article of wit punning has no share—it is genuine, original, and none the worse for a flavour of the antique. The satire is exquisitely keen, and pointed at many of the prevailing follies of the day, although with a pardonable inconsistency as to time and place.

It would be impossible for us to do justice to this production without such an analysis as would occupy too much of the space we can devote to productions of this class. We will, however, present our readers with a few "membra disjecta," by which they may judge of the vigour of the style and the pungency of the satire.

Paulo. Fie, Laura, fie, he is a nobleman
Of fair repute.
Laura. Yes, but I fear the world
Deems a man's honour like a lady's face,
The fairer for a few black spots. This lord
Is one who trifles with so light an air,
As if he had no other thought but joy,
And life were one long jest; yet is he selfish
To his heart's core, and to attain his end,
The fancied object of the hour, will plod
More gravely than the drudging citizens,
Whose toil he loves to mock at; then for malice,
He'd sooner spare at play some wealthy dupe,
Whom youth and wine and trait'rous courtesy
Make ripe for ruin, than forego his hate.
He will by turns truckle and trample; loathes
The manners of the vulgar while he acts
Their vices; but his honour, oh, there's none
Must touch his honour.

* * *

Oh pride
Is but assum'd to hide some conscious meanness;
For none e'er mount on stilts, save when they purpose
To travel in the dirt.

* * *

To fear, my Lord?
No, tho' the eagle scream amid the storm,
'Tis not for fear.

* * *

Countess. In my day,
As you so pertly call it; men paid beauty
A deep respectful homage as her due;
But now you all go shrugging thro' a dance,
Nod to this belle with short convulsive jerks,
Then wink at that with such familiar looks.
Ledger. Do I? I'm glad you notice that in me,
'Tis the high ton.

* * *

I mean,
If I am Duke, to pass the wisest laws!
I'll have no gout or palsy in my land,
Outlaw lumbago, issue proclamations
That beaux shall to their latest gasp be beaux—
And have my Royal privilege to win
All the young hearts that like them, and beside
I'll tear all saucy registers of age,
And make it treason 'gainst immortal youth
To breathe the name of dotage.

* * *

For who would not prefer an age
So green and vigorous, to those fantastic things,
I will not call them men, our modern beaux,
So slim and pale, and bearded like the pard,
Or cat o'mountain, that I scarce forbear
To chase, and send an arrow thro' their side.

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54. Wallenstein; *a Dramatic Poem, from the* German *of* Frederick Schiller. 8*vo.* 2 *vols.*

SCHILLER was a blazing star that shot across the firmament, and men wondered at it: the poetical atmosphere was calm, when suddenly he burst forth.—The sublime, the terrible, and the heroic, appeared in the Robbers, and man was made God and devil, and grand beyond description in the soul of Charles Moor;—Virtue became melancholy mad—followed the beckoning of Suicide, and sullenly walked into hell.—Such were our feelings when we first perused the Robbers, thirty years ago, and wrote poetry. In truth, a mighty mind, in awful situations, has a very tremendous character. Who could have beheld Samson when he was rocking the columns, which fell and buried the Philistines in death and ruin, without feeling that there was something then in his soul far more than man? And could the Painter pourtray his horrid look, or the Poet describe it? Oh, no!—We have heard a shriek uttered when a death-wound was received, and cannot describe the horror of it—it had nothing natural, and was very terrible. To such feelings have we in our early days been roused by Schiller, when he wrote in all his wildness.—It has been said, that he wrote better afterwards; but it is our lot to think, that poetry cannot excite emotion *too strong*, and we do not want it to be gauged by critical excisemen; we want it to keep our minds in continual excitement—make us toss our heads like Bacchants,

and burst out into such flighty ejaculations, as those with which we have commenced our review. "*Insanire lubet*" is our motto when we read poetry.

But Wallenstein is pronounced his best work. So they may think who imagine that Gibraltar would be improved by being chisseled, smoothed, and cut into pattern like a marble chimney-piece. Such critics would, in our judgment, shave off a lion's mane, crop his ears, and call it improvement. Luckily, nothing could spoil Schiller; and we see his gigantic soul still animating Wallenstein. The following soliloquy, when he first turned traitor, is equal to Milton on Samson Agonistes, and that must be our apology for an extract so long.

Wallenstein (solus.)

And is it possible? Is there no more
Return, even though I would? Must I in truth
Fulfil the deed, because I ponder'd it,
And cast not forth the tempter from my soul?
Because my heart hath fed upon a dream,
And for its dim fulfilment I have kept
The means beside me, and the way still open?
No, by the God of Heaven! The thought was not
The slow deliberate purpose of my mind;
'Twas but an airy thought that haunted it—
A vision born of freedom and of power.
Was it a crime, if fancy did build up
The glittering phantom of a kingly throne?
Was not the will still free within my bosom,
And saw I not the path beside me ever
That left the choice still open for return?
What sudden step hath led me on, where all
Backward lies dark and trackless, and a wall,
By my own acts uprear'd, behind me tow'rs
Insuperably high, and hems me in?

[*He remains musing.*]

I wear the face of guilt. 'Twere vain to struggle
Against the charge—I cannot cast it from me,
The mystery of my life will speak against me;
And even the sacred fountain of pure deeds
The venom of suspicion will empoison.
If I had been the traitor I am deem'd
I would have courted fair appearances—
I would have drawn the veil more closely round me, [knowing
And given no voice to my complaints; but
My heart was pure, my will was guiltless, therefore
I gave my humour and my passion play.
Rude were my words, because my deeds were gentle.
Now every thoughtless action of my life
Will seem a link of one wide-reaching plan;
The idle words, that Pride and Anger spoke
In the heart's overflow, will they remember,
And weave into an artful web against me,
And peal a fearful clamour in mine ear,
Before which I must needs be dumb. So am I
Entangled in the net myself have wrought,
And nought but force can rend its meshes now.

[*Pausing.*]

How different was it, when my soaring spirit
Alone allured me to the deed, which now
Safety and strong necessity compel!
Stern is the aspect of necessity;
Nor without shuddering does the hand of man
Dip into Destiny's mysterious urn.
In mine own breast my deed was still mine own; [ment,
But, once escaping from that dark conceal-
The heart's recess, its own maternal home,
Let it but wander forth to light and day,
And it belongs to those capricious powers,
Whom man still strives, but strives in vain, to soften.

[*He paces hastily through the chamber, then stops, again musing.*]

What is thy purpose? Hast thou fairly viewed it [to shake
Thyself? Thou seek'st from its broad base
The calm enthroned majesty of power
By ages of possession consecrate—
Firm rooted in the rugged soil of custom—
And with the people's first and fondest faith,
As with a thousand stubborn tendrils twin'd.
That were no strife, where strength contends with strength.
It is not strength I fear—I fear no foe
That with my bodily eye I see and scan,
Who, brave himself, inflames my courage too.
It is an unseen enemy I fear,
Who in the hearts of mankind fights against me—
Fearful to me, but from his own weak fear.
Not that which proudly towers in life and strength
Is truly dreadful, but the mean and common,
The memory of th' eternal *yesterday*,
Which, ever warning, ever still returns,
And weighs to-morrow as it weighed to-day;
For out of common things is man made up,
And clings to Custom, as her foster-son.
Woe then to him, whose daring hand profanes
The cherished heir-looms of his ancestors!
There is a consecrating power in time,
And what is grey with years to man is godlike.
Be in possession, and thou art in right;
The crowd will lend their aid to keep it holy.
ii. 12—16.

Of course, there are many other fine passages in this poem, because it is Schiller's. We wish that we were able to drink Schiller out of the bottle; and perhaps much of his spirit and flavour may be lost by twice decanting, first into prose, and then into blank verse.

Translations into prose are certainly more faithful pictures of the original; but upon the whole we have no fault to find. The Preface, original writing of the Translator, does him credit.

55. *Catalogue of Painted Portraits, comprising most of the Sovereigns of* England, *from* Henry *the First to* George *the Fourth, and many distinguished personages, by* Holbein, de Heere, Zucchero, *&c. &c.* H. Rodd.

ALTHOUGH Catalogues of this description seldom come under our review, we cannot forbear noticing the above as one which stands alone, both as to its size as well as the very amusing manner in which it is made out. The prefatory remarks, although a little too much tinted with commonplace matter, contains a few very useful hints, one of which we give in Mr. R.'s own words.

"There are several Portraits in the following Catalogue, which seem almost to demand a separate allotment or series of themselves; these are the Founders of Colleges and Alms-houses, whose magnificent bequeathment of their wealth has tended to the advancement of learning and science, to the bettering of the condition of mankind, and the relieving the wants of extreme old age. It would be imposing but a slight tax on the affluent, were these portraits occasionally purchased and presented to the common halls and rooms of their endowments; they would not only serve as matters of ornament, but would excite, not unfrequently, a grateful feeling in the partakers of the benefits so liberally bestowed by their respective founders."

Many of the pictures seem to be of family interest only, and we have no doubt, but those persons who wish to adorn their mansions with their ancestors or connexions, may meet with some of them in Mr. Rodd's numerous list. Amongst the most pre-eminent in the Historical Department, stand the notorious Lord Lovat, by the pencil of Hogarth: the very interesting account of this Portrait, leaves us no room to doubt its genuineness, did the very masterly manner in which it is executed not speak for itself. There are several interesting notices dispersed through the Catalogue; and we hope, although aware of the numerous prejudices which exist against the dealers in this branch of the art, and which most justly exists against those who, by altering of portraits or misnaming them, tend to mislead us by falsifying history, that Mr. Rodd may still continue his course in selling none but such as he can warrant authentic; and we are very sure that, by doing this, he will reap the benefit he seeks by his publication.

56. *Whims and Oddities, in Prose and Verse. By* Thomas Hood. London. Lupton Relfe.

ON opening this volume we were surprised at the boldness of the author in presuming to treat their High Mightinesses, the Reviewers, with such unbecoming levity, in his dedicatory address; and we felt tempted to arouse our allies, plant our artillery against him, and beat him out of the field. From this, however, in our usual great mercy and forbearance, we have desisted, and are willing to admit him a place among our friends.

The fact of the author of these admirable jeux-d'sprits having assisted in the execution of other works which have obtained a popularity equal to that of any previous volume in the same vein, is of itself sufficient to ensure the present collection an extensive sale; but those now presented to us exhibit his talent in almost every species of composition, both in verse and prose; and, being so cleverly executed, cannot fail of becoming universal favourites. To these he has annexed 40 illustrations "in wood," of exquisite workmanship and design, that are all more or less connected with the Letter-press. Every stroke of the pencil admirably harmonizes with each other, and tends to produce a most pleasing combination of characters; worthy of the head and pencil which produced the grand caricature illustrative of the "Progress of Cant." Many of them are suggested by the titles of some of the popular songs by Anacreon, junior (who is favoured with a niche among the "Fancy Portraits," at the close of this volume,) the inimitable Burns, and other successful writers.

To the "recipe for Civilization," which we felt inclined to elevate to the rank of the best imitation of the incomparable Hudibras, is attached a profile of the "Cook's Oracle," *olim* Dr. Kitchener, alias the *homo-genius*, or genius of a man. This very worthy personage is honoured with the under

side of what in culinary technicalities is denominated a frying-pan, as a substitute for his head, and the handle forms a tail of no ordinary appearance: a head which, though it defies the Phrenologist from its perfect flatness, yet affords an excellent illustration of the facial angle. In his hand he holds a gridiron, broiling, as they do rump-stakes—some few musical notes. Thus far for the head. We will give the author's own account of the Poem:

"In the Poem, his CULINARY ENTHUSIASM, as usual, *boils over!* and makes it seem written, as he describes himself (see the Cook's Oracle), with the spit in one hand, and the frying-pan in the other,—while in the style of the rhymes it is Hudibrastic, as if in the ingredients of versification, he had been assisted by his BUTLER."

In the "Sea Spell" there is a sublimity of thought and vigour of expression which can only be considered inferior to the Shipwreck in Don Juan. Like the author of that splendid composition, Mr. Hood gradually elevates us to the extremest point of sensibility, and then suddenly precipitates us into the depths of humour; a task, however difficult to effect, and however much it may be admired, is not altogether agreeable to the inclination of the reader's mind at the time he experiences it. Whereas the former grappled with Death in various shapes, and rendered him subservient to his will, the latter has exerted all his extraordinary powers to delineate the fallacy of placing implicit faith in the imagined security of a *child's caul.* Besides those already noticed there are "The Mermaid of Margate," "The last Man," the Ballads of "Sally Brown" and "Nelly Grey," &c. &c. all equally excellent in their various styles, but we have not room to notice them more minutely.

Of the prose effusions the "Walton Redivivus" is our favourite. It is a dialogue between two sorry anglers on the banks of the New River, named Piscator and Viator. The "Love me, Love my dog," is illustrated by three plates, of admirable design and humour.

Those whose heads Mr. Hood has "brushed at," and hung up in the imperfect gallery annexed to this volume, which at a future season he hopes to complete, are about nine in number. Among them are the "Bard of Hope," "Mr. Bowles," and the "Author of Broad Grins," represented in bowls of spoons "as in mirrors."

Having thus presented our readers with the author's bill-of-fare, the work will require no other recommendation than its own intrinsic merit to ensure it the well-merited patronage of the public.

The author of "Whims and Oddities" has lately given the public some specimens of his talents in serious and moral compositions, entitled "*National Tales,*" which, as he observes, are a deviation from his former attempts. He has shewn that, because he has jested elsewhere, it does not follow that he is incompetent for gravity. Some of these Tales, of which the "Spanish Tragedy" is the principal, are of a chivalrous and romantic character, and generally interesting. Others are of a lighter description, usually connected with love affairs, and, though sometimes rather trivial and destitute of sufficient plot, may afford considerable amusement to readers of light productions.

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57. *Early metrical Tales; including the History of Sir* Egeir, *Sir* Gryme, *and Sir* Gray-Steill. Edinburgh, 1826, Laing. 8*vo.*

THE early Muse of Scotland was a virgin so chary of her smiles as to have few votaries that left a memento to perpetuate a knowledge of her favouritism. The well-known industry of the Editor of the present volume, who we conclude is the intelligent secretary of the Bannatyne Club, and whose research has explored the most ancient repositories of England as well as Scotland, has not been able to collect more than fourteen pieces as early metrical effusions of the national character of the latter country, after candidly acknowledging some as already printed by recent editors.

The present volume forms a covetable companion to the miscellaneous collections formed by Watson, Ramsay, Pinkerton, and Lord Hailes, which were scarcely to be considered as exhausting the outlays of Scotia's fugitive Muse. Its contents are early metrical tales, which appear to have been collected, when first given to the press, with all the imperfections consequent on a traditionary recital. The first and longest poem, *the History of Sir Gray-Steil,* is taken from the earliest edition

obtainable, in 1711, and bears strong proof of some defect in the story, upon which the ancient minstrel is usually found tediously and elaborately minute and dull. The reprint may aid the Editor in his 'chief object,'—'of bringing some of these productions to light in a more antique garb,' and we refer the Editor to the Newcastle edition *(n. d.)* of *Roswall and Lillian*, as materially correcting the present edition (which appears amended from that of 1822 by the same Editor). For

"In Naples lived a worthy king,
Had all the lands in governing;
He had a lady, fair and young,
Whose name was called Lillian."

As the story does not run upon the incestuous love of Roswall to his mother, read

"In Naples dwelt a worthy king,
Had all the land in governing:
He had a son both young and tall,
And his name was called Roswal,
A fairer was there none at all."

There are several more lines in the copy referred to than in those seen by the Editor; at the same time we trust our observation will not damp his pursuit, still entertaining the opinion that his forerunner of *Select Remains of the ancient popular Poetry of Scotland*, 1822 (already it is said become scarce), and the present volume, demand our confidence to cheer him with "Go on."

58. *A General View of the present System of Public Education in* France, *and of the Laws, Regulations, and Courses of Study in the different Faculties, Colleges, and inferior Schools, which now compose the Royal University of that Kingdom; preceded by a short History of the University of* Paris *before the Revolution. By* David Johnston, *M.D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of* Edinburgh, *&c.* 8*vo. pp.* 244.

UNIVERSITY Education, in our view of it, is that which sends out a youth perfect in sciences not forming part of his school education. The best modes of facilitating this object are unquestionably of the first moment, but these modes must vary according to the respective sciences. In Languages, for instance, Composition; in Mathematics, working Problems, and so forth; but in Medicine we think (for this forms the leading point of Dr. Johnston's work) the Hospitals and Anatomical Schools effect the chief improvement of a Student. It is plain, we think, that Ship-building should be learned in a Dock-yard, and that theory should only be deemed a guide to aid practice. The view of the English Universities is plainly, by the previous school-education which they exact, to make perfect scholars; that of others to bestow superficial acquirements, which may be applied to the purposes of business in life; and the result of such a system is that the majority of the students turn out only respectable amateurs. Their loose and general mode of writing betrays the utter absence of classical taste and precision; but they acquire, by practice, the pen of a ready writer, and though they often make sad blunders, and dole out bad logic, yet through deriving their ideas from life, and the world at large, they write in a form often more interesting than scholars; and though they have not the Woolwich qualifications requisite for the management of ordnance, yet they may be good fire-work makers. In this view of the subject, we consider our National Universities to have had two distinct characters; one, (as the English) to make complete scholars, and therefore requiring previous school exercise; the other (as the Scotch) to give a superficial plating and promptitude for business. Such institutions, however, are very useful for persons who have not had the benefit of a long and elaborate school education.

Dr. Johnston's work is full of long details, into which we cannot enter. The best mode in our judgment of estimating French Education, is French Writing. We have good specimens of it in Hume, Chesterfield, and Walpole. It is not scientific, but it is often acute; and if it shuns argumentative deduction, it often lays down accurate positions. Its chief character is, however, that of superficial, and the impression is therefore fugitive; an impression which may do for a reader, certainly not for a student.

They who read this work will derive from it two pieces of information worthy particular notice; one, that a military country will drain off the young men before they have time to be educated (p. 232); the other, that education in France is nearly in the

ratio of one to twenty-five. Dr. Johnston has certainly collected a large quantity of matter, which may be read with edification; but here we stop, because we think our own systems to be already far better than those of the French, and we do not, like Dr. Johnston, think that *every* thing *must* be good because it is foreign.

59. *Discourses on the Duties and Consolations of the Aged. By* Henry Belfrage, *D. D. Minister of the Gospel at* Falkirk. *8vo, pp.* 474.

IN our early days, the rule among Divines was to take all the texts of Scripture bearing upon a particular point of morality, enlarge upon them, and thus show what was the morality which Scripture taught. It was also a point, that there should be no sermons whatever preached upon Faith, except with a caution annexed, of its indispensable conjunction with Works. This is not now the vogue. The inflammatory declamations about the Atonement, the use of the name of Jesus, as in a love-poem, and various other absurdities (not to say worse of them) have drawn us into an opposite extreme, and the *frigid*, the *florid*, the *bombast*, and the *hyperbolic*, &c. &c. (as discriminated by Blair), form what is now called pulpit oratory.

There was a Catholic preacher, who got into disgrace for life, because in a sermon, he made Christ say to the devil (when the latter recommended him to throw himself down), "*My friend*, I have a much easier staircase to go down by*;" and the French, with their usual tact for humour, were not a little amused with our Saviour's calling the devil *his friend*. Absurdities as gross, characterize our modern pulpit oratory, even in the Church of England, in order to acquire popularity. But most solemnly do we protest against it; because we believe Revelation to be only a higher display of reason (so far as concerns human conduct), and because we believe (and fear even to horror) that ridicule will be the final result of such childish and anile innovations. Be it, that the sermons which we Orthodox Churchmen hear, have the form of a lecture; the Clergy are Professors, not Players—they celebrate holy rites in Churches, not make dramatic soliloquies in theatres; and he who cannot listen for half an hour to sober divinity, is rather a play-goer than a Christian, one who desires to hear a speech, rather than to be edified. However, there was an evil arising out of an intended good. Blair's beautiful and inestimable Essays are not sermons; still it would be difficult to equal them, and more difficult to give them a theological character. But such a task has Dr. Belfrage executed in the truly excellent work before us. It has in most parts equal merit to Blair, and far more utility—it gives no encouragement to villains and hypocrites to profess faith in Christ, and annihilate all the moral constituents of civilization—it makes not God the author of sin and folly—it does not say, they that have *not* done good, though they do *not* repent (only cry, Lord, Lord), shall go into life everlasting. No, Dr. Belfrage satisfies us on all points. He makes Christ recommend wisdom and morality, as titles to his favour—and we solemnly believe, that he speaks the real mind of that celestial Instructor.

* This anecdote we have from one of our early volumes, we do not recollect which.

60. *Liber Ecclesiasticus, the Book of the Church, or Ecclesiasticus: translated from the Latin Vulgate. By* Luke Howard, *F.R.S. Royal 8vo, pp.* 126.

CORDIALLY as we approve of the authorized translation of the Bible, as fittest for general use, we are certain, that there are numerous passages which, under spirited translation in modern elegant diction, would, especially in the poetical parts, exhibit a sublimity and ancient grandeur, highly calculated to arrest the feelings, and produce even an awful impression, that such must have been the language of the Almighty himself.

For public purposes, such a freedom of translation would be of illegitimate offspring, but we have seen paraphrases of certain parts, which fully vindicate the character of the real sublime. Here, however, we consider the Bible as a mere book, in a literary point of view.

As to the book of Ecclesiasticus, it is palpably an imitation (and a very successful one) of the Proverbs. Mr. Howard has done it great justice. He prefers the Vulgate to the Septuagint. We think that it was a poem, for the parallelisms are self-evident. We do

not think, however, with Mr. Howard, (Pref. viii.), that it was penned at different times, and on various occasions, merely because it is divided into thirteen sections. It was anciently customary *to sing* things of this kind, in order to infix them in the memory; that was even the case (odd as it may seem) with *Laws* themselves, whence perhaps these thirteen divisions. This is a fact well known to antiquaries.

As, however, there has been much discussion lately on the subject of incorporating the Apocrypha with the Canon of Scripture, we think that Mr. Howard's sentiments on the subject will not be unacceptable; for, though the book of Ecclesiasticus may harmonize with Scripture, we must own, that the Apocrypha having no *prophetic* character (as we recollect), cannot have the *awful holiness* and *grand distinction* of the Bible. With regard to our own feelings, we should like it better if wholly separated; but the Apocrypha was perused by the early Christians; and, Jerom says, was read by them in Churches. But we do not like things, not essentially parts of the Holy Bible, to be connected with it, for it savours much more of concubinage than lawful matrimony; and according to Jerome's reasoning, the Homilies also might be bound up with the modern Bible, because they also were read in Churches. However, to repeat our opinion in somewhat like a syllogistic form—the Bible is the Bible; *ought to be* the Bible, and *nothing but* the Bible.

Now to Mr. Howard. He says, concerning his motives for this Translation,

"I have thought the publication of it at the present time not unseasonable, as it may serve to divert the controversy from the merits or demerits of those who have, of later years, been concerned in circulating the Apocryphal along with the Canonical Scriptures, towards that part of the subject to which we might as well have sat down at first more deliberately — the comparative value of the Apocryphal books, as parts of *Jewish Scripture*—together with the degree of evidence which might be obtained from the Bible itself, or from other sources, in proof of the authenticity of several of them, and of their intimate and useful connection with other Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments." Pref. vi.

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61. *A View of the World, from the Creation to the present time; with an Art of Memory, &c. By the Author of the French Genders taught in Six Fables.* 16mo, pp. 310.

THERE is no doubt of the utility of artificial modes of assisting memory. It is almost instinctively practised in the custom of putting particular things in particular places, because an association of ideas is connected with those places and things; and therefore, such an act seems to grow naturally out of that grand faculty of the mind. But then the mode of forming that art of memory is the difficulty. There is an old Joe Miller, that Oliver Cromwell, or some such celebrated person, when a farmer threatened to pound his father's pigs, ordered the pigs to be driven to the pound, shut up, and severely whipt. When the farmer drove the pigs a few days after to the pound, the pigs associated the ideas of whipping with the pound, and no effort of the farmer could prevent a retreat home, at sight of the pound, with the speed of light. It is plain, that this was a most effectual mode of teaching them artificial memory. This, however, we merely show as a proof of the practicability of the process, not as a mode of teaching it. That must be a far more agreeable one; and that of Hoyle, with regard to whist, is in most points far from a bad one. Grey (our author has observed, pref. ii.) has adopted hexameter lines, of which we shall give one, as perhaps exhibiting the finest and most unrivalled specimen of (what schoolboys call) *gibberish* and cacophony ever known in the world. It is as follows:

"Creppaz Delpetsau, Demasus, Abmezki, Apepni."

The first syllable gives the epoch as *Cre* the Creation, *Del* the Deluge, &c. Feinagle's plan was easier, but cramped, by excluding the vowels. Our Author's plan is to make initial letters only to represent figures; and he gives us short proverbs to get by heart, which by the initials of the words teach us the date also. Thus he says,

"In the fifth epoch, the taking of Babylon, and destruction of the impious Belshazzar by Cyrus, in the year 3468, can any words be more appropriate than these: 'God ends Belshazzar's power,' which fix the date, O standing for 3, E for 4, B for 6, and P for 8."

For our parts, we conceive that the only method to be accurate in dates, is to keep a table of them for reference, or make memorandums; and as to

recollection of figures, the best method is that of Bankers, who, in calling over the numbers of notes (suppose 5145), do not say, five thousand one hundred and forty-five, but five, one, four, five; and this to us is a shorter process than that of getting by heart either a jargon, or four or five hundred mottoes, which are full as likely to be forgotten as the figures. A man who can make a memorandum, will never take that trouble; and if he be either a creditor or debtor, the situation itself is a sufficient artificial memory for correct recollection. We have seen *pictures*, however, of birds, beasts, &c. excellently used, for getting up quickly terminations of nouns; but it must be evident, that every man who has much business will form an artificial memory for himself better than any one which professes a system like this or any other, because the sole foundation of all such things ought to be the association of ideas; but as to figures, there is no association between them and words or things—memorandums, or getting them by heart in the Banker's plan, is full as easy, or more easy than any other.—Our author, however, is certainly ingenious; and his Chronology is most useful by itself, for it is an excellent compendium of the leading facts in biblical and profane, as well as English history. The rest must be left to those who do not grudge the trouble of learning the process; but our judgment is, that it is only learning two things, when one only is wanted—for instance, we have in p. 261,

The Deluge	Date 1656	all lost from blindness.

The initials of the motto A, L, F, B, mark the date; but is it not full as easy to learn "Deluge, 1656," as "all lost from blindness?"

62. *Original Sacred Music, with Original Poetry (by various Contributors). The whole compiled and arranged, by* Alfred Pettet. *Printed for the Editor.*

THERE belongs an interest to this publication, independent of its merits, great and excellent as they are. Its highly-gifted compiler, confined for nine years daily and nightly to his couch, has sought a solace and a refuge from the dejection that belongs to disease, and from the unavailing regrets and wishes that will ever attach to a state of inactivity, in the arrangement of this volume. And it has pleased that Providence, whose "*hand has touched him,*" to lighten the affliction and to sooth his solitude, not only by the resources of his own intellectual powers, but by the labours of congenial spirits—filling, as it were, the chamber of his sickness with melody and song. To his honour be it recorded, that the talents so bestowed have been consecrated to the best purposes. Under circumstances of trying depression, he has not "*hung his harp on the willow,*" but adopting a nobler sentiment, he has exclaimed, "As long as I have any being I will sing praises unto my God."

The first part of this Volume contains original Melodies attached to select portions of the New Version of the Psalms. The second consists of Miscellaneous Hymns, the words of which have been contributed by many of our popular Poets, among others, Joanna Baillie, Mrs. Opie, Barton, Montgomery, Milman, Southey, &c. and it is this department of the work which more properly falls within our own province; but as we have mentioned this publication, not less from its own merits than from a kindly feeling towards its author, our readers will excuse us if, after a word or two on its literary qualities, we offer a few general observations on its musical beauties. They will conclude from the names we have mentioned that the poetical portion of the volume has been ably sustained, and they will not be disappointed. The following sweet lines on Resignation are by Mrs. Opie:

"My path, oh Lord, is clouded o'er,
Lone, dreary, dark, appears my lot,
But while to me life smiles no more,
Altho' I mourn, I murmur not.

For, oh, this broken contrite heart
Must in thy wrath thy justice own;
And tho' my tears in anguish start,
They flow from conscious sin alone.

Then tho' my path is clouded o'er,
And gloom o'erhangs my future lot,
I bless and love thee more and more,
And tho' I mourn, I murmur not."

The following by Joanna Baillie breathes an elevation of thought and feeling beautifully expressed:

"Oh, Lord supreme, whose works so fair,
Sublime and varied every where,
The gazing eye delight,

Thy wisdom, power, and love, the day
Doth in its splendid course display,
As doth the glorious night.

"We look upon the ocean wide,
Where vessels on the bright wave ride,
And sea-birds wing the air,
And feel, as o'er the blue expanse
Soft shadows pass, and sunbeams glance,
Thy power and love are there," &c.

But a further selection would be as invidious as it is unnecessary. There is not a hymn in the selection of inferior merit; and Mr. Pettet has been singularly happy in the taste, the feeling, and the piety of these contributions.

Of the musical department, we must of course speak not as critics, but as amateurs. In the first part we were much pleased with the compositions of Shield; they are in the good old style, and sustain the former fame of this veteran musician. We would particularly notice the psalm beginning "How vast must their advantage be," and his "O praise the Lord." Sir Wm. Herschell's melodies unite most of the requisites of a psalm tune; they are solemn, plaintive, and extremely touching.

In the second part, uniting the contributions of the sister arts, there is a considerable display of musical talent. To the high reputation so well deserved, and so well worn by such perfect musicians as Attwood, Linley, Cramer, Crotch, Walmisley, &c. our praise can add nothing. We must not, however, omit, in our general approbation, the particular notice of a composition of W. H. Callcott, a young man of great promise; the words by W. Knox, esq. It is a composition of great feeling and solemnity; and to this we must beg to add a hymn of Montgomery's, entitled "Exhortations to Praise;" and another by Barton, "Give Praises to God," two very elegant compositions by J. Goss. He has caught the divine spirit of the poetry, and united it to most appropriate harmony. He has poetical feeling sufficient to illustrate the beautiful idea,

"Of music married to immortal verse."

It is delightful to contemplate, that these are among the early productions of a scientific and amiable young man.

Our general opinion of this volume may, we hope, be collected from this brief notice of its contents. It is elegantly got up, and appropriately dedicated to the King—a patron as qualified to judge of its merits as he is to promote its success. Mr. Pettet's own labours are worthy of his great reputation.

A publication of this value, produced under circumstances so untoward, has a moral lesson appertaining to it which ought not to pass unimproved: it is this—that there is hardly a situation of trial and of difficulty which may not be overruled, if not conquered, by a stedfast reliance on the blessing of Providence on our endeavours, and that a pious mind will so purify temporal sufferings, as to discover the means of converting them into blessings. Perhaps under no other circumstances than those of affliction could Mr. Pettet, esteemed as he is, have rallied round him a combination of talent of such great and varied excellence. His work is an honour to the age in which we live, and is assuredly destined to an abiding reputation.

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63. *Memoir of* Augustine Vincent, Windsor *Herald. By* Nicholas Harris Nicolas, *Esq. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. Small octavo. pp.* 120. Pickering.

AGAIN we are required to notice a publication bearing the name of Mr. Nicolas, and we really feel it would be dangerous to allow ourselves any delay in so doing, lest that indefatigable author, in the rapidity of his industry, should outstrip our opportunities of giving him that encouragement which he so highly deserves for his exertions in the field of historical and antiquarian research. The present, indeed, is merely the production of a few intervals of leisure; but other and highly laborious undertakings are now, we know, occupying our author's principal attention.

Augustine Vincent, a herald in the reign of James the First, was a kindred spirit to his biographer. His career was short, comprising from the time at which he first commenced his genealogical studies a period of only twenty-five years, during ten only of which he held office in the College of Arms; but he was "one of the most able and indefatigable Officers of Arms that have ever been created."

"This feeble sketch," says Mr. Nicolas, "cannot add to the high opinion entertained of his professional talent, his varied information, and profound research, by those who are acquainted with the solid foundations

which support his fame; but it may possibly increase the number of his admirers, by extending a knowledge of his extraordinary merits. For who can reflect that, besides his published work, which alone displays very great industry and skill, he compiled above *two hundred and thirty volumes* of pedigrees or extracts from records illustrative of subjects connected with his profession, though he was removed to another world before he had completed his forty-fifth year, and withhold from him his respect and admiration?" P. 80.

The part which Vincent took with Camden in the controversy of that immortal writer with his principal rival Ralph Brooke, occasions Mr. Nicolas to investigate at length the feuds which at that time agitated the Corporation of Heralds, and to take "a brief view of those transactions connected with the College of Arms at that period, that were likely to influence the feelings of its members." This investigation naturally increases the interest of the memoir, which may, indeed, be fairly considered rather as a biographical review of the leading Heralds of the æra, than merely a detail of Vincent's personal history.

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64. *Picturesque Views of the Southern Coast of* England, *from Drawings made principally by* J. M. W. Turner, *R.A. and engraved by* W. B. Cooke, George Cooke, *and other eminent Engravers.* 2 *vols.* 4*to. With* 48 *Plates and* 32 *Vignettes.* J. *and* W. Arch.

HOW luxuriously a man may now be entertained! With all our antiquarian feelings, we would far rather live in the nineteenth century than any which preceded. How superior is England now to what she was at any former period; and let us journey, which we may do by various modes, and with a velocity conformable to our wishes, to any part of the island, how are we gratified in meeting with taste, comfort, and prosperity, where but fifty years ago no accommodation was to be found! Foreign travel may, and does certainly enlarge the mind, and intercourse with the world gives a polish to that ease of manners which renders well-bred society so delightful. But who, notwithstanding our variable climate and often damp atmosphere, when he contemplates the powerful influence of public opinion, which makes all in authority mindful of their duty, the beneficial laws which protect property and the liberty of the subject, and that he can at his own free-will, without the degrading necessity and harassing delay of a passport, visit when and how he pleases every part of this island, does not feel a conscious superiority in being an Englishman. Rich in specimens of the arts, both antient and modern, as well as in the results of commerce, and containing within itself greater variety of scenery, of that noble animal the horse, of shipping and antiquities, who would not exclaim?

"This happy breed of men, this little world,
This precious stone set in the silver sea,
——————— this dear, dear land,
Dear for her reputation thro' the world."

Nor is this all. We may, by the talismanic effects of the work before us, be transported from place to place along our Southern Coast, and have an accurate idea of its principal towns and harbours, without even quitting our homes. If we have any feeling for the arts, our delight will be tenfold; for the Messrs. Cooke have proved to what an astonishing degree effect may be produced, in simple black and white, by the extraordinary skill and judicious discrimination with which they use the graver. Are they really engravings? Can any thing parallel be found? Such must be our first sensations, and it is only by an effort to calm them that we can coolly undertake to describe them to our readers. What a source of satisfaction to the incomparable Turner, who, without disparagement to those painters who have chosen as their branch landscape scenery, is undoubtedly at their head, to find the very sentiment of his pictures so strikingly preserved by such coadjutors, and what a gratification to them to copy from such a master! An union of talents, like this, could not fail to produce bewitching effects, and these are paramount in "the Coast Scenery." Need we particularize? If so, we will mention what have more especially pleased us, without by any means saying they are pre-eminent, as all are excellent. Of the Views, Whitstable, Deal, Dover from Shakspeare's cliff, Weymouth, Plymouth from Lord Mount Edgecumbe's, Pendennis Castle, and St. Michael Mount; of the Vignettes, those from the easels of Prout, Dewint, Collins, Clonmell, Owen, and Blore, have more irresist-

ibly fixed our attention. In the view of Whitstable, engraved by Horsborough, the skilful selection of foreground, the correct perspective, particularly of the figures in size and colour, and the transparency of the water, are what we principally admire. In that of Deal, engraved by Radcliffe, the illumined horizon produced by lightning. Dover from Shakspeare's cliff, engraved by G. Cooke, the general effect. Weymouth, engraved by W. B. Cooke, the beauty of the foreground and transparency of the water. Plymouth, from Lord Mount Edgcumbe's, engraved by W. B. Cooke, for the very picturesque point of view; Pendennis Castle, engraved by G. Cooke, for the composition; and St. Michael's Mount, engraved by W. B. Cooke, for the skill with which so curious an object has been represented. One word to Mr. Turner: as we are sincere friends to his reputation we offer it; and, admiring his wonderful talents as we do enthusiastically, he will pardon us; we caution him to avoid allegory. He has done so in the present instance, but in the vignette titles to the "Provincial Antiquities of Scotland," why did he condescend so degradingly to borrow ideas from the device of the Hand-in-Hand Insurance Office?

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65. *Adventures of* Naufragus, *written by himself.* 8*vo. pp.* 225. Smith *and* Elder, Cornhill.

THIS small volume possesses considerable interest. It contains a sprightly narrative of real adventures in the Asiatic dependencies of Great Britain. Many of the incidents are striking, and penned with a minuteness of description and apparent accuracy, that will not fail to make them acceptable, especially to younger readers. The author records his acknowledgment of a special providence by a quotation from Shakspeare's play of Hamlet in the title-page; and his whole story is a comment on that text. It would afford us pleasure to transcribe several peculiarly interesting passages from his work, but we must content ourselves with one extract, from page 202, upon a subject which now occupies a large share of public attention. The scene is in Bengal, on the banks of the river Hooghley.

"It was about noon, on a sultry day, when curiosity prompted me to follow a vast concourse of Hindoos who were taking a westerly direction. I soon found that the object of attraction was a Suttee, and although I had before witnessed two exhibitions of the kind, I determined to proceed. On reaching the spot I observed that the preparations were nearly complete. The pile was raised five feet above the ground, into which some bamboo sticks had been driven for the purpose of supporting the layers of dry firewood, and other combustibles, such as straw, rosin, ghee, or butter, and pitch. On the pile lay stretched the corpse of the deceased Hindoo, dressed as when he was alive, and covered with a piece of white calico. The crowd was immense; but in compliment to my nation, the Chokedars obligingly cleared a passage for me, and I had a distinct view of the whole ceremony. The victim was in a palanquin on the opposite side of the pile supported by her friends; her relations, who were armed with muskets, sabres, and other weapons, guarded the pile; and numerous men, bearing tum-tums, and other noisy instruments, were standing round. Even thus early the impression on my mind, as I stood among the abettors of this revolting ceremony, was awful in the extreme. The victim being apprized, by a gura or priest, that it was time to begin the rites, numbers of Brahmans, with lighted torches in their hands, and earthen pots of oil and ghee, took their stations round the pile, while others recited mantras or prayers, in a loud voice, and consecrated the pile, by sprinkling it with pure water. The crowd having given way, my expectation of seeing the victim, whom I observed to be advancing with a slow, but firm step, supported by some Brahmans and her friends, in the direction of the spot in which I was standing, was now at its height. She was of the age of about forty-five, a well-made woman, rather handsome; her neck, fingers, arms, and legs, were loaded with a profusion of ornaments, chiefly of gold, and her whole attire was as gay as if the occasion were festive, and so indeed in her estimation it appeared to be; her countenance was in keeping with her general appearance, pleasing, and even cheerful; nor did it express other trait of concern than a paleness, and a slight quivering of the under lip. As she approached the pile, the spectators, particularly the women, went up to her to wish her joy, and to implore a blessing from her before her departure to the mansions of paradise. To all she made answer—to some she gave rice; such as were not near enough to receive any from her, caught, with eagerness, the grains which she scattered around, and in the air, and which seemed to be prized as a relic. All this time there was a buzz of adoration from the infatuated multitude, who beheld her with a degree of awe inspired by the belief that she was a divinity, and some even prostrated themselves at her feet. Three times

she walked round the pile, scattering rice round and above her, the Brahmans uttering their mantras, and the people adoring her. Every thing being now ready, she took a farewell of her nearest relations, distributing among them her ornaments. She then mounted the pile with astonishing coolness, seated herself next the corpse, which she fervently embraced with both her arms, put some rice in its mouth, and for the last time scattered some among the spectators. She was then bound to the dead body with two easy bandages, and a quantity of straw, rosin, butter, and oil, was strewed over her, and the corpse. A lighted torch was then handed to her, which she held in one hand, while with the other she emptied a pot of oil over her head; this done, she threw the torch on the pile. In an instant the pile was set on fire in ten or twelve different places, and the flames arose with a rapidity and intensity of heat which must have consumed the victim almost immediately; indeed she was not seen to move a limb after she had laid herself down. The noise of the tum-tums, the shrieks of the women, and the shouts of the spectators, were such as to defy description, and even exceed conception: so that had her resolution failed, her loudest cries for succour would have been unavailing. The flames towered into the atmosphere, to an immense height, and in a few minutes not a vestige of fire remained—not even embers; ashes, dust, and a column of smoke, were the only indications of the rite which had been performed. Such was the end of a woman, who instead of living, to serve and adorn society, thus became the victim of a cruel and barbarous superstition."

66. *The Sovereignty of the Great Seal, maintained against the One Hundred and Eighty-eight Propositions of the Chancery Commissioners; in a Letter to the Lord High Chancellor. By* Francis Paul Stratford, *Esq. Senior Master in Ordinary of the Court of Chancery.* 8vo, *pp.* 50. Clarke, *&c.*

THIS is a very ably-written and well-timed Pamphlet; it is couched in an argumentative, dispassionate style, and evidently proceeds on a thorough knowledge of every branch of the subject on which it treats. But this is only what might be expected from so able and long-experienced an officer of the Court of Chancery as Master Stratford.

The author differs on most points from the Report of the Commissioners, and thinks that if many of the old regulations were more rigidly adhered to, much of the delay and inconvenience attending the Court would at once be removed.

The great cause of complaint, Mr. Stratford thinks, is occasioned by the additional weight of business thrown upon the Court by new Acts of Parliament, and that the effectual remedy is, either to diminish the burthen of the business, or to increase the number of Judges, appropriating to each certain parts of the business of the Court. The Report of the Commissioners seems to have been influenced by the opinion of Mr. Courtenay; to him, therefore, Mr. Stratford more particularly addresses himself. The discussion cannot fail, we trust, of being useful to the public.

67. Robson's *Views of Cities, No. II.*

HAVING noticed with great commendation the first of this splendid series of engraved pictures, we scarcely know how to express our enthusiastic admiration of what is now presented to us in the second number; being, if possible, far superior as well in execution, as effect and beauty of scenery. If the two forthcoming numbers increase in excellence in the same proportion—and Mr. Britton pledges his intention of making the remainder still superior—we shall have the pleasing task of declaring them the most finished engravings of the day, and consequently most deserving of encouragement.

The views are Winchester from the north-east; Hereford, Salisbury, and Carlisle from south-west; Chester and Lincoln, from south-east; Norwich from south; and Wells from north-west. In our former notice we ventured to declare our favourites. Here it would be impossible, as they gracefully present such an unblemished variety of attractions to our feelings, as to preclude the possibility of our adjudging the prize.

The following observation from the well-written address we cannot help quoting:

"It is the province and character of genius to aim at supreme Excellence; but it is notorious that not one of the highly-gifted Artists of the world has ever attained that acme, nor is it likely that it can ever be reached by human talents; for in proportion as study and skill advance towards this imaginary point, it is found that the standard always recedes. Whenever one grade or degree in Excellence is acquired,

another is seen in the distance, and thus emulation and enterprise are ever kept upon the alert.

"The series of Topographical Prints which now courts public attention, found their claims to patronage on the union of two points, viz. Fidelity of general portraiture, and Artist-like effects. In delineating the forms, proportions, and relative situations of different objects, the draftsman has been very scrupulous: and he has been equally desirous of adopting and executing such effects,—such accidental incidents of sun-shine and cloud—of light and dark, as seemed to him best calculated to produce picturesque combinations, without injuring or deteriorating the correctness of the respective scenes. It must be borne in mind that buildings, in distance, can only be seen in masses; and that every attempt to detail their minute parts must be erroneous: as likely to misrepresent, rather than to portray the true features of such objects. The Editor is too well acquainted with Topography to sanction the omission of any essential, characteristic, natural form; and he has also been sufficiently initiated in the principles of Art to know that distant and general views of buildings and of scenery are most faithful and effective when they represent general masses, and not particular parts; when they convey to the eye and mind a concentrated whole, and not a collection of subordinate details."

68. *The History and Description of the Parish of* Clerkenwell. *With Engravings by* J. *and* H. S. Storer, *representing its ancient Monastic Buildings, Mansions of the Nobility and Gentry, and other interesting subjects. No. I. to III.* 12*mo and* 8*vo.* Sherwood *and Co.*

THE district intended to be described in this work, was once the residence of the Court, and was at an earlier period rendered important by its large Monastic establishments. There is no deficiency of matter, therefore, to furnish an entertaining volume; and from the well-known industry and accuracy of Messrs. Storer, the numerous Embellishments it will contain will alone be worth the cost of the volume.

We shall reserve any opinion of the descriptive part, till the work is completed; and in the mean time, from the specimens of the three Numbers now before us, can safely recommend Messrs. Storers' labours to public patronage.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Cambridge, *March* 25.

The Chancellor's gold medals for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts were on Wednesday adjudged to Mr. B. Kennedy, of St. John's, and Mr. V. F. Hovenden, of Trinity College.

The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year, is "The Marriage at Cana in Gallilee."

Trinity College, Dublin.

The subject for the Vice-Chancellor's prizes at the next commencement, is—for all the students, both graduates and undergraduates, in Greek, Latin, or English verses, "*In obitum Frederici Principis Illustrissimi.*"

Glasgow University, *April* 12.

The inauguration of Mr. Thos. Campbell, as Rector, took place. He addressed the company present at great length, and his discourse was frequently interrupted by shouts of approbation; he spoke with much feeling and gravity, but at times appeared to labour under some embarrassment. The common hall, which, by the liberality of the professors, was thrown open to the public at three o'clock, soon became excessively thronged, and much confusion ensued, in consequence of some persons obtruding themselves into the seats appropriated to the Latin and Greek classes. The Greek professor was greatly annoyed, and even insulted, by some strangers, which, of course, enkindled the indignation of the students, and at one time, from the spreading of the flame to the students of Natural Philosophy, and the apparent determination to clear the hall of strangers, amid the clamour of the college officers endeavouring to restore peace, and a general rush of the students towards the centre of the conflict, every thing seemed preparing for a row between *town* and *gown.* Order was, however, speedily restored, and the procession having entered, the ceremony of taking the oaths, &c. was performed amidst the tumultuous applause of the assembly.

Ready for Publication.

Whittemore's Historical and Topographical Picture of Brighton and its Environs, and Visitor's Guide, with 18 engravings.

A History of the Right Hon. William Pitt, Earl of Chatham; containing his Speeches in Parliament, and his Correspondence when Secretary of State. By the Rev. F. Thackeray.

A Life of Morris Birkbeck, written by his Daughter.

Memoirs of the Life of Mr. Robt. Spence, late bookseller, of York. By RICHARD BURDEKIN.

A new Edition of Bishop Walton's Prolegomena to his Polyglott, with copious notes, fac-similes in lithograph, &c. By Archdeacon WRANGHAM.

The Apocalypse of St. John, or a Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Church of Rome; the French Revolution; the Universal War, and the final Triumph of Christianity. Being a new Interpetation. By the Rev. GEORGE CROLY, M.A. H.R.S.L.

A Vindication of the Sentiments contained in "A Letter to a Clergyman on the peculiar Tenets of the present Day." By R. BRANSBY COOPER, Esq. M.P.

Original Essays, on Theological Subjects. By JAMES BECKWITH.

A Plain Statement of the Evidences of Christianity, divided into short Chapters, with Questions annexed to each. By FRANCIS KNOWLES.

Meditations on the Sufferings of Christ, from the German of John J. Rambach; abridged and improved, by the Rev. SAMUEL BENSON.

Pietas Privata, or Book of Private Devotion; a Series of Morning and Evening Prayers and Meditations for every day in the week, and on various occasions; with introductory Remarks on Prayer. By Mrs. HANNAH MORE.

Sixteen Sermons, Doctrinal and Practical, elucidating the study of prophecy, with illustrative notes and authorities. By the Rev JOHN NOBLE COLEMAN.

Sermons, chiefly Practical. By the Rev. EDW. BATHER, M.A. Vicar of Meole Brace, Salop.

Davidica: Twelve Practical Sermons, on the Life and Character of David, King of Israel. By HENRY THOMPSON, M.A.

Some Account of the Science of Botany, being the substance of an Intoductory Lecture, delivered in the Theatre of the Royal Institution of Great Britain. By JOHN FROST, F.A.S. and L.S. of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, &c. &c.

Illustrations of the Geology of Sussex, containing a general view of the Geological relation of the South eastern part of England with figures and descriptions of fossils of Tilgate Forest. By GIDEON MANTELL, F.R.S., &c. &c.

A History of Inventions and Discoveries, alphabetically arranged. By F. SELLON WHITE, F.A.S.

Common Sense on Colonial Slavery. A Review of the chief objections urged against the speedy manumission of British Slaves. By "OCULUS."

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No. I. of 24 Views in South Wales. Taken on the spot and drawn on stone. By W. ELDRIDGE. Seven more Parts will complete the Series.

Lord Holland's Letter to Rev. Dr. Shuttleworth, of New College, Oxford.

An Inquiry into the Operation of Tithes upon Rent. By JOHN BUCKLE, Esq., of Trinity College, Cambridge.

A Letter to the Earl of Lauderdale, to serve as an Index to his Lordship's Legislative Chart.

Absurdities, in Prose and Verse, with many humourous Plates. By A. CLOWQUILL.

Stories from Scripture History of the Old Testament, on an improved plan By the Rev. B H. DRAPER; with 24 Engravings. Also, of the New Testament, on the same plan.

No. IX., commencing the third volume, of the Zoological Journal; containing a Memoir of the Life and Writings, and Contributions to Science, of the late Sir T. STAMFORD RAFFLES; with other original articles in every branch of Zoology, Reviews of Books, &c.

A new Treatise, entitled "The School of Architecture and Engineering." By PETER NICHOLSON, Author of "The Carpenter's New Guide."

Preparing for Publication.

General Compendium of the County Histories of England; comprehending the History, Antiquities, Topography, &c. of every county in England. It will be systematically arranged under the five following heads:—1. Ancient State and Remains.—2. Present State and Appearance.—3. History.—4. Natives.—5. Miscellaneous Observations.—These again will be subdivided into numerous heads, explaining the antiquities—ancient government of each country—the dates of religious and civil foundations, with the founders' names—the most prominent features of the country and picturesque scenery—the present public edifices, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

The History of the City and County Palatine of Chester, from the remotest period to the present time. By J. H. HANSHALL, sixteen years Editor of the Chester Chronicle, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

Original Correspondence between the Rt. Hon. Edmund Burke and French Laurence, Esq. LL.D.

A Personal Narrative of Travels in the United States, with some important Remarks on the state of the American Maritime Resources. By the Hon. FRED. DE ROOS, R.N.

An Account of the Deaths of Men who have been eminent for their attainments in Theology, Philosophy, and general Literature. By the Rev. H. CLISSOLD.

A Series of Reprints, accompanied by illustrative and bibliographical Notices of the more curious old Prose Romances. In monthly

parts, the first containing the prose "Life of Roberte the Deuyll," from the Edition by Wynkyn de Worde. By N. I. Thoms.

A Concise History of the Transmission of Ancient Books to Modern Times; or an Account of the means by which the genuineness and authenticity of Historical Works, especially of Ancient Literature in general, are ascertained. By Isaac Taylor, jun., Author of "Elements of Thought."

Memoirs; including Correspondence and other Remains of Mr. John Urquhart, late of the University of St. Andrews. By Wm. Orme, Author of "The Memoirs of Owen."

A Natural History of the Bible; or, a descriptive Account of the Zoology, Botany, and Mineralogy of the Holy Scriptures: compiled from the most authentic sources, British and Foreign, and adapted to the use of English readers. By Wm. Carpenter.

A Translation from the German of Hirsch's Geometry. By the Rev. J. A. Ross.

The Sea-side: a Series of short Essays and Poems, suggested by a temporary residence at a Watering-place. By the Rev. J. East.

The Florist's Guide and Cultivator's Dictionary. By Mr. Sweet.

A Translation from the German of Count Von Bismark's celebrated "Lectures on the Taetics of Cavalry." By Major F. Johnston.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of the late Adm. Lord Collingwood. By G. Newnham Collingwood, Esq.

One Hundred Fables, in Prose and Verse, original and selected. By James Northcote, R A., embellished with 270 Engravings on wood; from original designs by the Author and Wm. Hervey.

A Series of Practical Instructions in Landscape Painting in Water-colours. By Mr. Clark.

Part VI. of Skelton's Specimens of Arms and Armour.

Royal Society.

March 1. A paper was read, entitled, "On the Structure and Use of the Submixillary Odoriferous Gland of the Crocodile; by Thomas Bell, Esq. F.L.S.: communicated by Sir E. Home, bart. V.P.R.S.

The reading was commenced of a paper "On the disinfecting liquor of Labarraque; by A. B. Granville, M.D. F.R.S.

March 8. A letter from M. Rünker was read, announcing his discovery of a Comet in the Southern Hemisphere; the reading of Dr. Granville's paper was concluded; and a paper was also read, "On the permeability of transparent screens of extreme tenuity by radiant heat; by W. Ritchie, A.M." communicated by J. F. W. Herschel, esq. Sec. R S.

March 15. A paper was read, entitled, "Correction of an error in the reduction of the observations of atmospherical refraction at Port Bowen; by Lieut. H. Forster, R.N. F.R.S."

The reading was begun of a paper on experimentals for determining the density of the earth, made with invariable pendulums, at the mine of Dolcouth, in Cornwall; by W. Whewell, M.A. F.R.S.

March 22. The reading of Mr. Whewell's paper was finished, and an Appendix to it, by G. B. Airy, esq. Prof. of Mathematics in the University of Cambridge, was also read.

March 29. Davies Gilbert, esq. V.P. in the chair: the reading was commenced of a paper "On certain compounds of Chromium;" by Thomas Thomson, M.D. F.R.S. Regius Professor of Chemistry in the University of Glasgow.

April 5. Mr Gilbert in the chair. The reading of Dr. Thompson's paper was concluded, and the Society then adjourned to Thursday April 26.

On the Connection of Bath *with the Literature and Science of England; abstracted from a Paper read before the Literary and Philosophical Association of Bath. By the Rev.* Joseph Hunter, *F.A.S.*

Soon as the Romans became possessed of the southern part of this Island, there arose around these springs what may truly be called a beautiful and splendid city. We know it, because its remains are with us. When some one, walking with an Italian in the streets of modern Rome, enquired for its antiquities, the Roman stooped down, and presented him with a handful of dust. And we, whenever we descend a few feet below the surface, I speak of what constitutes the City of Bath, not of that new and beautiful suburb in which, within the memory of man, she hath renewed her youth, we never fail to meet with some relic of that all-conquering, refined, and ever-to-be-honoured people. Two centuries ago there was such a collection of the sculpture of Roman artists as no city in this kingdom could boast. Within the memory of man a portion of one of their temples was still standing, making a part of a Christian Church, known as the Church of St. Mary at Stalls. Those have perished. But enough of the works of that people still remains to shew that the City of the Sun was adorned with obelisks and statues; that the sculptured tombs of its inhabitants were placed along the sides of the roads which pointed towards it; that it had numerous altars; and that there arose at least two Temples, of one of which enough remains to exhibit its form, its extent, and its grandeur; and to shew that the antient architects of Bath had, at least, one model of just proportion and beautiful design.

This then must be classic ground. It is remarkable, that there is no Romano-British Literature. Did such exist, we should assuredly have found the name of Aquæ Solis, the city of Apollo, the city in which a Temple was dedicated to the Goddess of Wisdom.

As it is, we must content ourselves with the proofs that the arts in those ages had a domicile at Bath. The remains of the Portico of the Temple of Minerva* are sufficient to shew that there were those who could design and execute according to the chastest models of Grecian art. Some of our inscribed marbles are cut with peculiar delicacy and beauty. The bronze head † which is among the ornaments of the Guildhall, part of a statue, the remainder of which one day may be discovered, is the work of no ordinary hand. It may be questioned, indeed, whether it were the performance of any resident artist. But that it was so is rendered probable by the discovery that the processes of metallurgy must have been carried on in this place to a considerable extent, because that here was a manufactory of the instruments used by the Romans in war. Hence it is inferred that here were the furnaces necessary for the casting of the bronze in question, and some of the skill which such a work required in those who had to shape the ensigns, or to form the devices on the shields, of the Roman warriors.

With attention to the Arts a literary spirit is generally united. But the dawn of the Literature of England is to be fixed at a period after the retreat of the Romans from Britain, and when the anarchy which prevailed during the fifth and sixth centuries had given place to settled and regular governments. Before England acknowledged only one sovereign, it had begun to have its national literature. Alcuin and Bede were writers, of whom no age need to be ashamed. A little before their time lived Gildas, a man inferior to them indeed, but who is regarded as the father of English History, having composed, in his monastery at Bangor, an account of the wars of the sixth century, with a long and tedious lamentation over the sufferings of his country. This was the first attempt at historical composition amongst us. It is here that we read of Arthur, and the great battle of the *Mons Badonicus*. These continue to this day to attract to Bath the attention of every critical enquirer into our early history. With the name of Gildas has descended the addition of Badonicus. It is hence reasonably inferred that he was a native, or at least, at one period of his life, a resident of Bath.

Immediately after the second introduction of Christianity into Britain, a company of Religious became seated near our healing springs. There are traces of a society of religious women in the earliest ages, doubtless collected for the purpose of administering assistance to the multitudes of the sick and the infirm who sought the benefit of the waters. But under the patronage of the kings of Wessex and Mercia, there arose an extensive and richly-endowed Monastery, within whose precincts we are at this moment assembled. In the tenth century its constitution was reformed by Elfege, a native of this district, for he was born at the little village of Weston under Lansdown. In the earlier part of his life he lived at Glastonbury and Bath. Here he presided over the monastery, the rule of which he had reformed. From hence he was called to preside over the See of Canterbury. The history of his life is the subject of a particular memoir by one of his contemporaries. He appears to have possessed some great and good qualities. He perished at last by the hands of the Danes.

The Monasteries were, in those ages, almost the only seats of learning and science. We are not qualified to judge how far the institution of Elfege went to form the mere devotee, or the far nobler character of the religious man who endeavours to gain knowledge for himself, and to impart it willingly to others. But soon after the Conquest another change took place in the constitution of the Monastery, which was highly favourable to the introduction of the light of literature and science among us. To one member of its body, soon to be mentioned, Western Science has, perhaps, greater obligations than to any individual from the fall to the revival of learning: and from this time to the Dissolution there appears never to have been wanting those who upheld the united lights of literature and science in the midst of the population of this city.

And here I wish that we could recall the spirit of John Chandler, who was Warden of New College in Oxford, and Archdeacon of Wells, in the reign of King Edward IV.: or that we could recover a work of his which existed in the time of Leland, "De laudibus Baiarum et Fonticulorum Civitatum." How much of the writings of the schoolmen would we give for this curious and interesting tract. How agreeable a picture it in all probability presented of the state of the sister cities, at a period of which we have so few memorials: not inferior perhaps in true and lively colouring to the description of London a few centuries earlier by Stephanides. How many of the more distinguished inhabitants of the Monastery of Bath may it have recorded: for Chandler was one who delighted to employ himself in maintaining the memory of the wise and good. But since his spirit will not come, even though we invoke it, to these which were once his favourite haunts, and since his work is lost, it is to be feared irrecoverably, we must be content with such imperfect hints as are to be collected from other quarters.

The change in the character of the inmates of this monastery was produced by that remarkable person called sometimes John de Villula, and sometimes Joannes

* Engraved in Archæologia.

† Engraved in Vetusta Monumenta.

Turonensis, from Tours the place of his birth. This person came to England in the train of the Conqueror, and seated himself at Bath, for the purpose of practising the healing art. William of Malmesbury, who has written his life, speaks of him as being *medicus probatus usu non literis.* But he also speaks of him as a great encourager of literature, as possessed of great skill in his art, and as surpassing all the physicians of his age in profit and honour. He purchased the antient royal farm of the city: and such was his influence, he prevailed with the King to consent that the seat of the Bishoprick of Somersetshire should be removed from Wells to Bath, and that he himself should be made the Bishop. The Church of the Monastery then became the Cathedral of the diocese. He presided over the Sec with great dignity for four and thirty years. At his death in 1122 he was buried in the Church of the monastery, where his tomb was still to be seen in the time of Leland. It was then however going fast to decay. Weeds were springing about it, and the Church was unroofed. It was the old Church built by himself, superseded by the present fabrick.

The reigns of Rufus and Henry I. form a brilliant era in the history of Bath. Malmesbury expressly informs us that Villula collected about him a society of religious who were eminently distinguished for their learning. Amongst them was ADELARD, a name which deserves to be held in everlasting honour.

It is well known that while learning and science were nearly extinct in Europe, they were cultivated under the Caliphs to a great extent, and with much success. Adelard having acquired what could be learned at home, visited Egypt and Arabia. He made himself master of the language of Arabia, and possessed himself of much of the science of that country. He brought from it treatises in natural philosophy; and is, in fact, the link which connects western science with that of the east. But he brought home a more precious volume than any of the writings of the Arabian philosophers. This was the Elements of Euclid, not in its original form, but in an Arabic translation, of which Adelard made a Latin version, which continued to be used all over Europe till, some centuries after, the Greek original was discovered. This was a service such as few are able to render for science; and who shall attempt to calculate how much is on this account due from all who love science, and venerate those who advance it, to this Athelardus Bathoniensis, who must a thousand times have crossed the very ground on which in these latter days we have raised this Temple to Science. But beside having made himself master of Arabian science, and in some measure of the science of a still more enlightened people, he appears to have been himself an enquirer into nature, and an original discoverer. His writings are probably known to very few, as they are to me, but by their titles. He wrote on the Abacus and the Astrolabe, which were the first attempt, at making the skill of the mechanic minister to the views of the philosopher: on the causes of Natural Compositions, in which it may be supposed that some of the principles of chemical affinities are to be found: and Seventy-Six Problems in Natural Philosophy, which Leland, no incompetent judge, pronounces to be highly valuable. An account of his travels was once to be read in a manuscript preserved in the library of Corpus Christi College in Oxford. Who but must join with Dr. Wallis in the sincere regret which he expresses in the preface to his Algebra, that some wicked hand has torn away the precious leaves?

In the next century there was one REGINALD OF BATH, a physician, who may be presumed to have been eminent, as he was sent by King Henry III. to attend a Queen of Scotland at Edinburgh. Contemporary with him was HENRY OF BATH, a lawyer, who is described by Pitz as *legum terræ peritissimus.* And to about the same period is to be referred a WILLIAM OF BATH, a divine, some of whose homilies were collected, and the volume was still in existence in the time of Leland.

The inhabitants of the Monastery of Bath had the benefit of a library which was richly stored with works relating to the science of the middle ages. John de Villula was a great benefactor to it. This library excited the admiration of Leland, who was acquainted with all the great libraries in the kingdom. There were books in it, which must have been precious volumes, the gift of King Athelstan. There were translations from the Arabic, perhaps the work of Adelard himself. There were poems of the middle ages; the Roman Classics; and the writings of the more eminent physicians.

There has been a time at Bath, when men conspired to abolish the memory of the things that had been. One book remains. It is known as the RED-BOOK OF BATH, and is now deposited in the library of that noble family who derive their principal title of honour from this place. It relates to the possessions of the Abbey.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries forms a grand epoch in the political, the religious, and the literary history of our country. From that event, rather than from the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII. I should be disposed to date what is called our modern history.

It will be found that here has been a succession of persons in the various departments of our literature,—in Natural Philosophy, in Morals, in History, in Criticism, and Poetry,—some of whom may with truth be said to have been of the first order of

minds, and many of them eminent, and worthy of a lasting remembrance.

Early in the seventeenth century, the names of JONES, and VENNER, and JORDEN, and JOHNSON, and PIERCE, all resident physicians of Bath, who, with others, attempted to clear away the mystery which hangs over our springs, and by their writings to advance our botanical knowledge, or our medical science. There was also a Dr. MAYOW, who communicated to the world the result of his chemical researches in a treatise upon nitrous salts: and Dr. GUIDOT, a man of various learning, who lived in close correspondence with the most eminent physicians, naturalists, and philosophers of his age, and who himself contributed to the advancement of science and philosophy. That all or any of them were great original discoverers can hardly be maintained: but they were men who fully came up to the standard of philosophical knowledge in their own age, who maintained in their day the reputation of Bath for science, and who prepared the way for their more able successors.

At the beginning of the next century were CHEYNE and the elder OLIVER, both Fellows of the Royal Society, and both contributing by their writings to the advancement of knowledge in the profession to practice of which they were devoted. A second OLIVER succeeded, not inferior to the first; and during the whole of that century, among the medical practitioners of Bath were many, who, through different channels, communicated to the public curious results of their professional enquiries, increasing in a greater or less degree the medical information of the country, and supporting through that century the reputation of our city for medical science; till at the close of it we arrive at the names of FALCONER and PARRY, who will, probably, be allowed to have surpassed all their predecessors as well in medical science as in polite and elegant literature.

The name of Sir WILLIAM WATSON becomes honourably connected with the science of the country, and through him Bath with that science, by another tie. In the band of musicians who once performed at our evening Concerts was a young German who possessed considerable skill in his own art, but who was observed often to leave the room, and employ himself during the interval of his performances in the study of the heavens. This excited the curiosity of Sir William Watson, who soon discovered that he was no ordinary character, and who from that moment extended his patronage to him, assisting him in his studies, and introducing him to the acquaintance of other persons engaged in the same pursuit. I need not add that this was HERSCHEL, who continued to reside for many years at Bath, till, I believe, through means of his first patron, he was introduced to his late Majesty, and placed in a situation more favourable for the prosecution of those observations which finally produced such splendid results. While still a resident of Bath, many of his most important observations were made. Here, it is said, he obtained the first glimpse of the planet which bears his name; and here he constructed his first telescope, having been led to consider the structure of that instrument, by having accidentally broken one of the lenses of an old telescope which he had borrowed in this city.

In the department of BOTANY, our old physician Dr. JOHNSON is to be remembered, as having published the Herbal of Gerard, which long continued to be the most popular and most complete work in that department of natural history. In later and better times the work of Mr. SOLE on the plants belonging to the genus Mentha is supposed to have exhausted his subject. But the name of STACKHOUSE stands eminent among the cultivators of this attractive branch of natural history, the translator of Theophrastus, and the able delineator of the Fuci and other marine plants found upon our shores, in the work to which he gave the appropriate and classical title of Nereis Britannica.

(To be concluded in our next.)

POLAR EXPEDITION.

On Sunday the 25th of March, the Hecla, under the command of Captain Parry, left her moorings at Deptford, towed by the Lightning steamer, to proceed on her intended expedition to the North Pole, noticed in vol. XCVI. ii. 61. From Sheerness she was towed by the Comet steam-vessel, which was to accompany her as far as Orfordness. The navigators were not to stop at the Orkneys, as in previous voyages, but proceed to Hammerfest in Norway, where some rein-deer will be provided for them, to assist in drawing the boats on the ice when they are used as sledges. Upon the arrival of the Hecla at Spitzbergen, after securing her firmly in as good a situation as can be found, she will be left in charge of a lieutenant. The two expeditions, into which the rest of the officers and crew are to be divided (after leaving a few hands with the vessel) will then start on their adventurous routes. The first, which is to proceed direct for the North Pole, is to consist of two parties of ten men each and two officers, in two boats, which may be used on the ice with wheels, or as sledges. The provisions consist of fine biscuit powdered, and meat preserved in a peculiar manner. For fuel there is highly rectified spirits of wine, one pint of which will make four gallons of water from ice (by an ingenious apparatus), and at the same time boil the water into soup.

They will take provisions for ninety days, the time they expect to be absent; but will be able to subsist upon the stock for 110 and 120 days, should difficulties arise to detain them so long. The second division is under Lieutenant Foster, R. N. an officer of great scientific attainments, and who acted as astronomer in the last expedition with Captain Parry: it is his intention, if possible, to sail round Spitzbergen. It having been correctly ascertained to be an island, he will correctly lay down the exact portions of the different bearings, and make many astronomical observations and experiments on magnetism—the Board of Longitude having furnished the expedition with many excellent and curious instruments for those purposes.

The perils incident to this undertaking are probably magnified beyond reality; for the voyage itself by sea, as far as Spitzbergen, is not subject to any extraordinary degree of danger; and the impervious barrier which the insurmountable accumulations of icebergs and fixed masses, as well as avalanches of snow, present farther to the northward, will probably soon compel the adventurers to retrace their steps.

Fossil Remains.

In the summer of 1826, as some workmen were quarrying stones in Uphill Hill, Somerset, they crossed a fissure containing a quantity of bones. In the course of further search were discovered bones of the elephant, rhinoceros, ox, horse, bear, hog, hyæna, fox, polecat, water-rat, mouse, and birds. Nearly all the bones of the larger species were so gnawed and splintered, and evidently of such ancient fracture, that little doubt can exist that it was a hyæna's den, similar to Kirkdale, and Kent's Hole. The bones and teeth of the extinct species of hyæna were very abundant. The more antient bones were found in the upper region of the fissure, firmly imbedded; further down, in a wet loam, there was an innumerable quantity of birds' bones only, principally of the gull tribe. These Professor Buckland supposes to have been introduced by foxes. The Cavern extends about 40 feet from North to South, varying from 14 to 6 feet, from East to West.—At its entrance the floor was found covered with sheep-bones, and on digging into the mud and sand of which it consisted, several bones of the cuttle fish were found, and the pelvis and a few bones of the fox. The fissure is vertical, about 50 feet deep from the surface to the mouth of the cave, and is situated at the western extremity of Mendip, in a bold mural front of limestone strata. The greater part of the bones have been presented to the Bristol Institution; Mr. Buckland has a few specimens, and the Geological Society in London a few more.

The Rev. T. Williams's Library.

A Latin MS. of the Gospels in this splendid collection was sold April 11. It is the one that was presented by the Countess Matilda of Tuscany (the great patroness of the church in the eleventh century), to the celebrated monastery of St. Benedict de Padolirone, near Modena. It appears, by a MS. note of Recanati on the margin, to have been written previous to the year 1097. One of its most distinguishing features is, the spirited designs at the beginning and end of the text of the scriptures, which are highly interesting specimens of early art. The subjects treated, are Joseph's Dream, the Wise Men's Offering, the Flight into Egypt, and various other passages in the Life of Our Saviour. This valuable Codex, which Mr. Dibdin says is the finest in existence, is in folio, written upon vellum. It was put up at fifty guineas, and, after much competition, was knocked down at 172*l.* to Mr. Singer, the librarian to the Royal Institution, who was understood to have purchased it for Sir Thomas Phillips. The Duke of Sussex, we believe, was very desirous of possessing this MS., and Mr. Pettigrew bid for it very spiritedly up to 171*l.* *Evangelia Quatuor*, a fine Greek MS. upon vellum, bearing the date of the tenth century, and apparently copied from an earlier MS., was sold for 52*l.* 10*s.*

Sale of the celebrated Breviarium Romanum, presented to Isabella, Queen of Spain.

The celebrated Missal which was presented by Francisco de Roias to Isabella, Queen of Spain, wife of King Ferdinand, and the munificent patroness of Columbus, was lately brought to the hammer, by Mr. Evans, of Pall Mall, and knocked down to Mr. Hurd, of the Temple, at 360 guineas. This was one of the most interesting and important articles in the very splendid library of the late John Dent, Esq. F.R.S. and F.S.A., which was on sale by Mr. Evans. It was purchased by Mr. Dent at 300 guineas. In introducing this splendid work to the notice of the company, Mr. Evans passed upon it an elegant eulogium. This magnificent MS. upon vellum, is illuminated by Flemish painters, in Spain, about the close of the 15th century, containing 523 leaves, interspersed with a variety of beautiful miniature paintings. The portraits of De Roais and the Queen of Spain are introduced in the miniatures. De Roais is supposed to have been of the noble family of Roccas; the name being written indifferently Roias, Rojas, and Roccas, in Spain. The Rev. Dr. Dibdin has given, in his Bibliographical Decameron, an elaborate and admirable description of this splendid Breviary, which contains some specimens of art of a higher character than are to be found even in the beautiful Bedford Missal.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries.

March 22. Henry Hallam, esq. F.R.S. V.P. in the Chair.

The report of the Auditors appointed to examine the Society's accounts, was read by Dr. Meyrick; from which it appeared that the balance of the last accounts, and the receipts for the past year, together amounted to 2850*l.*; and that the disbursements during the same period had been 2093*l.* leaving a balance now in the Treasurer's hands of 757*l.*

A Letter was read, addressed to Mr. Ellis by S. R. Meyrick, LL.D. F.S.A.; containing a minute description of some legends of saints and devices, engraved on a suit of steel armour for man and horse, in the horse armoury in the Tower, the armour and arms in which Dr. Meyrick is re-arranging, by the direction of the Master-general and the Hon. Board of Ordnance. The engravings on this suit, which has always been stated to have belonged to Henry VII. were concealed by a coat of black paint, which after his discovery of them, Dr. M. caused to be removed. They evince the suit to have been really made for Henry VIII. on his marriage to Catherine of Arragon.

The legends engraved on this suit of armour are various portions of the life of St. George, the tutelar military saint of England; of that of St. Agatha, &c. &c.; and the devices comprise the Basilisk, the Dragon of Cadwallader, and many others. Tracings of the whole, on fifteen sheets, made by Mr. Lovell, accompanied the paper, and were exhibited to the Society.

March 29. The President in the Chair.

A paper by Mr. Blore was read, descriptive of the specimen of ancient art recently discovered by him in Westminster Abbey, and noticed in our last number, p. 251.

The reading of Dr. Meyrick's notices of military writers concerning Hand Fire-arms was also continued.

April 5. Thomas Amyot, esq. F.R.S. Treasurer S. A. in the Chair.

The reading of Dr. Meyrick's paper was further continued. The weapons described in this portion of Dr. M.'s interesting communication, were the following: the Petronel or Poitrinall, so called from its being applied to the breast when fixed, and distinguished from the Long Dag only by its width at the but; the Blunderbuss, invented in Germany; the Hand-mortar, for throwing grenades; the Dragon, a piece shorter than the Carbine, and carrying a musket-ball, from which the troops who carried it were successively termed Dragonniers and Dragoons; the Dag, of which there were three kinds, the long, the short, and the pocket; and the Pistol, invented in the time of Henry VIII.

The ensuing weeks being those of Passion and Easter, the Society then adjourned to the 23d of April, when the Anniversary Meeting for the election of officers, &c. took place.

Egyptian Mummy.

The operation of opening an Egyptian mummy was lately performed in the gallery of Egyptian Antiquities at Paris; and her Royal Highness the Dauphiness, together with a number of scientific persons, attended to witness the process. The linen bands encircling the body from head to foot being unrolled, the mummy was found to be in wonderful preservation. The nails on the hands were remarkably long; the hair was quite perfect, and had preserved its flaxen colour untarnished; eyes of enamel had been substituted for the original, a singularity which has been observed only once before. The most curious circumstance, however, was the discovery of two papyrus manuscripts, one rolled round the head, the other round the breast; they were in such preservation as to allow of being deciphered, by M. Champollion, jun.; the body by this means was found to be that of Tete Muthis, daughter to the keeper of the Temple of Isis, at Thebes; different marks and ornaments also denoted she had been one of high consideration among the Egyptians. It is supposed that the mummy cannot be less than 3000 years old, notwithstanding which the skin has preserved in a great measure its elasticity, and even its humidity in some parts. An attentive perusal of the manuscripts will no doubt bring to light some curious facts. The operation was managed by Doctors Delatre and de Verneuil.

Ancient Burial Place, Carlsruhe.

Very remarkable antique graves, 137 in number, have been discovered on the mountain Schonberg, near Freiberg, on the Brisgau. Skulls, ornaments, daggers, spears, swords, &c. of very ancient appearance, have been found in them. The arrows and spears are of iron, the swords half iron, half steel, the daggers of the finest steel, which resists the file. The most remarkable, however, is the coloured glass, which is frequently set in silver, especially a sky blue, such as, perhaps, was never before seen. There are also red and purple beads, and large pieces of amber. All the graves are turned towards the East. It is estimated that these burying grounds contain 500 tombs formed of large flat stones. An account of these curiosities, with lithographic plates, will be published by Mr. Schneiber of Freiburg.

Sales of Coins and Medals.

Some unique specimens of English coins, in gold and silver, were lately put up for sale at Mr. Sotheby's rooms, in Wellington-street. Among them were the following English coins, from the conquest:—Stephen, with Horseman's Mace, sold for 13l. Edward the First's Groat, "Civitas London," weighing 84 grains, and in good preservation, 5l. 15s. 6d. These two were said to have been formerly in the collection of Thomas Hollis. Richard the Third's Half Groat, inscribed "Ricardus," &c.—"Civitas Cantor," a unique specimen, weighing 23 grains, sold for 7l. 10s. Richard the Third's Penny, struck at Durham by Bishop Sherwood, well preserved, 4l. 4s. Henry the Seventh's Penny, with the Arched Crown, the first coinage struck at Canterbury, a very fine specimen, and said to be of great rarity, 6l. 8s. 6d. Perkin Warbeck's Groat, said to have been struck by the Duchess of Burgundy, sister to Edward the Fourth, dated 1494, sold for 21l. Henry the Seventh's Shilling, with numerals, 3l. 11s. Henry the Seventh's Groat, inscribed, "Henri Septim." &c. a unique specimen, 10l. 5s. There were also some beautiful specimens of gold coins, many of which produced very large sums; as did also some curious and interesting coins of Charles I., said to have been struck during his troubles. Among these latter were the Half Groat, struck at Aberystwith, with the date of 1646, and the Exeter Half Crown, type of the Oxford money, 1644; the latter of great rarity and interest, as proving that all the Exurgat money was not coined at Oxford. There were, besides, about two dozen specimens of the siege money of Charles I. and II., including Blondeau's Half Crown, and the famous petition Crown of Charles II., by Thomas Simon. The Broad, or Twenty Shilling Piece of Charles I., was knocked down at 17 guineas and a half, to Mr. Bolland, the barrister, who also bought, besides many other lots, the Proof Guinea of Geo. III., by Pingo, of the date of 1774, at 2l. 16s.

The collection of curious coins, &c., belonging to the late John Terwin, Esq. was lately sold by Mr. Southgate, of Fleet-street. It included the following:—Queen Elizabeth's Twenty-five Shilling Piece, which was knocked down at 3l.; the Ten Shilling Piece of Charles I., struck during his residence at Oxford, 1l. 11s. 6d.; the Pontefract Shilling of Charles I., date 1643, 1l. 14s.; the Shilling of the Commonwealth, by Blondeau, 3l.; the Crown of Oliver Cromwell, 2l. 15s.; and the Half-crown and Shilling of Oliver Cromwell, 1l. 14s. There was great competition for many of these lots, and particularly for the four last.

Pompeii.

A beautiful fountain has lately been discovered in this city, the interior ornamented with mosaic, and with shells arranged in somewhat a whimsical manner. Four Corinthian columns are introduced as ornaments, and the whole is so beautiful, that the King of Naples has paid a personal visit to Pompeii to see the fountain. In the immediate neighbourhood of this fountain have since been discovered five glass bottles, which have been deposited in the Borbonico Museum. Upon clearing them, one was found to contain a sort of buttery or oily substance, which appears originally to have been olive oil. In another were found a quantity of olives preserved in a species of buttery slime.—These olives, which must have been plucked in the reign of Titus, are in as perfect a state of preservation, as if they had been taken from the tree in the reign of Francis I.

SELECT POETRY.

ODE,

Presented to John Martin, *Esq. on his Illustrations of "Paradise Lost."*

By John Abraham Heraud.

Of Genius the creative eye,
  Sees visions not in sleep,
Air-drawn by waking phantasy,
  In day-dreams wild and deep,
In silence and in solitude,
  In long procession, pass
The shadows of the Great and Good,
  He formed the formless, and the mass,
Such as the mind, and mighty as its mood.

Sublime—unfathomable—vast—
  Creation—Chaos—Hell—
Life—Death—the Future—and the Past—
  Power—Passion—and Fate's spell!
The Poet weeps; he strikes the shell;
  And both in extacy;
And paints the thought invisible,
  In words and tones of harmony
Sublimely picturesque, and musical as well.

That apt Imagination may
  Each lofty form conceive,
The wondrous scene, the bright array,
  The elegance of Eve,

The majesty of Man, the pride
Of primal Paradise,
The Angels that on every side
Watch'd o'er it from the crystal skies;
The Warriors of Heaven, defying and defied!

But words are weak, and sounds are slow,
To realize the dream,
That, in the hues of Iris' bow,
Suggested first the theme;
Vainly they struggle to pourtray
The air-drawn vision wild,
(So that intense perception may
Make a prompt Poet of a Child,)
In language, like the stars', for all lands to survey.

And read, and understand, and feel,
And worship as they gaze—
Oh! Language hath the warmth of zeal,
But Painting boasts the blaze;
Her blazon spreads a gorgeous book,
Like a wide firmament,
Wherein the Man—the Child—may look,
The learned and the ignorant
Know with a glance, rapt like the Seer at the brook;

Inspired like him, when suddenly
The heavens were opened broad,
And he saw with the purged eye
The visions of his God—
Such visions shadowy vast and dim,
Were those by MILTON told;
Such as in spirit seen by him,
MARTIN! do thou to sense unfold
And to the fleshy eye, in lineament and limb;

'Till this gross frame that thralls us here
Become all spirit, bathed
In the celestial atmosphere,
By plastic genius breathed
About its revelations thus,
So realizing Faith;
The beatific scene, for us,
Prepared by Man's best lover, Death,
Great as the human Soul, divinely glorious.

Martin! On heaven's exalted verge,
Thou stand'st, and to the abyss,
Wherein the fierce infernal surge
Doth burn and sweat and hiss,
Through chasm and from high battlement,
With hideous ruin down,
Hurl'st the Arch-rebel, shamed and shent,
And shattered with the thunder-stone,
His flaming spear half-quenched—his strength and courage spent.

Martin! thou treadest the floors of hell
Mighty as Thalaba,
Who in the power of Faith did well—
Such power hath Genius—ah!
Mighty in faith is it, and brave
To dare—Audacious One!
The Image of the Voice,—which clave
Hell's hollow deep, and from the swoon
Of Death roused up the Fallen upon the sulphurous wave,—
Made visible through the charmed eye,
Resounds on the ear of mind;
So loudly from the cliff on high
Doth call the imperial Fiend!
Let Mammon yield;—From Hell's terrene
Doth Pandemonium rise,
As gorgeously grand, I ween,
With pillar, architrave, and frize,
Sculpture and golden roof, as by the poet seen.

High on his throne of royal state
Doth the Arch-Demon sit,
And the thronged theatre dilate,
His pride enlarging it—
Thy soul, bold Artist, soars beyond,
Far into Chaos dares,
And sees God's spirit brooding round,
O'er the calm deep that hears
The Omnific Voice divine, and quickens at the sound.

The fiat of his strong right hand
Creates the light full-soon—
The sun leaps forth at his command,
His left begets the moon—
The stars are kindled by his speed,
The Word Omnipotent!
Intensely I gaze, till I, indeed,
Reel drunken with astonishment—
Milton of Painters! on.—Who dare most, best succeed! *

On two Infants in Plaster of Paris.

By JOHN TAYLOR, *Esq.*

PRETTY studious Infant pair,
Happy in their busy care,
This who cons th' instructive page,
That whom graphic toils engage.
Well in either cherub face
We their diff'rent feelings trace:
This we see, delighted reads,
Sketching that what Fancy breeds.
If from vivid Nature caught,
Or the skilful Sculptor's thought,
Offspring of a gentle mind,
Taste and tenderness combin'd.
Surely by a Parent plann'd,
Fashion'd by a Parent's hand.
Artist, if the babes are thine,
Who suggested this design,
May they, in their future scope,
Gratify thy proudest hope;
Ne'er from Virtue's precincts stray,
But her dictates still obey;
This advance to letter'd fame,
That high graphic honours claim,
Models both of duty prove,
To reward thy skill and love.

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* The above Ode does not include all Mr. Martin's Illustrations, having been written while the work was in the course of publication.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *March* 20.

On the Duke of Devonshire presenting a petition from the Roman Catholics of Abbey Leix, the *Lord Chancellor* gave a short history of the Roman Catholic question during the last 20 years, and showed from the failure of all the arrangements proposed (a failure arising out of the incompatibility of political power in the hands of the Roman Catholics, with the safety of the Church and Constitution) that to pretend to take the subject into consideration would be but a vain delusion, exciting unfounded hopes in the Roman Catholics, and well-grounded fears in the Protestants.

March 23. On the re-committal of the Corn Trade Bill, Mr. *Grant* explained that the resolutions had been made to correspond with the difference between the Winchester and Imperial measures. They had been now altered according to the scale of the Imperial measure. According to the calculations he had made, it would be proper to have a scale, the basis of which would be, that when Wheat was at 60*s.* the quarter of Winchester measure, the Imperial quarter would be 61*s.* 10½*d.*; but which he took at 62*s.* The corresponding duty would be 20*s.* 7½*d.*; but which, for obvious reasons of convenience, he took at 20*s.* 8*d.* Thus the price of the Imperial quarter being 62*s.*, the duty would be 20*s.* 8*d.*, rising or decreasing 2*s.* by each variation of 1*s.* in price.

April 2. On the order of the day for the second reading of the Corn Duties Bill being moved, Sir *T. Lethbridge* rose to oppose it, and stated that, instead of being called a bill for the protection of corn, it ought rather to be entitled "A Bill for the more effectual encouragement of speculation—the more rapid discouragement of producing grain in Great Britain, and for the more certain promotion of corn production in all foreign countries." The Hon. Baronet moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.—Mr. *C. Grant* vindicated the Bill. He contended that an alteration was imperatively called for in the high prohibitory system of the Bills of 1815 and 1822. In fact those Bills had utterly failed in practice, because they were erroneous in principle; and, in their result on British manufacture, they might be considered a kind of premium on the manufactures of foreign countries. As a proof of the futility of the Bill of 1822, he might remind the House, that the Legislature had since been obliged to interpose to allow of the importation of grain. Much had been said of agricultural distress; but in truth, agriculture was not such a ruinous occupation as many asserted. A stronger proof could not be given that agriculture was worth following at the present time, than that much capital was investing in it. A great deal of money had lately been laid out in the improvement of under-draining; and the importations of manure were increasing every year. The Hon. Gentleman concluded with stating the prices of corn in various foreign countries, in order to shew that foreign grain could not be imported into this country in such quantities, and at such rates, as injuriously to interfere with our agriculture.—Mr. *Western* objected to the Bill, and thought it would be better to encourage agriculture at home.—Mr. *Whitmore* spoke in favour of the Bill.—Mr. *Bankes* thought that it would be much better for the landed interest and the country at large, to stand by the law of 1822, than to accept the present Bill.—Mr. *Portman* was of opinion that, with a few alterations respecting the averages, the present Bill would be highly useful.—Sir *T. Gooch* said, that his chief objection to the Bill was, that, whenever it passed into a law, it would have the effect of stimulating foreigners to bring poor lands into cultivation.

The House then divided, when there appeared—for the second reading, 243; for the amendment, 78; majority, 165.

April 3. Sir *John Newport* called the attention of the House to the state of the Church Establishment in Ireland, and moved, "That it appearing from an Irish Statute of 12 George I. cap. 9., that many of the Parish Churches in that kingdom (Ireland) were then (1726) in a state of such great decay that Divine Service could not be performed in them—and that it having been stated, that the necessary repairs could not be effected, in consequence of the opposition of the Popish Inhabitants out-voting the Protestants in vestry—the Act went on to declare, that no Popish Inhabitants should have a right to vote at such a vestry; that although the power under that Statute was vested in Protestants only, nevertheless many churches and steeples continued to be in a state of the most ruinous decay, until they had become absolutely dangerous; that it appeared in the highest degree unjust, that those churches should be rescued from dilapidation only at the expense of those, who, constituting the great majority of the

population in most of the parishes of Ireland, were, by the Act of the Legislature, excluded from voting for the levying of the sums necessary for such purposes; and that leave be given to bring in a Bill to provide for the building and repairing the Parish Churches in Ireland in a manner more equitable."

Mr. *Goulburn* opposed the motion, observing that it was very true, the Protestant Parishoners only had the right of voting the rates for the building and the repair of Churches; but it ought to be recollected, that, in exercising that power of imposing a tax on the Catholics, they at the same time must lay a tax on themselves to a similar amount. Was it not reasonable, therefore, to suppose, that the Protestant would avoid taxing himself rather than rejoice in the power of taxing the Catholic? He begged to inform the House, that since he had commenced his connexion with Ireland, he had done much to mitigate the pressure arising from the building of Churches. Much had been done in the way of mitigation within the last five years—Parliament had lent much money for the purpose, and without demanding interest. In consequence of the Parliamentary grants, six hundred and sixty-four Churches had been built, and five hundred and twenty-five glebe houses. Thus, instead of parishes destitute of Churches and residences for the Ministers, Ireland had places of Protestant worship that were weekly filled with still increasing congregations, and a respectable clergy, who brought, among other benefits, the advantage of a residence among their parishoners.

Mr. *Plunkett* and Mr. *Peel* strongly opposed the resolution.

Sir *J. Newport* having replied, and obtained leave to withdraw his resolution, moved for leave to bring in a Bill for amending the laws for building, re-building, and repairing Churches, and for relieving the occupying tenants of land in Ireland from the burthen of Church Rates, in certain cases.

House of Lords, *April* 6.

The report of the Spring Guns Bill was brought up. Some conversation occurred relative to the propriety of permitting the use of spring guns in houses, hot-houses, walled-gardens, &c. Two divisions took place; the first, on a clause proposed by Lord *Ellenborough*, permitting the use of spring guns in gardens; this was rejected by a majority of 39 to 17; the other, upon a clause proposed by the Marquis of *Lansdown*, allowing of the use of these engines in dwelling-houses; this was carried by a majority of 29 to 27.

April 9. The third reading of the Spring Guns prohibition Bill was proposed by Lord *Wharncliffe*; and, after a slight opposition from Lord *Ellenborough*, carried by a majority of 28 to 19.

The Game Laws reform Bill was then re-committed; and the House continued occupied with the discussion of its several clauses for nearly three hours, in the course of which no less than five divisions took place: the result of the divisions was generally favourable to the Bill; the Marquis of *Londonderry* was its most decided opponent, and he succeeded so far as to have the further discussion of the measure put off to the 7th of May.

In the House of Commons, the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved to postpone the Committee of Supply; and, in answer to a question proposed by Mr. *A. Ellis*, he admitted that it is designed by Ministers to appropriate the house recently erected for the lamented Duke of York, to the Royal Society, the Antiquarian Society, and the National Gallery.

House of Commons, *April* 10.

Mr. *Hobhouse* presented a petition from the Shareholders in the County Fire Office, complaining, in the first place, of various defamatory statements published by the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, particularly in their fourteenth report; — and secondly, of the obstructions which those Commissioners had thrown in the way of the legal proceedings by which the Directors of the County Fire Office had sought to vindicate their character. The Hon. Gentleman spoke at some length in support of the petition. Sir *R. Wilson*, Mr. *Hume*, and Sir *F. Burdett*, spoke in support of the petition.—Mr. *Wallace*, the *Attorney* and *Solicitor General*, and Col. *Davies*, defended the Commissioners of Inquiry.—The petition was ordered to be printed.

Mr. *Hume* moved for, and obtained leave to bring in a Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt upon *mesne process*.

Mr. *H. Grattan* also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the destruction of Roman Catholic Chapels in Ireland.

April 12. Mr. *C. W. Wynn* moved that that the Speaker do issue his Warrant for a new Writ for the election of a Member for the Borough of Newport, in the room of the Right Hon. George Canning, who has accepted the situation of Chief Commissioner of his Majesty's Treasury.—This announcement was received with cheers; and a new Writ was accordingly ordered.

The two Houses this day adjourned; the House of Lords to the 2d of May, and the Commons to the 1st of May.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

An extensive plot has been discovered in General Rodil's division of the Army of Observation, assembled on the Spanish frontiers. They were, on a given signal, to disband, and part to go over to the Portuguese, and part into the interior, to join confederates. But before the time fixed for the execution of this plot, the ramifications of which were very extensive throughout the whole army, 40 common soldiers were arrested and immediately shot, together with eleven inferior officers, and five officers of different ranks. Gen. Rodil, as well as the Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sarsfield, sent an express to the King, to inform him that they could not answer for the army; they requested their dismissal, as they saw it was impossible to keep the troops to their duty.

From Madrid we have an account of one of those disgusting scenes of religious foolery which King Ferdinand has so frequently exhibited. On 24th March, his Majesty washed the feet of some poor people, and afterwards waited upon them at their repast, in the presence of a number of Grandees.

PORTUGAL.

According to the late convention between Great Britain and Portugal, her Royal Highness the Infanta engages to provide the necessary buildings for hospitals, barracks, stores, magazines, &c. for the British Auxiliary Army, according to the regulations of the British service. Provisions and forage are to be placed at the disposal of the British Commissariat, at a distance not greater than six leagues (Portuguese) from the head quarters of each British detachment, except in cases where a different arrangement shall be made. The British Commissary-General is, for the present, to provide these supplies, charging the same to the Portuguese Government. These charges being duly verified, the Portuguese Government is to pay the amount thereof forthwith, every three months, or let the same be carried over to the credit of the British Government, as may be considered most convenient by the contracting parties. The charge of provisions and forage to commence from the day of the landing of the British troops in Portugal; and shall cease, from the day of their departure, or of their passing the frontiers of Portugal. The forts of St. Julien and Bugio to be occupied by British troops.

NORTH AMERICA.

The refractory and factious spirit of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada has been such, as to render it an indispensably necessary duty on the part of the Governor-in-Chief (Lord Dalhousie) abruptly to prorogue the parliament. Whilst the conduct of the Legislative Council has been characterised by loyalty and wisdom, that of the House of Assembly has displayed only the rankest spirit of unjustifiable opposition to the measures of Government. Their refusal to comply with the wishes of the Governor is not confined merely to the necessary supplies for the service of the State, but extends even to those which are confessedly indispensable to the establishments of education and charity, and the local public improvements of the province.

A Columbus (Ohio) paper states that a boat had arrived at Steubenville, which had on board the bones of a non-descript animal, one of which was 20 feet in length, 8 in width, and weighed upwards of 1200 pounds; the back bone was 16 inches in diameter, and the ribs 9 feet in length! It is calculated from the size of the bones, that the animal, when living, must have been about 50 feet in length, 20 to 26 in width, and about 20 feet in height; and it must have weighed at least 20 tons! These bones were found near the Mississippi River, in Louisiana, and form the greatest natural curiosity ever beheld. This animal, says the American Editor, must have so far transcended the mammoth in size, as the mammoth a dog!

SOUTH AMERICA.

A letter, dated La Guayra, Feb. 28, says, "We have had serious disputes since the arrival of Bolivar. The finances are in a dreadful state of confusion. In the mean time Bogota is in a state of revolution, calling out for a federation, and opposed to Bolivar, who has resigned his situation as President of the Republic. This is, no doubt, preparatory to his being elected President for life, with the Bolivian Constitution, which his friends appear to be preparing the way for here. There is, however, a good deal of opposition to it, but Bolivar will carry his point."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

The New Ministry.

The continued indisposition of the Earl of Liverpool (resulting from a sudden paralytic attack), and the certainty that his Lordship would be wholly incapacitated from resuming the high office which he had so long and so honorably filled, rendered it evident that a new Minister must be appointed; and it was

naturally expected that a successor would be selected from among his colleagues in office. The lapse of a fortnight was suffered to intervene, after the subject had been mentioned in Parliament, before any arrangement appeared to have been formed. On Wednesday, the 11th of April, however, Mr. Canning received the final and decided commands of his Majesty to form an Administration, of which he, as the first Lord of the Treasury, was of course to be the head. Mr. Canning, after having received the full and complete authority of the Sovereign, immediately wrote a letter to each of his colleagues to apprise them of the fact, and to express his anxious wish that the public service of the country might still continue to enjoy the important advantages it had so long derived from their talents, experience, and zeal. The first answer to this communication which Mr. Canning received was from Lord Bexley, and it expressed the direct adhesion of that Noble Lord to the new Administration. The reply of the Earl of Westmoreland came next, stating his inability to give a decided answer to the proposal, until he was informed who was to be the Prime Minister. This naturally excited some surprise, which was considerably increased when the replies of the Duke of Wellington, of the Earl of Eldon, of Earl Bathurst, of Lord Melville, and of Mr. Peel arrived in succession, each expressing the same want of information, and nearly in the same terms. Mr. Canning, on this, immediately wrote again to each of the above distinguished persons, informing them that the King had been graciously pleased to appoint him to the situation of first Minister of the Crown, and excusing the omission in his first letter, on the ground that he had imagined the information to have been in effect conveyed by the contents of that letter in a manner which could scarcely be misunderstood. To this communication the general reply was—an expression of apprehension that in the administration of affairs, questions would arise which might produce in a Cabinet constituted, as was proposed, collisions painful to the feelings of the individuals immediately concerned, and likely to be injurious to the public service; and announcing upon this ground an intention to resign. Mr. Peel's reply differed from those of his colleagues, inasmuch as he confined himself to the simple announcement of his intention to retire from office. He, however, soon after waited personally on Mr. Canning, in whose mind he fully succeeded in removing any suspicion that personal dislike towards himself formed any part of the motives by which he, individually, was actuated. Lord Bexley's final reply was also of course distinguished from the others. He had acceded in the first instance, as we have already stated, to the proposed arrangement. He now ascribed the change of his intentions to the determination adopted by so important and numerous a body of the friends with whom he had already acted. On Thursday, the 12th, the seven distinguished individuals just mentioned, sent their formal resignations to his Majesty.

The following official personages have also sent in their resignations:—The Duke of Montrose, Lord Chamberlain; the Marquis of Graham, (his son,) Vice-Chamberlain; his Grace the Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse; the Marquis of Londonderry, a Lord of the Bed Chamber; Lord Lowther, one of the Lords of the Treasury; Sir John Beckett, Judge Advocate General; Sir Charles Wetherell, Attorney-General; the Earl of Shaftesbury, Chairman of the Committees of the House of Lords; the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests; George Dawson, esq., Under Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Downes, Surveyor-General, Ordnance Department; Sir H. Hardinge, Clerk of the Ordnance; Lord F. Somerset, Secretary to the Master-General; and Mr. Wallace, Master of the Mint.

Who are to supply the above appointments has been the chief subject of conversation for the past month; and every day has brought a fresh report. In the mean time the Duke of Clarence has been appointed Lord High Admiral, with a Council, but without a seat in the Cabinet; Sir John Copley is to be the new Lord Chancellor, and has been created Baron Lyndhurst; and the publick are anxiously expecting the announcement of the other appointments.

We have never known a change of Ministry, which has excited stronger and more general feelings of regret. What the result may be on political measures, it is at present impossible to say. Mr. Peel's retirement is deeply lamented. Lord Eldon has received a large portion of abuse, both from the "*Liberal*" and Tory Press; but few men have ever retired from that high office, who justly deserved a higher character for the ability, the diligence, and the incorruptible integrity, with which its duties have been discharged.

Sales of the Duke of York's Property.

The third Sale of the Duke of York's effects, by Mr. Christie, took place March 27—30. The property sold, consisted of jewellery, fire-arms, &c.

A beautiful ink-stand silver-gilt, manufactured by Mr. Lewis, the cover formed of a figure of a bagpiper with his dog, and other animals, finely chased, sold, after much competition, for 17*l.*

A Coronation spoon, of curious design, and exquisite chasing, set with pearls, and imitations of coloured stones, obtained 23 gs.

A female figure in a Court dress, finely chased, bearing a cup upon her head, the inside gilt, the drapery of the figure forming a drinking vessel—knocked down at 30*s.* an ounce.

A pair of snuff or patch boxes, with combats of cavalry, in high relief, upon the lids, and other chasings. This lot fetched the high price of 2*l.* 5*s.* an ounce! It was originally purchased, we understand, from Mr. Lewis, by his late Royal Highness, at 25*s.* per ounce.

A magnificent gold seal, the handle composed of a block of lapis lazuli, with the Royal arms engraved upon a Brazil pink topaz, of unparalleled size and beauty, was purchased for his Majesty, at 102 gs.

An extremely curious massive gold ring, with the arms of Mary Queen of Scots, having also the monogram of Queen Mary, and the crown, engraved on the back of the gold setting—sold at 14 gs.

A crystal cup, beautifully engraved with foliage, mounted upon a stem and foot of copper, covered with curious enamelling: underneath, with a coat of arms engraved, is the following inscription: — "*ce petit reliquier a été restore par J. Pierre de Caen, Commandeur de Chevreu;*" within the cup is a gold coin of Louis XIII.—It brought 5*l.* 15*s.*

A beautiful shield of semi-transparent buffalo's hide, with a device and six bosses of silver-gilt, and a cushion within, with silver rings. It formerly belonged to Vizir Ali—sold for 6 gs.

A most interesting oriental suit of armour, formed of four plates of buffalo's hide, covered with Arabic inscriptions in gold characters, connected by a thick quilting of black velvet ornamented with gilt studs, and lined with splendid furniture, was purchased by Dr. Meyrick. It was erroneously called Japanese, and obtained a price trifling in comparison with its curiosity.

A lap-dog, formed of a pearl; —the head, legs, and tail, of enamel, set with coloured stones, 16 gs.

A silver-mounted double gun, by Boulet, which formerly belonged to the Emperor Napoleon, was knocked down to Mr. Bridge, believed for his Majesty, for the sum of 100 gs.

A single stone brilliant pin, the weight of the diamonds 18 grains, 135 gs.

A brilliant clasp for a sword-belt, composed of two clusters of brilliants, each surrounded by a detached circle of the same, and with double diamond hook; weight 10 carats, 100 gs.

A mahogany travelling dressing-case, with silver-gilt implements, containing a pot for hot water, with finely chased frieze, and a beautiful goblet, with a vast variety of splendid silver-gilt articles; weight of silver, 86 oz. 113 gs.

On the 5th day of April, was sold the Duke's "Parisian furniture and porcelain," a few drawings and miniatures, three cabinets of conchology, &c.

A Dresden table-service, painted with bouquets and sprigs of flowers, was purchased for Lord Rolle, at 51 gs.

On the 7th of April, his Royal Highness's pictures were disposed of.

The principal picture in the collection was the Infant Christ and St. John, by Leonardo da Vinci; the figures are represented sitting on cushions beneath a canopy, embracing each other. It cost his Royal Highness 350 gs., and was sold to a gentleman named Johnson for 101 gs.—A very fine painting of groups of Bacchanals and Nymphs, some reposing, and others dancing, and Infant Bacchanals leading a Goat, executed by W. Mieris, was sold for 101 gs.—An original whole-length Portrait of Earl Moira, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, was purchased for his Majesty for 69 gs.—A Portrait of Mr. Pitt, by Hoppner, was purchased by a gentleman named Baylcy, for 70 gs.—A Repast Champêtre, by Watteau, 82 gs.—A Field of Battle after an Engagement, by Burgonone, was purchased for the King for 43 gs.—The Virgin, 7½ gs.—Boats in a Calm, painted with transparent effect, by V. der Capella—was purchased for the King for 38½ gs.—A View of the Horse Guards, with Soldiers Exercising, was sold for 20½ gs.—Henry VIII. small picture, by Holbein, was purchased for his Majesty for 30½ gs.—A small whole-length Portrait of King William, was purchased for the King for 12½ gs.—Portrait of her Majesty Queen Anne proceeding in her State Coach to the House of Parliament, was purchased for the King for 6*l.* 10*s.*—A View of the House of Lords, with a Portrait of her Majesty Queen Anne, with the Peers and other Personages assembled, in proper costume, was purchased for his Majesty for 25 gs.—A View of the Battle of the Boyne, was purchased for his Majesty for 17 gs.—An ancient View of St. James's Palace, the Pleasure-Garden, and Mall, was likewise purchased for his Majesty for 5½ gs.

The other pictures which were sold produced equally good prices.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Burning Cliff.—A very remarkable appearance of nature, well deserving the attention of the curious or the philosophic, may now be seen at a place called *Ringstead*, situate on the shore opposite to Weymouth; it is a volcano in miniature, and has appeared for more than a week, the rocks on the cliff, to the extent of some feet, exhibiting a smoking appearance, and on being stirred with a stick, which became charred, flames issued forth of sufficient magnitude to allow of the toasting of a piece of bread. So unusual a sight has attracted a great number

of persons to the spot, though some of the neighbours state that the smoking appearance has been partially visible at intervals, for the last three years. On the shore underneath, a great ponderous stone, having the metallic appearance, is found, which is used for ships' ballast, and is commonly called iron stone, having much the appearance of that metal. This phenomenon is no doubt the result of martial pyrites, a species of coal composed of sulphur and iron, which, becoming decomposed by the late rains, combustion (its natural characteristic) has taken place. The *Dorset County Chronicle* states, that on the 29th of March, smoke was observed to issue from four apertures, besides those already mentioned. On the 31st a considerable quantity of the cliff fell into the crater; the smoke thus received a temporary check; but on the 3d inst. it burst forth with renewed vigour. Hutchins mentions a like smoking appearance of the cliffs at Charmouth, about three hundred years ago, and supposed from a similar cause as the above, pyrites being found on the spot. Near the town of Wednesbury, in Staffordshire, and Dudley, in Worcestershire (says Parkes) there are masses of coal on fire, which have been burning for ages, owing probably to the decomposition of pyrites. We read also of a combustible ground of this kind near Baku, in Persia, where the followers of Zoroaster perform their devotions. The carbonated hydrogen gas that arises from this ground is so abundant, that the priests have conducted it by hollow canes into one of their temples, where it burns continually, and is looked upon to be the sacred flame of universal power.

March 23.—A trial, which had long previously excited much public interest, on account of the respectability of the parties, and the peculiar circumstances of the case, came on at the *Lancaster* Assizes. The three defendants, Edward-Gibbon, William, and Mrs. Wakefield, with Edward Thevenot, a Frenchman, were indicted for a conspiracy in unlawfully carrying off Ellen Turner, (an heiress to considerable property,) and with causing the said Ellen to contract matrimony with Edward Gibbon Wakefield, against the consent of her father, &c. Witnesses were called to prove that the defendants, by stating Miss Turner's mother to be extremely ill, had induced the Misses Daulby, of Liverpool, where she was at school, to suffer her to accompany Thevenot (representing himself as the servant of a Dr. Armstrong) for the purpose of going home; that the two Wakefields met them at Manchester, and there Edward represented to Miss Turner that her father was ruined by the failure of banks, at the same time offering to advance 60,000l. to relieve him from his embarrassments if she would marry him; it appeared that before she would decide, she desired to see her father, which was agreed to, and they proceeded to Carlisle, where a letter was shewn her as from Mr. Grimsditch, the family solicitor, desiring her "to shew the same fortitude that her father had evinced on the occasion of his losses;" that she was thus induced, under the influence of terror at the impending destruction of her family, to accompany Edward to Scotland, and in the hope of preserving them from ruin the marriage at Gretna took place. Mr. R. Turner and Mr. Crichley, two uncles of Miss Turner, and Mr. Grimsditch, proved following the parties to Calais, and bringing her home. Mrs. Wakefield was implicated in the conspiracy, by advancing money to her sons-in-law to carry their objects into effect, and by gaining information as to the absence of Mr. Turner from home.—When Miss Turner was called on to give her evidence, Mr. Scarlett objected, as she was "legally the wife of one of the defendants;" but Mr. Baron Hullock decided that he should admit her evidence, even if this was a valid marriage, as there were cases where the evidence of wives against their husbands was admissible, and to reject her evidence here (said the learned Judge) would involve an incongruity, of which the law cannot certainly admit: the young lady was then examined, and proved the facts as stated; she admitted that she repeated her consent to the marriage before several persons, and that she believed herself the lawful wife of Edward-Gibbon Wakefield, till informed to the contrary by her uncles and Mr. Grimsditch at Calais.—For the defence, the principal reliance was, that by the law of Scotland the marriage was legal; and several witnesses were called to prove that Miss Turner appeared throughout the journey as a free agent, that she had acted from inclination, and had had no restraint put upon her.—The trial lasted till eight in the evening, when Mr. Baron Hullock proceeded to charge the Jury. In adverting to the separate cases of these defendants, he thought the Jury could entertain little doubt of the guilt of the two Wakefields; but the case as regarded Mrs. Wakefield stood on a different ground, as she might not have known precisely the arrangements and full intentions of all the other parties, when she advanced the money, and made the inquiries as to Mr. Turner's absence. His Lordship was proceeding to sum up the evidence in detail, when he was informed by the Jury that they had made up their minds upon the facts.—After a conference among Counsel, it was agreed to take a verdict of *Not Guilty* upon the third count of the indictment, which insinuated the use of force, there being no evidence to sustain that part of the charge. The Jury retired for twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of *Guilty* against the three Wakefields. (Thevenot has absconded.) The two male prisoners were then committed to Lancaster gaol, to be brought up for judgment on a future day.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

War-Office, March 26.—Staff.—Brevet-major J. Gurwood, 19th Foot, to be Dep. Adj.-Gen. to the Forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-col.) —*April* 9. 45th Foot, Capt. J. Cole, to be Major.—56th ditto, Major J. Peddie, to be Major.—Unattached: Major John Elliot Cairnes, 56th Foot, to be Lieut.-col of Inf.: R. W. St. John, Esq. to be Agent and Consul-gen. at Algiers; Major-gen. Wulf, of the Artillery, to be Col.-Commandant.

Whitehall, April 17. His Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, to be High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Dominions thereunto belonging.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Sir Francis Blake, Bart. *vice* Gladstone, whose election has been determined to be void.

West Looe.—Sir C. Hulse, *vice* Buller, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. W. Adamson, Kilkishem R. co Clare.
Rev. C. L. Band, Sheldon P. C. with Combrawleigh R. Devon.
Rev. A. Bayley, Edgcott R. Northampton.
Rev. A. Beckwith, Collingham R. York.
Rev. E. R. Benyon, Downham R. Essex.
Rev. T. Bradburne, Toft R. with Caldecott V. annexed, co. Cambridge.
Rev. C. Hall, Routh R. York.
Rev. C. Johnston, Feliskirk V. York.
Rev. G. W. Jordan, Waterstock R. Oxon.
Rev. M. Keating, Ventry R. co. Kerry, Ireland
Rev. J. Kempthorne, Wedmore V. co. Som.
Rev. W. Lloyd, Lillingstone Lovell R. co. Oxford.
Rev. M. Lowther, Maker R. York.
Rev. A. M'Laine, to the Parish of Ardnamurchan, Scotland.
Rev. W. Mayd, Wethersfield R. Suffolk.
Rev. G. Montagu, South Pickenham R. Norfolk.
Rev. C. Musgrove, Halifax V. co. York.
Rev. H. J. Ridley, Kirby Underdale R. co. York.
Rev. W. H. Roberts, Clewer R. co. Berks.
Rev. P. Saumarez, Great Easton R. Essex.
Rev. T. Shepherd, Cruxeaston R. Hants.
Rev. C. R. Smith, Withiel-Florey P. C. co. Somerset.
Rev. T. Stacey, Gelligaer R. Glamorgansh.
Rev. G. F. Tavel, Great Fakenham R. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Westropp, Bruree V. co. Limerick.
Rev. W. B. Winning, Keyshoe V. Bedfordsh.

Chaplains.

Rev S. Burder, Chaplain to the Earl of Bridgewater.
Rev. E. Burton, Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Oxford.

BIRTHS.

March 11. At Lebeck Home, Hotwells, co. Glouc. the wife of Daniel Farley, of Montreal, esq. a son.——12. In London, the wife of the Rev. Francis North, a son and heir.——14. At Woodleigh Parsonage, the wife of the Rev. R. Edmunds, a dau.——19. The wife of Robert P. Tyrwhitt, esq. of the Middle Temple, a son.——22. At his house, Hyde-park-corner, the lady of Sir Edmund Antrobus, Bart. a dau.——24. The wife of Capt. Edw. Purvis, a dau.——At Chertsey, the wife of Capt. Dixie, R. N. a son.——25. At the Rectory, Baxted, the wife of the Rev. A. C. Lawrence, a son.——At Dover, the wife of Peter Hesketh, esq. of Rossall Hall, Lancashire, a dau.——At Florence, the lady of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. a son and heir.——27. At Livermere, Suffolk, the wife of the Rev. Nat. Colville, a dau.——29. At Etton, the wife of the Rev. S. Creyke, a dau.——In Mansfield-st. London, the Right Hon. Lady Petre, a son. ——30. At Mrs. Gapper's, College-green, Bristol, the wife of Capt. Edmund Gapper, R. A. a dau.——*Lately.* At Southampton, the wife of Capt. Fred. J. Thomas, R. N. a son.

April 1. In Gower-street, the wife of John Patteson, esq. barrister at law, a son.——3. The wife of the Rev. John Davison, Preb. of Worcester and St. Paul's, a dau. ——4. At Campsall Park, near Ferrybridge, co. York, Lady Radcliffe, a dau.——5. At Sneed Park, the wife of Thos. Daniel, esq. jun. a dau.——11. At G. Byng's, esq. M.P. St. James's-sq. the Lady J. Thynne, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 10, 1826. At Hertford, the Rev. Rob. Ridsdale, Rector of Knockin, co. Salop, and Vicar of Kerdford in Sussex, to Audrey Harriet, eldest dau. of the Right Hon. Lord John Townshend, of Balls Park, Herts.——24. At Poonah, Robert J. Luard, esq. Bombay service, to Mary Anne, dau. of Major-gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.

Feb. 22, 1827. At Malta, Lieut.-gen. St. Vincent Whitmore, to Isabella Maxwell, eldest dau. of Sir John Stoddart, President of the High Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court, Malta.

March 3. At Friern Barnet, Geo. Rawlinson, esq. Doughty-st. to Eliza Hall, niece of Wm Morgan, esq. of Colney Hatch.——5. At Fareham, John Theoph. Kelsall, esq. R. N. to Eliz. Ann, dau. of the late Vice-Adm. Stephens.——6. At Leyton, Essex, Benedict John, eldest son of B. J. Angell, esq. of Romsey House, Wilts, to Emma, second dau. of John Gore, esq. of Etloe House, Essex.——13. J. Dauncey, esq. to Lucy, third da. of J. Harvey Thursby, esq. of Abingdon Abbey, co. North'ton.——At Streatham Castle, A. Macduff Baxter, esq. Attorney-general N. S. Wales, to Maria del Rosario Gordon, only dau. of the late Robert Gordon, esq. of Xeres de la Frontera.——17. At Jersey, G. Hans Blake, esq. R.N. to Harriette, second dau. of the late Wm. Leake, esq. and gd.-da. of the late Rear-Adm. Isaac Vaillant.——W. Willson Yeates, esq. Dep. Assist. Comm.-Gen. to Miss Knight, of Up. Harley-st. only dau. of the late Jos. Knight, esq.——17. At Langtoft, near Driffield, Hudson Brown, esq. of Bridlington, to Miss Lamplough, dau. of B. Lamplough, of Langtoft House, co. York.——19. Capt. W. R. Best, to Frances, second dau. of T. Sibley, esq. of Luton, Bedfords.——At Canterbury cathedral, Lieut. A. Warlock, 69th Reg. to Harriett, third dau. of Capt. N. H. Holworthy, R. N.——20. At Dagenham, in Essex, Henry Shaw Lefevre, esq. to Helen, fourth dau. of late Gen. Le Marchant.——24. At St. Peter's, Dublin, J. Shelley, esq. son of Sir Tim. Shelley, Bart. of Field-place, Sussex, to Eliz. eldest dau. of Chas. Brown, esq. of Kilna-court, Ireland.——At Doncaster, the Rev. Jas. Dransfield, to Eliza Robinson, eldest dau. of Mr. Alderm. Sheardown.——27. At Preston, Paris Dick, esq. M. D. of Clifton, son of Gen. G. Dick, to Jane, widow of T. Monkhouse, esq. and dau. of S. Horrocks, esq. of Lark-hill, Preston.——At Weston-super-Mare, Som. Edward Bernard, esq. to Caroline Eloisa, dau. of the late R. Bowen, Esq. and grand-dau. of the late Major-gen. Grizell, of Jamaica.——At Lower Tooting, Surrey, Rev. Thos. Pitman, of Brightwell, Oxfordsh. to Fanny Jane, third dau. of Jas. Bird, esq. of Lower Tooting.——At St. Mary's, Stoke, Ipswich, Capt. Chas. Steward, of the Lord Lowther, E. I. C. to Harriet, eldest dau. of A. H. Steward, esq. of Stoke Park.——At Clewer, Berks, the Hon. and Rev. Edward Moore, brother to the Earl of Mount Cashel, to the Hon. Matilda Trefusis, sister to Lord Clinton.——28. At Shoreditch, the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkener, Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell, to Mary Ann, youngest dau. of the late John Crawford, Esq. of Hoxton, Middlesex.——29. At Hackney, Wm. Clark Boyd, esq. to Mary, eldest dau. of W. Steinmetz, esq. of Upper Homerton.——31. At the dowager Lady De Clifford's, South Audley-st. Edw. Eustace Hill, esq. to Lady Georgiana Keppel, dau. of the Earl of Albemarle.——Henry Geo. Fothergill, esq. only son of the late Rev. Dr. Fothergill, Rector of Drewsteignton, Devon, and Twiverton, Somerset, to Lydia, second dau. of the Rev. J. Hole, Woolfardisworthy, Devon.——At Clifton, Alfred George Kerr, esq. youngest son of the late Lieut.-gen. James Kerr, E.I.C., to Frances, dau. of the late T. Freeman, esq. E. I. C. gd.-d. of late Hon. and Rev. Hamilton Cuffe.

Lately. At Southampton, Rich. Woodward, esq. Bengal service, to Lucy, eldest dau. of Major-gen. Gubbins.——At Hambledon, Edw. Hale, esq. to Caroline, dau. of Rear-Adm. Downham.——At Warblington, Hants, John Evans, esq. of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Frances Knight, niece of John Smith Lane, esq.

April 3. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, late of the 19th Reg. to Emma, only dau. of G. Varnham, esq. of Wilton-pla.——3. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. Waldron Hornbuckle, President and Tutor of St. John's Coll. Cam. to Eliz. only dau. of Robert Whincop, esq. of Lynn.——4. At Portsmouth, Capt. Fred. Jas. George Mathews, to Augusta Martin, dau. of Tho. Mottley, esq. of the Customs.——5. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. G. Henry Curtois, Rector of East Barkwith, co. Linc. to Susannah, eldest dau. of late John Tebbs, esq. of Bolton-st.——At Hackney, William Westbrook Burton, esq. barrister at law, to Margaret, dau. of Leny Smith, esq. of Homerton.——At St. James's, Sir W. Saltonstall Wiseman, Bart. Post-Capt. R.N. to Eliza, eldest dau. of the late Rev. G. Davies, Rector of Cranfield, Bedfordshire.——At Christ's church, Sculcoates, the Rev. Chas. Dodgson, son of the late Capt. Dodgson, 4th Drag. Guards, to Frances Jane, second dau. of C. Lutwidge, esq. collector of the Customs.——At Clifton, the Rev. Henry Mair, to Eliz. Matravers, eldest dau. of T. White, esq.——At Wixoe, Suffolk, the Rev. W. Mayd, Vicar of Ewell, Surrey, to Emily Matilda, eldest dau. of J. R. Jardine, esq.——At Islington, John Cleveland Green, esq. of Highbury Park, to Eliz. Umfreville, only dau. of late Jas. Janson, esq. Darlington, Durham.——6. At St. Paul's, Covent Garden, M. P. Wiltens Andrée, esq. of Surinam, to Martha Maria, only dau. of Geo. Emery, esq. of the Grange, Banwell, Som.

April 7. At Mitcham, Ed. Geo. Barnard, esq. of Deptford-green, Kent, to Eliza, dau. of Thomas Millward, esq. of Ravensbury-House, Mitcham.——At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. John Gray, 33d Reg. to Mary, third dau. of the late Wm. Crutchley, esq.——10. At Manchester, Thos. Cave Browne Cave, esq. third son of Sir Wm. Cave B. Cave, to Anne, eldest da. of J. Walker, esq. of Broomhouse, Levenshulme, Lancashire.——At Stoke Damerel, Harry, only son of John Tonkin, esq. of Pamfleet, Devon, to Caroline, eldest dau. of late Rev. Robert Serrell Wood, of Osmington, Dorset.

OBITUARY.

Empress of the Brazils.

Early in December, at Rio de Janeiro, her Majesty Leopoldina Carolina, Empress of the Brazils.

She was born Jan. 22, 1797, the second daughter of Francis the Second, the present Emperor of Austria, by his second Empress, Maria Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand the Fourth, King of Sweden. She lost her mother in 1807, and was married May 13th, 1817, to Pedro d'Alcantara, then Prince Royal of Portugal, and declared in 1822 Emperor of the Brazils. She gave birth, April 4, 1819, to Maria da Gloria, the present Queen of Portugal, who acceded to that throne on the abdication of her father, May 2, 1826; and to three other children. The Empress died in childbed.

Sir J. Lister-Kaye, Bart.

Feb. 28. At Denby Grange, near Wakefield, after a short but very severe illness, aged 64, Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart.

This family was first honoured with a Baronetcy in 1641, which expired in the person of Sir Richard Lister-Kaye, D.D. Dean of Lincoln, the sixth who enjoyed it, in 1809. The Baronet now deceased, having been appointed sole heir to the estates of Lister and Kaye, under the will of Sir John Lister-Kaye, elder brother of the Dean, was advanced to the dignity which the family had enjoyed through so many generations, Dec. 28th, 1812.

He married at Bowden, in Cheshire, Oct. 18th, 1800, Lady Amelia Grey, sixth daughter of George-Harry, late Earl of Stamford and Warrington, and sister to the present Peer. By this lady he had four sons and seven daughters: John-Lister, born in 1801, who has succeeded to the title; Amelia-Mary; George-Lister; Arthur-Lister; Sophia (who died young); Sophia-Charlotte; Louisa; Henrietta; Maria; Henry-Lister; and Georgiana.

Admiral Markham.

Feb. 13. At Naples, John Markham, Esq. Admiral of the Blue, and late M.P. for Portsmouth.

This officer was a younger son of the late venerable and learned Abp. Markham. He was educated at Westminster School, while his father presided over that institution; and entered the service at an early age. He obtained the rank of Post-Captain Jan. 3, 1783, and in the following year commanded the Sphinx of 24 guns, on the Mediteranean station. At the commencement of the war with the French republic, he was appointed to the Blonde frigate, and served in her during the West India campaign. On his return from the Leeward Islands he cruized sometime in the channel, and then removed into the Hannibal of 74 guns, in which ship he joined the squadron on the Jamaica station, where he captured la Gentille, a French frigate of 40 guns, and several privateers.

On the 17th Nov. 1796, Capt. Markham married the Hon. Maria Rice, third and youngest daughter of George Rice, Esq. and Cecil, late Baroness Dynevor, and sister to the present Lord Dynevor. By that lady he had several children, and Mrs. Markham died in childbed Dec. 22, 1810. (See vol. LXXX. ii. 666.)

In 1798 we find Capt. Markham commanding the Centaur, 74, on the coast of Ireland, under the orders of Commodore Duckworth, whom, towards the latter end of that year, he accompanied to the Mediterranean, and assisted at the reduction of Minorca.

Early in 1799, the deceased was entrusted by his friend Earl St. Vincent with the command of a flying squadron, with which he attacked the town of Cambrelles, on the coast of Catalonia; and, after driving the Spaniards from their battery, landed a party of men under Lieut. Grossett, who dismounted the guns, burnt five settees, and took five others laden with staves, wine, and wheat. About the same period the Centaur captured la Vierga de Rosario of 14 guns, and 90 men.

On the 16th March, the Centaur, in company with the Cormorant, drove El Guadaloupe, Spanish frigate of 40 guns, on shore near Cape Oropesa, where she was totally wrecked. In the month of June following, the squadron under Capt. Markham captured the following French men of war, on their return to Toulon from the coast of Syria: la Junon, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Perée, mounting 40 guns, 400 men; l'Alceste, 36 guns, 300 men; le Courageux, 22 guns, 300 men; la Salamine, 18, and l'Alerte, 14 guns, each carrying 120 men.

The Centaur returned to England soon after the above capture, and Capt. Markham continued to command her until the early part of 1801, when he was nominated one of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and at the ge-

neral election in the same year, was chosen M.P. for Portsmouth. In the same year, Dec. 13th, he brought in a Bill for appointing Commissioners to inquire into the abuses, frauds, and irregularities practised in several of the Naval Departments, and in the business of prize agents, &c. During the progress of the above Bill through its usual stages, it encountered much opposition; however, it finally passed both Houses, and received the Royal Assent on the 29th of the same month.

In 1804, when Earl St. Vincent left the Admiralty, our officer accompanied that Nobleman in his retirement. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 23, in the same year; and on the change of ministry occasioned by the death of Mr. Pitt, in 1806, he became a Commissioner of the new Board of Admiralty, under Mr. T. Grenville, but again retired from office with his friends in 1807.

With the exception of the short interval that ensued between the general election in 1818, and the dissolution of Parliament occasioned by the demise of his late Majesty, in 1820, Admiral Markham continued to represent the borough of Portsmouth till the dissolution in 1826. His promotion to the rank of Admiral of the Blue took place Aug. 12, 1819.

ADMIRAL DILKES.

Feb. 25. At his house in Exeter, aged 82, John Dilkes, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

This officer was made a commander during the war with our trans-Atlantic colonies; subsequently to which, in consequence of some temporary disgust, he entered into the Portuguese service, and obtained the rank of Rear-Admiral; but, brighter prospects opening, he returned to that of his native country, and became a Post Captain, Sept. 21, 1790.

In 1795, Captain Dilkes commanded the Madras of 54 guns, stationed in the North Sea. He afterwards proceeded to the West Indies, and was present at the reduction of St. Lucia, by the forces under Sir Hugh Christian and Sir Ralph Abercromby. The Madras continued about two years on the Leeward Island station, and on her arrival in England, was again ordered to join the North Sea fleet. About the latter end of 1799, Captain Dilkes sailed with the trade for the Cape of Good Hope and the East Indies; and in the spring of 1801, we find him commanding the Raisonable of 64 guns, in the expedition against Copenhagen, under Sir Hyde Parker. On the renewal of the war in 1803, he was appointed to the Salvador del Mundo, bearing the flag of the Port Admiral at Plymouth, where he continued until autumn of the following year, when he was nominated Resident Commissioner at Jamaica, which we believe to have been his last public employment.

He was appointed to the rank of Rear-Admiral, April 28, 1808; Vice-Admiral, August 18, 1812; Admiral of the Blue, May 27, 1825.

Admiral Dilkes married in 1804, a daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Epworth, and sister to the present Farmery Predam Epworth, esq. Capt. R.N.

GENERAL TWISS.

March 14. At Harden Grange, Yorkshire, aged 82, General William Twiss, Colonel Commandant of the Royal Engineers.

This officer entered the military department of the Ordnance, in July 1760; he obtained a commission in the corps of Engineers in November 1763; and was promoted to a lieutenancy in April 1771. From 1762 to 1771 he did duty as an Engineer in the garrison at Gibraltar, and from 1772 to the end of 1775 was employed on the new fortifications constructing for the defence of the dock-yard at Portsmouth. Early in 1776 he embarked with Gen. Burgoyne, and the army he commanded, for Canada, and landed at Quebec in June, when he was nominated Aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Phillips. He was with the army in pursuing the Americans up the river St. Lawrence, and was in the affair at the Three Rivers on the 8th of June, and proceeded with the army until the Americans were driven out of Canada, and embarked in their fleet and boats on Lake Champlain in July. He was then appointed by Sir Guy Carleton, the Commander in-chief, to be Comptroller of Works, and to superintend the construction of a fleet for Lake Champlain, with gun-boats and batteaux, for conveying the army over the lake, and with the able assistance of the naval department, over which the late Admiral Schank was made Commissioner, they began in the middle of July the necessary preparations for so arduous an undertaking, and at a time that Government had neither vessel nor boat on Lake Champlain, nor the smallest building for barracks, store-houses, or work-shops. Notwithstanding all which, a numerous fleet was constructed, which fought and defeated the enemy at Valcour Island on the 11th and 12th of October, and obtained the naval superiority during the whole war. He then proceeded with the army to Crown Point, and with it returned and wintered in Canada.

In the spring of 1777 he was appointed Commanding Engineer under Gen. Burgoyne; and in July was with the army at the investment of Ticonderoga, where the Americans had employed many thousand men, during eight months, in fortifying Mount Independence; but, from the position which the army took, these works were immediately abandoned. He served with the army the whole of the campaign, and was present at all the general actions, and was included in the convention of Saratoga, but was, with other officers, exchanged a few days afterwards, and returned to Ticonderoga, when he assisted in the evacuation of that port in November, 1777.

In 1778, he was sent by Gen. Sir F. Haldimand to Lake Ontario, to form a naval establishment on the east side of that lake; and in December that year he was promoted to the rank of Captain. He was afterwards employed in different parts of Canada as Commanding Engineer, until the peace in 1783, when he obtained leave to return to England.

In 1785 he was employed as Secretary to the Board of Land and Sea Officers appointed under the King's sign manual, to report upon the defences of the dockyards at Portsmouth and Plymouth. From 1785 to 1792 he was employed as an engineer at Portsmouth, where many new works were being constructed, particularly Cumberland Fort, at the entrance of Langston Harbour. In June, 1794, he obtained the rank of Lieut.-Colonel, and in the same year he was appointed Lieut. Governor of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, which station he held until he succeeded to be Colonel-Commandant of Royal Engineers in 1810, when, by the rules of the service, he was removed. During this period, however, he was employed on various services. Between 1792 and 1799, he was engaged in augmenting the defences on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, particularly at Dover Castle. In 1799, upon Col. Hay, of the Engineers, being killed in Holland, he was sent as commanding Royal Engineer, under the late Duke of York, and remained there till the evacuation of that country was completed. In 1800 he was sent to visit the islands of Guernsey and Jersey. In 1802 he was ordered to make the tour of Ireland, and report respecting its defences. In 1803 he was again sent to the coasts of Kent and Sussex; and in 1805 was directed to carry into execution the system of detached redoubts and towers which Government had adopted for the defence of that sea-coast, and was finished about the year 1809: he was also one of the engineers sent to report how far the same system was applicable to the eastern coast. In 1810, after an active service of fifty years, he obtained leave to remain unemployed, and retired into the country. He had been appointed Brigadier-General in 1804; and Major-General in 1805; and he acquired the rank of Lieut.-General in 1812; and General, 1825.

LIEUT.-COLONEL RADCLIFFE.

Feb. 24. In Connaught-square, aged 53, Lieut.-Colonel Charles-Edward Radcliffe, Major of Brigade to the cavalry in Great Britain.

This distinguished officer was appointed Adjutant of the first Dragoons, June 25, 1796; Cornet, April 12, 1799; Lieutenant, May 4, 1800; and Captain, Dec. 1, 1804. He served under the Duke of York in Flanders, and in Sept. 1809, he embarked with his regiment for the Peninsula. On taking the field in the ensuing spring, he was selected by Lord Hill to occupy with his troop a post of some difficulty and hazard, near Elvas; and thence to make a reconnoisance across the Guadiana; and he was subsequently employed on similar duties under the Quarter-master-general of the army. In June 1810, he was appointed Major of Brigade to the brigade formed of the Royals and 14th Dragoons, under Major-General Slade, in which situation he continued during the campaigns in Spain, to the battle of Toulouse inclusive, without a day's absence, except on two occasions of dangerous attacks of fever, brought on by the fatigue incident to the duties of his situation. After the battle of Toulouse, he was appointed Assistant-adjutant-general to the cavalry, and in that situation he accompanied it on the march through France, and attended the reviews of the several brigades and regiments before his present Majesty, on their return to England. During his services in the Peninsula, he was present at the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, the blockade of Pampluna, and the attack of Bayonne, besides numerous engagements of minor note, in which the cavalry was concerned; and he acted twice as Deputy Judge-advocate to General Courts Martial in the cavalry. While serving with his corps, he submitted to its commander the result of his observation and experience on the use of the sword in the hand of the heavy cavalry soldier, urging the necessity of the application of the point as much more efficient than any cut however powerfully given: and under his direction give instruction to the men in the thrusts

quarte and tierce; he had afterwards the satisfaction to see this idea taken up and enforced by the highest cavalry authorities; and the tremendous execution of this arm so applied at Waterloo, fully justified the adoption of the principle. He published a small work on the subject.

He received the brevet of Major, June 4, 1814. The staff of the army in France ceased Sept. 24th following, and on the 25th of the same month, Sir H. Fane was appointed inspector of cavalry, and this officer was named his Brigade-major.

On the renewal of the war in 1815, Major Radcliffe's regiment was ordered to France; he therefore gave up his staff appointment, and accompanied it. On the 17th June, his troop formed the rear-guard of the column under the command of the late Sir Wm. Ponsonby, and covered its retreat from near Genappe, to its position. It was singly opposed to two squadrons of chasseurs à cheval, and some light infantry; its conduct was highly approved, and our officer received the thanks of the Major-General for the manner in which he conducted it.

At the immortal field of Waterloo the deceased received a severe wound from a musket-ball, which lodged in his knee, and the constant pain and irritation of which, as it could not be extracted, led to the premature conclusion of his life. His brevet of Lieut.-Colonel took date from the day, and on his return home he was appointed a Brigade-major on the Home Staff. So entirely was his mind devoted to his profession, that almost the last words he spoke (only two hours before his death), in answer to a question from his physicians as to how he felt, were "I am retreating, retreating, retreating; I cannot advance." He was a sincere and ardent friend, a conscientious Christian, and a brave and good man.

Lt.-Col. Radcliffe married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Henry Crockett, esq. of Shusions, in Staffordshire, and sister to the present gentleman of that name, resident at Little Onn Hall in the same county. This lady, by a lamentable fatality, died on the same day in the week previous to her husband's decease.

JOHN SMITH, ESQ.

March 10. At his brothers', Kelsey Park, Beckenham, of apoplexy, John Smith, esq. of Seagrove, in the Isle of Wight; for many years Pay-master of his Majesty's Navy, and one of the Commissioners of the Alienation Office.

He was educated at Eton, where he highly distinguished himself by his general abilities and classical knowledge. He had the happiness early to attach himself to many and distinguished friends, who remained such to the period of his death. In conjunction with three of these, the Right Hon. George Canning; the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, and Robert Smith, esq. late Judge Advocate at Bengal, and with occasional assistance from other able colleagues, he, in 1786 and 1787, produced "The Microcosm;" his papers in which are marked A. His removal from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, in 1787, and the departure of the other contributors, for the same, or Sister University, put a period to the publication.

Being intended for the bar, Mr. Smith, on leaving the University, for some time studied the law, under a then eminent special pleader, Mr. Giles, but disliking the profession, he, in 1793, entered the army, and in October of the same year was ordered with part of his regiment (the Queen's own) on board the Royal George, Sir Alexander Hood, to act as Marines; in which service he was present at the victory of the 1st of June 1794, as well as the previous actions. In 1795, his regiment (the 14th, in which he was then Captain) formed part of the unfortunate expedition against the West India Islands, which was sent out under Sir Ralph Abercrombie and Admiral Christian; in all the disasters and attacks of which he was a sufferer and a sharer.

In 1797 Mr. Smith left the army, and in May 1799 was elected M.P. for East Looe; but two months after he resigned his seat, on being appointed Post-master-general of Jamaica and the neighbouring Islands. He resided in the former Island, discharging his official duties, with benefit to every body except himself, until 1802 or 3, when he returned to England (owing to ill-health), and was shortly afterwards appointed by his early and steady friend, Mr. Canning (on Mr. C.'s accepting the Treasurership of the Navy) the Pay-master of the Navy, an office which he has continued to hold, under all the since successive Treasurers, with the exception of the short interval, during which the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan was at the head of this department of our Naval affairs.

Mr. Smith's abilities, and his tried and proved integrity in this station, were felt, and acknowledged by all his superiors in office, Mr. Canning, the late Mr. Rose, and Mr. Robinson; and no long time has elapsed since Mr. Huskisson, the present Treasurer of the Navy, paid in Parliament a most high and just eulo-

gium to him, in answer to some charges which were volunteered against him.

In 1813, Mr. Smith published anonymously, an Essay on Architecture, entitled "Metrical Remarks on Modern Castles, and Cottages, and Architecture in general;" and in 1819, he produced an 8vo volume (with a Preface "on the structure and moral principles of the ancient Greek Tragedy,") entitled "The House of Atreus and the House of Laïus," selected from the Greek Tragedians, and freely translated into English verse. He has left behind him a very numerous collection of MSS. on various and widely differing subjects, some of which, especially those on Classic Literature, will probably be published hereafter. Amiable and estimable in private life, and equally so in all his public functions, he has been called to his Maker suddenly and awfully, leaving behind him few who are his equals or superiors in every duty that devolves to our lot in our present state.

C. W. LE GEYT, ESQ.

March 12. At St. Helier's, in Jersey, aged 93, Charles William Le Geyt, esq. chief of the ancient and distinguished family of that name.

He was born May 12, 1733, the eldest son of Charles Le Geyt, esq., eldest son of Philip Le Geyt, esq., who for a long series of years filled the office of Attorney-general, and afterwards of Jurat and Lieutenant Bailly of Jersey, and who was the nephew and heir of the celebrated Philip Le Geyt, esq., also Lieutenant Bailly, and author of those commentaries on the laws and customs of that Island, which are reckoned a master piece on this subject,* and often acted upon as law before the Royal Court. The manuscripts of that great man have been kept by the family as a precious treasure, which the worthy gentleman whose death we now announce, carefully preserved.

Charles William Le Geyt, esq. happened to be at Bristol, when yet very young, at a time when a disturbance broke out at that city, and being naturally of a brave and gallant disposition, he put himself at the head of a band of volunteers, and succeeded in quelling the riot; for which service the Corporation voted him their thanks and freedom. Finding, moreover, that he was martially inclined, they procured him a commission of ensign in the army, in which he afterwards rose by purchase to the rank of captain in the 25th foot. He commanded the grenadier company of that regiment, at the battle of Minden in 1759, and much distinguished himself in the engagement. When in the prime of life, Captain Le Geyt was considered the most accomplished gentleman, and as such gave the ton, in the Island of Jersey. He was uniformly a strenuous supporter and defender of the liberties and franchises of his fellow citizens, and ready at all times to oppose any who would dare to infringe them. In the year 1772 or 1773, the States passed some Acts to raise certain duties upon such wines and liquors as were not included in the royal patent of King Charles II., which caused great and general dissatisfaction, especially in the town of St. Helier. A memorial from the merchants and other inhabitants, to his Majesty in Council, was in consequence prepared, humbly praying that the execution of the said Acts might be prohibited. On this occasion Captain Le Geyt was considered, from his zeal and devotion to the welfare to his country, his great abilities, and his interest with several members of his Majesty's Government, as the fittest person to support and prosecute the petition; and when applied to, he most readily and cordially yielded to his country's call, and went to London, where he succeeded in obtaining the desired order to annul those oppressive Acts, and to direct them to be erased from the Records of the Island. On the news of this successful issue, Captain Le Geyt was hailed as the champion, protector, and defender of his country's rights; bonfires were made on the town-hill, on the sands, and in different other parts round the town; and the cry of "Vive Le Geyt," "Le Geyt for ever!" resounded everywhere throughout the country. During the party troubles, headed by the late Sir John Dumaresq, from 1779 to 1794 Mr. Le Geyt stedfastly supported the patriots of those days, and during the last struggle about elective franchise in 1811, he again adhered to, and stood up as the friend, the supporter, and defender of that franchise. He was truly a warm and loyal subject, sincerely attached to the British Constitution in Church and State, a tender husband, an affectionate father, and a most sincere friend.

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* In saying this, it is not meant to depreciate those of the learned Lieutenant Bailly Paingdestre, which have also great merit, but as he was fifty-eight or fifty-nine years of age before he was elected Jurat and appointed Lieutenant Bailly, and then took to the law, it cannot be supposed that he could obtain so profound a knowledge of the laws and customs of the Island, as Mr. Le Geyt, who had studied them from his youth throughout the whole of his protracted life.

T. W. TATTON, ESQ.

March 2. At the house of his sister, the widow of Sir Masterman Mark Sykes, Bart. in St. James's-Place, aged 43, Thomas William Tatton, esq. of Withenshaw, co. Chester.

He was the second son of William Egerton, of Tatton and Withenshaw, esq. M. P. for Cheshire from 1802 till his death in 1806, by his second wife Mary, second daughter of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, of Latham in Lancashire, esq. The deceased was consequently younger brother to Wilbraham Egerton, of Tatton Park, esq., the present Knight of the Shire for the County of Chester, and nephew to Edward Bootle Wilbraham, esq. the present Baron for the Cinque Port of Dover.

The family of Tatton, from which the late Mr. Egerton was paternally descended, being one of ancient repute among the gentry of Cheshire, he selected his second surviving son, the subject of the present notice, to represent it at the family seat of Withenshaw. The latter, accordingly, by royal sign-manual, dated Jan. 9, 1806, re-assumed the name of Tatton, which had been resigned by his grandmother in 1780, on her acceding (after her husband's decease) to the estates of her own family of Egerton.

Mr. Tatton married, Oct. 20, 1807, Emma, third daughter of the Hon. John Grey (third son of Harry, fourth Earl of Stamford), and first cousin to the present Earl of Stamford and Warrington. By this lady he had issue, five daughters: Emma, Mary-Elizabeth, Henrietta, Frances, and Louisa; and a son, Thomas-William, born in 1816.

Mr. Tatton served the office of High Sheriff of Cheshire in 1809.

WILLIAM MITFORD, ESQ.

Feb. 10. At Exbury, near Southampton, aged 83, William Mitford, esq. F.S.A. Professor of Ancient History to the Royal Academy, and Author of the History of Greece.

This sound scholar, useful citizen, and good man, was brother to Lord Redesdale, being the eldest son of John Mitford, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, by Philadelphia, daughter of Wm. Revely, of Newby in Yorkshire, esq., which lady was first cousin to Hugh, first Duke of Northumberland. He was born in London, Feb. 10, 1743-4; and was educated at Cheam School in Surrey, under the venerable and excellent William Gilpin, on whom he bestowed the living where he resided and died. From Cheam Mr. M. went to Queen's Coll. Oxford. He left the University without taking a degree, and, entering the Middle Temple, commenced the study of the law; but his brother was the member of the family that was destined to acquire eminence in that profession, and Mr. Mitford early quitted it, on obtaining a commission in the South-Hampshire Militia, in which he was afterward Lt.-Colonel*. His father died in 1761, when he succeeded to the family estate at Exbury, and May 18, 1766, he married Frances, daughter of James Molloy, esq. of Dublin, and, through her maternal grandmother, second cousin to Henry, present Earl Bathurst.

Mr. Mitford's first publication appeared anonymously in 1774. It was "An Essay on the Harmony of Language, intended principally to illustrate that of the English Language." It was much admired; and Horne Tooke is stated to have frequently expressed a wish, that he had been its author. A second edition was published in 1804.

The first volume of his History of Greece appeared in 1784, in quarto. The favourable manner in which it was received by the ablest and soundest critics, encouraged him to proceed. The second volume was published in 1790, the third in 1797, but the work was not completed till 1810. It has been erroneously asserted, that Mr. Mitford spent a long time at Athens; but the fact is, that he never travelled beyond Naples.

Whilst in the Militia, Mr. Mitford published a "Treatise on the Military Force, and particularly the Militia of this kingdom;" and, in 1791, when, as recently, the public mind was agitated on the grand national question, relative to the means of supplying the country with bread, he published another pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the Opinion stated by the Lords of the Committee of Corn, in a representation to the King upon the Corn Laws, that Great Britain is unable to produce Corn sufficient for its own consumption," &c. It was Mr. Mitford's opinion, that it was not only possible, but easy, for our Island to supply a quantity of wheat sufficient for the use of its inhabitants.

In 1796, Mr. Mitford, through the interest of the Duke of Northumberland, was returned to the House of Commons as Member for Beeralston, of which borough, his brother John (now Lord Redesdale) had been one of the representatives during the two preceding Parliaments. He did not deliver his

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* It has been remarked as a singular coincidence, that the author of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire was also a Militia officer, being Captain in the Hampshire Grenadiers.

sentiments in the House on many subjects; but he gained great credit by his exertions in upholding the Militia system. On the proposition brought forward in 1798, by Mr. Secretary Dundas (the late Viscount Melville) for increasing the number of field-officers in the Militia, Mr. Mitford opposed the measure in its various stages, contending that the Militia should be governed by the Militia Laws, and not by those of the regular army; and entered into a brief history of the Militia in this Country, commenting on the salutary jealousy of a military despotism with which it was established. On subsequent occasions, Mr. Mitford always arrayed himself against any innovation of those principles on which the Militia was originally founded. He sat in three Parliaments for Beeralston, from 1796 to 1806; and afterwards represented New Romney from 1812 till 1818.

In 1802 Mr. Mitford acquired a large addition to his property in the Revely estates in Yorkshire, belonging to his mother's family. He continued, however, to his death, to make Exbury in Hampshire his country residence, having only a year or two previously to the date last-mentioned, rebuilt his paternal mansion there. It is situated on the shore between Lymington and Southampton, nearly opposite Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight. The beauties of the place have been illustrated by the pen and pencil of the picturesque Gilpin. Mr. Mitford was appointed Verdurer of the New Forest in 1778.

A few years since, Mr. Mitford published "Observations on the History of Christianity;" and last year he advertised a work on the Religions of the Antient World.

Mr. Mitford had six sons and a daughter: William, a Lieutenant in the Royal Fusileers, who died in 1790 unmarried; Bertram, who died young; Henry, a Captain R. N., lost at sea in 1801, leaving a son, who died shortly after, and two daughters; John, now a Commissioner of Bankrupts; Bertram, an Irish Commissioner of Enquiry; Charles, who died young; and Frances.

REV. JOHN EVANS, LL.D.

Jan. 25. At Islington, in his 60th year, the Rev. John Evans, LL.D. author of the "Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World," and numerous other works.

This voluminous and highly useful writer was born at Usk, in Monmouthshire, Oct. 2, 1767, and traced his descent, through an almost unbroken line of Baptist ministers, from a Thomas Evans, one of the ministers ejected by the Act of Uniformity. He acquired at Bristol the elementary parts of his education, and in November, 1783, became a student in the Bristol Baptist Academy, over which his relative Dr. C. Evans then presided as Theological Tutor. Having remained there some time, he went to Scotland in 1787, and passed three winters as a student at the College at Aberdeen, then adorned by the talents of Drs. Campbell and Gerard. A fourth winter was spent at the University of Edinburgh; and having attained the degree of A.M., he returned from Scotland in June, 1791. Entertaining serious doubts respecting the truth of several of the Calvinistic doctrines, he in 1791 accepted an invitation from the morning congregation of General Baptists at Worship Street in London, where, after officiating a few months, he was chosen pastor, and ordained May 31, 1792. This his *first* proved his *only* pastoral engagement, and, after thirty-five years of uninterrupted harmony, terminated but with his existence.

Dr. Evans's first publications were, "An Address, designed to promote a revival among the General Baptists;" and "Juvenile Pieces designed for Youth of both Sexes;" both printed in 12mo, 1793.

The Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, by which the name of Dr. Evans, to adopt the words of the preacher of his funeral discourse, "has become identified with the history of religious opinion," first appeared in the beginning of 1795, in the form of a shilling pamphlet. The circumstances that gave rise to this production are curious, and are narrated in the later editions of the work. The rapid sale of the first impression called for a second edition in July of the same year, and during a period of about thirty years, fourteen successive editions, comprising in all 100,000 copies, have been circulated: and a fifteenth edition, now in the course of publication, had been completed by the author immediately before his last illness. The book has been translated into Welsh, and various continental languages, and several editions have appeared in the United States of America. In his dedication of the fourteenth edition to his friend the late Lord Erskine, the author, after noticing the extensive circulation of his work, thus adverts to the impartiality by which it is so singularly distinguished, and to the inconsiderable sum for which he parted with the copyright: "Its impartiality has been the basis of its popularity.

That it is altogether free from religious bias the author does not aver—but he has strove to divest himself of prepossession. The zealot has complained that in the perusal of the Sketch the opinions of the writer cannot be developed. This is a flattering though involuntary testimony to the accuracy of the work. Were vanity, my Lord, the object of the writer, it has been satiated; but a philosophy inferior to that of his Divine Master would have taught him to suppress so ignoble a passion, when desirous of informing and improving mankind. Were filthy lucre the end in view, then indeed he has been disappointed. Unfortunately, the author sold the copyright of the Sketch for ten pounds; but his friends have administered to him a negative consolation, by reminding him that a similar sum was paid for the copyright of Watts's Hymns, as well as of that gigantic product of human genius, Paradise Lost."

In August, 1795, Dr. Evans married Mary, one of the daughters of the late Rev. John Wiche, for nearly half a century General Baptist Minister at Maidstone, and the friend and associate of Foster and Lardner. Of this union, productive to both parties of the most solid and lasting domestic happiness, three sons now live to cherish the remembrance and emulate the virtues of their father. Shortly after his marriage he opened a seminary, which, after conducting it first at Hoxton Square, and subsequently at Islington, with continued respectability and success for about thirty years, he ultimately relinquished in 1825, to enjoy that honourable leisure to which his previous exertions had so justly entitled him.

We shall now enumerate, as perfectly as we are able, Dr. Evans's publications:

A Sermon on the death of Drs. Stennett, Kippis, and Harris; with afew particulars of their lives and writings. 8vo. 1795.

Sermon on the decease of the Rev. Charles Bulkeley, with a Sketch of his life, character, and writings. 8vo. 1797. (See vol. LXXVII, p. 589.)

An Apology for Human Nature, by the late Charles Bulkeley, with a prefatory address, 12mo, 1797.

An attempt to account for the infidelity of the late Mr. Gibbon, founded on his own Memoirs, 8vo, 1797.

Moral Reflections, suggested by a view of London from the Monument, 12mo. 1798.

An Essay on the Education of Youth, 12mo. 1798, 6th ed. 18...

An Epitome of Geography, 12mo. 1801. 2d ed. 1802.

An Address to young people on the necessity and importance of Religion, 12mo. 1801.

Sermon on the Peace of Amiens, 8vo. 1802.

Sermon on the threatened invasion, entitled, "The Duty of every Briton at this perilous Moment," 8vo. 1803. (Reviewed in LXXIV. 534.)

The Juvenile Tourist, or excursions through various parts of Great Britain, 8vo. 1803.

The unhappy effects of enthusiasm and superstition, a sermon, 8vo. 1804. (See vol. LXXIV. 852.)

The destruction of the combined fleets of France and Spain, a sermon on the victory of Trafalgar, 8vo. 1805.

Picture of Worthing, 12mo. 1805. (See vol. LXXV. 352; LXXXVIII. i. 613.)

The Poetic Garland, 12mo. 1806.

The Parnassian Garland, or Beauties of Modern Poetry, 24mo. 1807.

Flowers of Poetry, 24mo.

The Prosaic Garland, 24mo.

A Sermon at the opening of a new place of worship, Cranbrook, 8vo. 1808.

Sermon on behalf of the Lancasterian system of educating the poor, 8vo. 1808.

An Address on the baptism of Isaac Littleton, a converted Jew, 8vo. 1808.

A Letter to Robert Hawker, D.D. suggested by his defence of the London Female Penitentiary, 8vo. 1809.

A New Geographical Grammar, 2 vols. 8vo. 1809.

The Jubilee rendered a source of religious improvement, a sermon, 8vo. 1809.

An Address on the interment of Stephen Lowdell, Esq. 8vo. 1809.

A Sermon on the death of the Princess Amelia, 8vo. 1810.

Religious liberty the offspring of Christianity, a Sermon on the rejection of Lord Sidmouth's Bill, 8vo. 1811.

The Christian Minister's Retrospect, a Sermon preached at Worship Street, on the 20th anniversary of his Ministry, Nov. 3, 1811, 8vo.

The Superior Glory of the second Temple, a Sermon preached at the opening of Salem Chapel, King's Lynn, Jan. 5, 1812. 8vo.

Protestantism and Popery, illustrated in two letters from a Catholic Priest, with remarks, 8vo. 1812. 2d ed.

A Sermon on the decease of J. Brent, Esq. 8vo. 1812. (See vol. LXXIII.i. 44.)

A Sermon on the decease of the Rev. Hugh Worthington, 8vo. 1813. (Ibid. ii. 455.)

Complete religious liberty vindicated, in a letter respecting the petition for the abolition of all penal statutes in matters of religion, 8vo. 1813.

A Sermon on the death of Thomas Mullett, Esq. merchant. 8vo. 1815.

An Excursion to Windsor; to which is added, a Journal of a Trip to Paris, by his son John Evans, Jun. M.A. (Reviewed in vol. LXXXVII. ii. 332—335).

The Vanity of Human Expectations; Sermon on the Death of the Princess Charlotte (Vide ibid. p. 610).

Memoirs of the Rev. William Richard, LL.D. including a Sketch of his character and writings; with an Appendix, containing some account of the Rev. Roger Williams, founder of the State of Rhode Island. 8vo. 1819.

The Christianity of the New Testament, impregnable and imperishable, an Address occasioned by the trial of Carlile. 8vo. 1819. (See vol. LXXXIX. ii. 54.)

Death the inevitable lot of man; Reflections on the decease of George the Third and the Duke of Kent. (See vol. XC. i. 344.)

Recreation for the young and old; an Excursion to Brighton, a visit to Tunbridge Wells, and a Trip to Southend, with an alphabetical list of all the Watering Places in the kingdom. 1821.

Richmond and its Vicinity; with a glance at Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton Court. 12mo. 1824. (Reviewed in vol. XCIV. ii. 443.)

Discourses on the Christian Temper, 1824.

Tracts, Sermons, and Funeral Orations; published between 1795 & 1825, and Six New Discourses. 8vo. 1826. (Reviewed in vol. XCVI. i. 337—339.) This was accompanied by an excellent portrait of Dr. Evans, by Woodman.

Some Papers on Death, by Mason, the author of "Self-Knowledge." 12mo. 1826. (Reviewed in vol. XCVI. ii. 439.)

Dr. Evans's character exhibited a rare assemblage of the nobler qualities that adorn humanity. His piety was without a tinge of bigotry, his charity without the shadow of ostentation. He was manly, generous, and frank; and his amiable virtues can be fully and adequately appreciated by those alone who were united to him by the ties of conjugal and filial affection.

DR. JOHN JONES.

Jan. 10. In Great Coram-st. John Jones, LL.D. M.R.S. &c., author of the English Lexicon and other works.

This accomplished scholar was born at Landingate, in Carmarthenshire. His father was a respectable farmer; and the son had been destined for agricultural pursuits, till it was discovered that he had neither taste nor inclination for such occupations. From his earliest childhood he had evinced an unusual predilection for books. It was his frequent practice, immediately after breakfast, to disappear from the family circle, and retire to the banks of a secluded rivulet, about a mile from the house, and there pursue his studies till hunger compelled him to return. His memory was at this time remarkable for its strength and tenacity.

His father finding that it would be vain to attempt to consign him to the drudgery of the farm, resolved to educate him for the Christian ministry. About the age of fourteen or fifteen, he was sent to the Grammar School at Brecon, then under the care of the Rev. William Griffiths, where he remained three years, until the death of his father in 1783.

About this period, his neighbour and relation Mr. David Jones, afterward the colleague of Dr. Priestley, and known in the controversy with Dr. Horsley as the "Welsh Freeholder," was a student at the New College, Hackney. Through his recommendation, the managers of that institution admitted Mr. Jones a student on the foundation. Here he soon acquired the friendship and patronage of the late celebrated Dr. Abraham Rees, who then held the office of resident tutor. He remained at Hackney six years, and was a favourite pupil of the late Gilbert Wakefield.

In 1792, the death of the learned and excellent Mr. Thomas Lloyd having created a vacancy in the office of classical and mathematical tutor in the Welsh academy at Swansea, Mr. Jones was appointed by the Presbyterian Board to be his successor.—After he had held this office about three years, some unhappy difference arose between him and his colleague, in which the students rashly embarked as partizans.—The Board, finding no prospect of an amicable adjustment, and not wishing to side with either party in a matter which was entirely personal, adopted the resolution of dismissing both tutors, and removing the institution to Carmarthen. On quitting Swansea, Mr. Jones settled at Plymouth Dock, as the pastor of the Unitarian congregation in that place. He remained there two years, and then accepted an invitation to become the minister of the Unitarian congregation at Halifax, in Yorkshire Here he resided for three years, joining to his ministerial labours the instruction of youth, an employment for which he was singularly well qualified by his high classical attainments, and the peculiar bent of his mind. From Halifax he removed his residence to London, where he continued till the end of his life.

Not long after his settlement in London, he married the only daughter of his friend and former tutor Dr. Rees. This lady died, without issue, in the year 1815. In 1817 he married Anna, the only daughter of the late George Dyer, esq. of Sawbridgeworth, who, with two children, survives him.

After his removal to the metropolis,

Mr. Jones occasionally preached for his brethren, but never had the charge of a congregation. Under some momentary feeling of disgust, he destroyed all his manuscript sermons, and, from that time, never could be persuaded to appear in the pulpit. He still, however, adhered to his profession; was a member of the Presbyterian body of London Dissenting Ministers, and, for some years, one of the clerical trustees of the estates and endowments of Dr. Daniel Williams.

A few years ago, the University of Aberdeen conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and within a year or two of his death, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.

Dr. Jones maintained a high reputation as a teacher of the classical languages. He superintended for a considerable time the education of the sons of the late distinguished lawyer and philanthropist, Sir Samuel Romilly, and to the last he had under his care some young persons of opulent families. But it must be observed, to the honour of Dr. Jones, that, while thus courted by the rich and noble, he was ever ready to afford encouragement and gratuitous instruction to young men in humble circumstances.

As an author, Dr. Jones acquired no small degree of celebrity. In the year 1800, while resident at Halifax, he published his first work, in two volumes 8vo. under the title of "A Developement of Remarkable Events, calculated to restore the Christian Religion to its original Purity, and to repel the Objections of Unbelievers." His original design was to embody in these volumes all the facts which he meant to adduce to elucidate the meaning, and establish the credibility of the historical and epistolary writings of the New Testament. But his materials having unexpectedly accumulated as he advanced, he was able to carry on his plan no further than the end of the Acts of the Apostles. These volumes contain a vindication of the authenticity of the disputed passage in Josephus; and the work is remarkable, as conveying the first intimation of the hypothesis, for which he was afterwards so greatly distinguished, of Josephus and Philo being converts to the Christian faith. In 1801 followed a second part of this work, entitled "The Epistle of Paul to the Romans analysed, from a Developement of those Circumstances in the Roman Church by which it was occasioned." In the former volumes the author had intimated his doubts as to the success of his undertaking; and he now became convinced that he had failed to excite interest in his speculations. He therefore discontinued the prosecution of his original plan, meaning, however, to resume the subject at a more advanced period of life,—"When," he writes, "the fashionable levity and scepticism of the times should, in some degree, subside, and the spirit of party give way to a rational inquiry and a zeal for the truth." In 1808, Dr. Jones published "Illustrations of the four Gospels, founded on Circumstances peculiar to our Lord and his Evangelists;" and in 1812, "Ecclesiastical Researches, or Philo and Josephus proved to be Historians and Apologists of Christ, of his Followers, and of his Gospel." The author here maintains at length, the hypothesis at which he had only glanced in preceding publications. A sequel to this work was published in 1813, in which the author proposed to trace the origin of the introductory chapters in Matthew and Luke's Gospels from Josephus, and to deduce the peculiar articles of the orthodox faith from the Gnostics, who opposed the Gospel in the days of Christ and his Apostles.

Under the name of Essenus, Dr. Jones published, in 1819, a New Version of the first three Chapters of Genesis. The work was occasioned by Mr. Bellamy's translation that had then just appeared.

In the following year, the appearance of numerous Deistical works induced Dr. Jones to print, in one volume, 8vo, "A Series of important Facts, demonstrating the Truth of the Christian Religion, drawn from the Writings of its Friends and Enemies in the first and second Centuries." Dr. Jones's next publication was "A Reply to two Deistical works, entitled, A New Trial of the Witnesses, &c., and Gamaliel Smith's Not Paul but Jesus." In the title of this work he assumed the name of Ben David. His last publication of a theological character, which appeared in 1825, was entitled, "Three Letters addressed to the Editor of the Quarterly Review, in which is demonstrated the Genuineness of the three Heavenly Witnesses, 1 John, v. 7, by Ben David."

Dr. Jones ranked deservedly high as a scholar and philologist, and his writings on the classical languages are numerous. In 1813 he published a short Latin Grammar for the use of schools, which was reprinted in 1816. In 1804 he published a Greek Grammar, on an improved plan. This work was repeatedly reprinted; but in the last year he re-modelled and nearly re-wrote the work, and published it under the title of "Etymologia Græca, or a Grammar of the Greek Language," &c. The intention of the alterations in this edition, was to render the Grammar more generally useful to young learners.

In 1812 Dr. Jones published "A Latin and English Vocabulary, on a simple, yet philosophical principle, for the Use of Schools." This work he afterwards greatly improved, and re-published, in 1825, under

the title of "Analogiæ Latinæ, or a Developement of those Analogies by which the Parts of Speech in Latin are derived from each other," &c.

But Dr. Jones's great work on language, to which he had devoted a very large portion of his active life, and the best energies of his mind, was his Greek and English Lexicon, which appeared in 1823, in one volume octavo. The success of this work equalled his most sanguine wishes. A large impression was rapidly sold. It was not to be expected that a work of this nature and extent could be sent forth wholly free from defects, or that the author, whatever might be his learning and critical skill, should be able in every instance to secure the concurrence of scholars in his derivations and explanations; but, though the work may possibly be liable to some objections, the author has executed his task in a manner highly creditable to his industry, his erudition, his taste, and critical acumen. He has been rewarded by the approving verdict of some of the first scholars and critics of the age, and, among others, by the late Dr. Parr.

When the impression of this work was nearly sold, Dr. Jones printed another of a similar kind, but designed for a different class of persons. This he entitled "The Tyro's Greek and English Lexicon," which is a very excellent and useful publication. Dr. Jones had intended to revise the first Lexicon, and to re-publish it at some future period; but he had, however, at the time of his death made very little progress, and the author's copy remains nearly in the same state in which it was printed.—Not long after the publication of the first Greek Lexicon, some severe animadversions in a critical journal, drew from Dr. Jones "An Answer to a Pseudo-Criticism of the Greek-English Lexicon, which appeared in the Second Number of the Westminster Review."

In the course of the last year Dr. Jones published an able pamphlet, entitled, "An Exposure of the Hamiltonian System of Teaching Languages, in a Letter addressed to the Author of an Article recommending that System, in No. 87 of the Edinburgh Review."

Dr. Jones's last work was entitled, "An Explanation of the Greek Article, in Three Parts. 1. Analysis and Refutation of Dr. Middleton's Theory. 2. An Analysis of Matthiæ's Dissertation. 3. An Application of the Article to obscure Passages of the New Testament." This work was printed during the author's life-time, but he died before it was published.

The characteristics of Dr. Jones's mind were an irrepressible ardour and enthusiasm in the prosecution of whatever he undertook; great confidence in the correctness of his own views, arising from a conscientiousness of superior intellectual powers; an utter disdain of the authority of great names when he failed to be convinced by their arguments; a devoted attachment to truth, and a faithful adherence to what he deemed such, united with a fearless disregard of personal consequences. He has left his literary property in the charge of trustees, providing that his classical works should be re-printed under the editorial care of his nephew, Mr. James Chervet, of Croydon, who had been educated by him, and of whose classical attainments and judgment he entertained a high opinion.

Dr. Jones's remains were interred in the burying-ground of St. George's, Bloomsbury.

BENJAMIN STRUTT, ESQ.

Feb. 24. In High-street, Colchester, Benjamin Strutt, esq. in whose death the town and borough have sustained a loss not easily to be repaired.

As Chamberlain to the borough, in particular, he has rendered it many important services, and as an antiquary has deeply investigated its history and its rights. Whilst his extraordinary talents and multifarious information commanded the respect of the rich, his benevolence secured him the love of the poor, of whom his principles invariably rendered him the general adviser and steadfast friend. Had he coveted wealth or power, the avenues to both lay open before him, for the grasp of his mind was capacious enough to have enabled him to become one of the most influential public characters of the county; but the artificial distinctions of society presented no attractions to one already independent in his own resources: utility was the sole aim of his occupations, and whenever a duty was to be performed to a friend, or a service rendered to his townsmen, or to society at large, then he stood forward, foremost and fearlessly; but for the employment of his more leisure hours he was contented to be indebted solely to his love of science and the fine arts, as cultivated by him in the interrupted seclusion of his study.

A long and painful illness brought into more immediate view those most precious attributes of the mind, which his total indifference to the praise of man would have otherwise led him to conceal rather than display, even from his nearest and dearest ties; and it is now the consolation of his sorrowing family to reflect, that his acute sufferings were borne with implicit resignation to the will of God, and his existence surrendered with pious tranquillity.

REV. T. S. COBBOLD.

March 28. Aged 28, after a long protracted affliction, borne with exemplary submission, the Rev. Thomas Spencer Cobbold, only son of the Rev. Spencer Cobbold, of Woolpit. He received his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1822, and to that of M. A. in 182 . . He was a character of no common mould or ordinary merit, though unhappily thrown into shade by a retiring amiable modesty. Not many knew him; but none knew him but loved him. In talent and genius he was surpassed by few of his contemporaries; in qualities of a higher and holier cast, perhaps, by none. He was pre-eminently distinguished by sincerity and integrity, and an abhorrence of all manner of deception. To vanity his heart was an utter stranger. His piety was deep, earnest, active,—yet silent, unobtrusive, and charitable. His highest distinction was his hallowed zeal in the discharge of his professional duties. Few men have had a more awful feeling of the responsibility of a Christian minister, and none ever acquitted themselves more conscientiously. His public instructions bore but a small proportion to his private and preparatory labours in the study and the closet; and to the influence of both united on a constitution naturally delicate, it may be feared he sacrificed his health, if not ultimately his life.

But thou art gone, where wait at his command, [band
Whom, living, thou didst love, an Angel
To greet thy kindred Spirit, in whose strain
Of converse from the dregs of earth refined [pain,
Nought will be found thy chastened ear to
Nor wound thy sensitively pious mind;
Where too thy darling Poesy, whose power
Charmed wasting sickness in a lonely hour,
To hymn thy God shall re-attune its lays,
And ever find fresh matter for its endless praise!

Meek Child of Poetry—a flower
Too tender in thine opening prime
For life's rude winds—had I the power
By wishing from congenial clime
To summon thee—I question if I would—
Thou wast so pure, so simple, and so good!
Although the silent prayer and frequent tear
Bespoke thee, living, exquisitely dear.

MR. ROBERT NUNN.

March 11. At Eye, aged 62, Mr. Robert Nunn, for many years Master of the Grammar School in, and one of the Common Council of that Borough. Born in an humble rank of life, Mr. Nunn's genius for mathematical pursuits developed itself at a very early period of life, and deservedly attracted notice, by means of which, and his own assiduous exertions, he rose to the highly respectable station which he filled in society. He exhibited a rare combination of worth and talent, was mild and unassuming in his manners, possessed of universal benevolence, and unwearied in his efforts to promote peace and happiness amongst his fellow-creatures; whilst, as a preceptor, he secured equally the esteem of parents, and the affection of children entrusted to his care; and men, who have since obtained eminent academical rank, have been proud to acknowledge their obligations to his excellent system of instruction. He died with the respect and regret of all his fellow-townsmen, which was evinced, in the strongest manner, by the concourse of attendants at his funeral, and the unvaried expression of the deepest sympathy for his loss.

MRS. ROGERS.

March 8. At the Glebe-house, Sproughton, Suffolk, advanced in life, and most highly and deservedly lamented, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. George Rogers, M. A. Rector of that parish, whose mild and unassuming manners will long render her memory esteemed. In every relation of life, the whole course of this venerable person was truly exemplary, inasmuch as she exhibited a bright pattern of conjugal affection, parental love, and benevolence of heart; whilst her death was in perfect unison, being marked by that placid serenity, which is the sure and certain criterion of the expiring Christian.

'Tis past—dear venerable shade, farewell!
Thy blameless life thy peaceful death shall tell;
Clear to the last thy setting orb has run,
Pure, bright, and healthy, like a frosty sun:
And late old age, with hand indulgent, shed
Its mildest winter on thy favoured head;
For Heaven prolonged her life to spread its praise,
And blessed her with a patriarch's length of days. [heart,
The truest praise was her's, a cheerful
Prone to enjoy, and ready to impart;
An Israelite indeed, and free from guile,
She shewed that piety and age could smile.
Religion had her heart, her cares, her voice,
'Twas her last refuge, as her earliest choice.
Matured at length for some more perfect scene, [serene;
Her hopes all bright, her prospects all
Each part of life sustained with equal worth,
And not a wish left unfulfilled on earth,

Like a tired traveller, with sleep opprest,
Within her children's arms she dropped to rest.
Farewell!—Thy cherished image ever dear
Shall many a heart with pious love revere.

Her remains were interred in the chancel of the church of Sproughton; and on a flat stone has been sculptured the following inscription to her memory:

Hic jacet quicquid mortale est
Elizabethæ, charissimæ uxoris
et nunquam satis deflendæ
Viri Reverendi Georgii Rogers, A.M.
hujusce Ecclesiæ Rectoris,
quæ ex hâc vitâ migravit
8 id. Mensis Martii
Anno Christi M.DCCC.XXVII.
et ætatis suæ LXXXII.
In memoriam tam cari capitis
hoc posuit marmor
mœrens et orbatus Maritus.

Ipswich, Mar. 14, 1827. J. F.

MAJOR-FULLER.

April 9. At Windsor Castle, aged 95, Major Edward Fuller, one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor.

This worthy Veteran served as an Ensign in the 51st Regiment at the battle of Minden, and in every memorable action in Germany in which the British troops were engaged during the seven years war. He was a man of the strictest honour and integrity, possessed of a gentlemanly deportment, and honoured by the intimate friendship and confidence of many of the highest rank both at home and abroad.

MR. JOHN GOGLAR.

Jan. 21. Mr. John Goglar, grocer and draper, of Whaplade Drove, Lincolnshire.

He had long been celebrated for an eccentricity of character, which continued to predominate to the last moments of his existence. More than twenty years back he named a stone, called Old Kate's Stone, as the one he wished to place over his grave; his coffin he purchased about three months before his death. Some of his bequests are in unison with the eccentricities of his life; for, after bequeathing an unusual annual sum to the Peterborough Dispensary and to the School of Whaplade Drove, he gives the further sum of thirty shillings to be spent in plum cakes, to be marked, "J. G. W. D." and twenty shillings for ale to be given to the poor of Whaplade Drove on Christmas eve for ever. Upwards of 400 persons, after following him to the grave, assembled at the school-room, where about 800 cakes and a hogshead of ale were by his desire,

Dealt out in that old fashion'd measure
Which once his cheerful heart called pleasure.

MR. WM. JONES.

Dec. 8. At Holkham, Norfolk, of a decay of nature, in his 90th year, Mr. Wm. Jones, who for upwards of fifty years filled the situation of huntsman and principal stable-servant in the establishment of Thomas William Coke, esq., with credit to himself, and much to the satisfaction of his employer, by whom he was greatly respected, and who consoled him on his approaching departure from this life, by repeatedly visiting him on his death-bed, and administering to his comfort. On one of these occasions, Mr. Coke took with him the young heir of Holkham, to shake his old servant by the hand. Lady Ann Coke, Lady Anson, and all the family at Holkham, shewed every possible kindness and attention to the venerable and much-respected old man. His bed was surrounded by different branches of his family in three generations, to all of whom he had ever been kind, and who revered and honoured him as a father and a patriarch. He retained his mental faculties to the last, and died perfectly composed and resigned.

CLERGY DECEASED.

June 9. At Newhaven, in Connecticut, aged 65, the Rev. *Jedidiah Morse*, D.D. for many years Pastor of the first Church in Charlestown, and author of the American Geography, and many other valuable works in that science.

Feb. 13. The Rev. *John Till*, for 50 years Rector of Hayes, and of Orpington in Kent. He was of Caius Coll. Camb. LL.B. 1768, was presented to Hayes in 1777 by the then Rector of Orpington; to Orpington (a sinecure) in 1821 by the Abp. of Canterbury.

Feb. 18. At his lodgings in Worcester, aged 72, the Rev. *Matthew Surtees*, Rector of Kirkby Underdale, Yorkshire, and Prebendary of Canterbury. He was son of Aubone Surtees, esq. of Newcastle upon Tyne, and brother to the gentleman of that name recently deceased (see p. 286), and to the Countess of Eldon. He was formerly Fellow of University College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1780, and by which Society he was presented in 1793 to the Rectory of North Cerney, Glouc. He was appointed a Prebendary of Canterbury in 1803; was presented to the Vicarage of Swindon, Wilts, in 1809 by the King; and to the rectory of Kirkby Underdale on the death of Dr. Ridley in 1825 also by the Crown.

Feb. 19. At Yarmouth, the Rev. *J. T. Davies*, M. A. of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford.

Feb. 20. Aged 62, the Rev. *Charles Fred. Bond*, Vicar of Margaretting, Essex. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791, and was presented to his Church in 1799 by R. M. Philips, esq. and others. Mr. Bond lost his wife on Christmas-day, 1825.

Feb. 20. At Cardiff, after a long and painful illness, the Rev. *Archer John Langley*, M.A. Fellow of Balliol College, Oxford.

Feb. 21. At Moreby, near York, advanced in age, the Rev. *Thos. Preston*, Vicar of Scalby cum Cloughton, to which he was presented by the Dean and Chapter of York in 1773, and formerly an active Magistrate for the East Riding. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1771.

Feb. 22. The Rev. *Rich. Hawkin Hitchins*, Rector of Baverstock, Wilts. He was formerly Fellow of Exeter College, where he proceeded M.A. 1789, B.D. 1799, and by which Society he was presented to his living.

Feb. 23. At Newton, near Wisbech, aged 51, the Rev. *Wm. Mair*, M.A.

Feb. 23. At his lodgings in York, aged 83, the Rev. *Jas. Rudd*, D.D. Rector of Full Sutton, and Minister of Walton, in Yorkshire. He was educated at St. John's Coll. Camb. where he took the degree of B.A. in 1765. On the 5th of December, 1772, being then Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Edinburgh, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Eric, commonly called Lord Duffus, and sister of the late Lord Duffus (of whom we last month gave a short memoir in page 271), then the widow of Mr. Sinclair. By this lady he was father to the Rev. Eric Rudd, Vicar of Appleby in Lincolnshire, and Perpetual Curate of Thorne in the West Riding of Yorkshire. Dr. Rudd was presented to Walton by the impropriators of that chapelry in 1774, and to Full Sutton in 1789 by John Simpson, esq.

Feb. 25. At Middleton in Teesdale, aged 76, the Rev. *Wm. Mark*, incumbent of Egglestone, and for nearly half a century Curate of Middleton, a character universally esteemed.

Feb. 26. At St. Alban's, aged 72, the Rev. *James Carpenter Gape*, Vicar of St. Michael's in that town, Rector of Crowden cum Clopton, Camb. and one of his Majesty's Chaplains; cousin to Earl Verulam. Descended from a family of some antiquity at St. Alban's, he was the sixth but only surviving son and heir of Thomas Gape, esq. of that place, by the Hon. Jane Grimston, eldest daughter of Wm. first Visc. Grimston. He was educated at Trinity College, Camb. where he proceeded B. A. 1777, M.A. 1780; and was presented to his Church in St. Alban's in 1778, by his cousin James, third and late Visc. Grimston, on the cession of his uncle the Hon. and Rev. Harbottle Grimston. He married Feb. 2, 1786, Eliz. Vernon, dau. of John Fothergill, of Soho, near Birmingham, esq. by whom he had five sons and three daughters. In 1788 his cousin Viscount Grimston presented him to another living, the vicarage of Redburn, in the neighbourhood of St. Alban's; this he resigned in 1826, on being instituted, on his own presentation, to the Rectory of Crowden cum Clopton. Mr. Gape was appointed a King's Chaplain in 1794, and served the office of Mayor of St. Alban's in 1809.

Feb. 27. At Aylesbury, aged 81, the Rev. *Wm. Stockins*, for more than half a century Master of the Latin School there, and for some time Curate of the parish. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxford, M.A. 1780.

Lately. In Madeira, whither he had repaired for his health, the Rev. *Charles Mein Deighton*, Vicar of Longhope, Glouc. to which he was presented in 1825.

At the residence attached to St. James's Chapel, Hampstead Road, aged 38, the Rev. *Wm. Gilbank*. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1811.

At Liverpool, aged 78, the Rev. *James Page*, formerly Curate of St. Peter's and St. Paul's, Bath.

At Great Torrington, Devon, aged 74, the Rev. *John Palmer*, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Claudborough, Devon, and of South Benfleet, Essex. The first-mentioned preferment he acquired in 1807, the Rectory of South Benfleet in 1811, on the presentation of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and Claudborough recently, presented to it by the King.

At Settle, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Wm. Peart*, only surviving son of John Peart, esq. He was of Clare Hall, Cambridge, B. A. 1818, M.A. 1821.

At Horrock Hall, Lanc. aged 76, the Rev. *Rigbye Rigbye*.

March 3. At Charlbury Vicarage, Oxf. aged 82, the Rev. *John Cobb*, D.D. Vicar of that Parish, and for many years a Magistrate for the county. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll. Oxford, which he entered as a scholar in 1764; and proceeded M.A. 1772, B.A. 1777, D.D. 1781. He published in 1783 in 8vo. Eight Sermons preached that year at Bampton's Lectures; and was presented to Charlbury by his College in 1790.

March 4. At Middleton Rectory, near Beverley, aged 67, the Rev. *John Blanchard*, for nineteen years Rector of that parish, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire. From his unaffected simplicity and urbanity of manners, he drew around him a large circle of acquaintance, whom he soon converted into warm friends. He was humane, charitable, benevolent, and hospitable; and exemplary as a clergyman, husband, father, and master. He had recently lost his youngest son, the Rev. *Abraham Blanchard*, B. A. late of Jesus Coll. Camb. who died at Sidmouth on the 10th of January.

March 11. Aged 64, the Rev. *Robert Cary Barnard*, Rector of Withersfield, Suffolk, and a Magistrate of that county. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, B.D. 1791. He was presented to his Rectory in 1782 by the Countess of Aylesford.

DEATHS.

London and its Environs.

Mrs. Parker, widow of Capt. Robert Parker, R. N. and sister of Sir W. Parker, bart.

March 16. In Brompton-crescent, aged 67, Anne, widow of Thomas Baillie, esq.

March 19. Aged 34, Maria, the wife of Wm. Draper, esq. of Compton-terrace.

March 21. At Knightsbridge, aged 57, the Hon. George Villiers, next brother and heir presumptive to the Earl of Clarendon. He was the third son of Thomas the first Earl, by Lady Charlotte Capel, eldest dau. of Wm. 3d Earl of Essex. He held the offices of Registrar at Gibraltar, Clerk of the Council and Registrar of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Ranger of Cranborne Chase. He married, April 17, 1798, Lady Theresa Parker, only dau. of John 1st Lord Boringdon, and brother to the present Earl of Morley. By that lady he had a numerous family, one of whom is Chas. Pelham Villiers, esq. candidate for Hull at the last Election.

March 22. In the Westminster-road, aged 97, Wm. Manners, esq. fifth son of the late Lord Wm. Manners, of Old Burlington-str. and Grantham, Linc.; uncle to Sir Wm. Manners, of Hanby-Hall, Linc. bart.; second cousin twice removed to the Duke of Rutland.

March 22. At the Grange, Bermondsey, aged 76, Joshua Butterworth, esq.

March 24. Aged 75, Benj. Elias, esq. of the Pier-head, London Docks.

March 25. In Addington-pl. Camberwell, Sarah, relict of Joseph Hall, esq. of Northampton.

March 27. Aged 84, Noah Brocklesby, esq. of Newman-str. Oxford-str.

In Lark-hall-lane, Clapham, aged 80, M. Foott, esq.

March 28. At West End, Hampstead, aged 75, Joseph Lescher, esq.

In Regent-st. Laura Abbot, wife of the Rev. Dr. Brereton, of Bedford.

Aged 34, Maria, the wife of James Boyton, esq. of Augusta-place, Clapham-road.

March 29. At his son-in-law's, in Marlborough-place, Old Kent-road, aged 75, W. Barnes, esq.

March 30. At Upper Holloway, aged 25, Sarah-Maria-Anne, wife of Mr. Joseph Rawlings.

At Park cottage, Camberwell-grove, aged 73, Robert Chapman, esq. architect.

March 31. Aged 40, Mary, wife of Henry Corbould, esq. of Crescent-place.

April 1. At Kennington, aged 81, John Austin, esq.

April 2. At Clapham, Surrey, at her son-in-law's, aged 90, the relict of Wm. Johnson, esq. of Knebworth.

In Upper Brook-st. Theodosia, wife of Chas. Tyndale, esq.

At the house of Mrs. Law, in Portland-place, Miss Eliza Law, niece of the late James Law, esq.

April 3. In Gower-street, aged 84, Mary, relict of Edward Bunce, esq.

At Pentonville, aged 79, Mr. John Kennion, senior.

James Pidding, esq. of Blackheath and Cornhill.

At Twickenham, 82, Jos. Hickey, esq.

April 4. In Devonshire-place, aged 64, Wm. Walter, esq.

Aged 72, Chas. Noble, esq. of Old Burlington-street.

At the residence of Lord Rivers, Grosvenor-place, aged 65, Mr. Chas. Seal, his Lordship's steward.

In Devonshire-place, aged 65, Wm. Walter, esq.

April 6. At her mother's, in Mansfield-street, aged 16, the Lady Susan-Henrietta-Beresford, second dau. of the late Marq. of Waterford.

Aged 72, Mrs. Emery, mother of the late John Emery, of Covent Garden Theatre.

April 7. In Surrey-place, Old Kent-road, aged 67, Mr. Lascelles.

At Westmoreland House, Walworth-common, aged 70, Mr. John Littlewood.

April 8. Aged 34, Francis Skelton, esq. M. D. of Regent-street.

In Millbank-str. Sam. Hasell Newell, esq. son of late Dr. Newell, of Colchester.

Sybella, wife of John Daniel, esq. of Parson's-green.

Aged 78, Henry Child, esq. of Roodlane, wine-merchant.

April 9. In Hunter-street, aged 72, Rich. Keys, esq. of the Chamberlain's-office, Guildhall.

At Kennington-terrace, aged 89, the relict of John M. Grafton, esq. of Romford.

In Wimpole-str. Emma, youngest dau. of Lady Bridget Bouverie; niece to the Earl of Radnor, and cousin to the Earl of Morton.

Aged 81, Mrs. Comport, of Sloane-st.

In Chapel-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 78, Mary, widow of the Hon. and Rev. Richard Byron, Rector of Haughton, Durham. She was dau. of Richard Farmer, esq. of Leicester; and sister of the celebrated Master of Emanuel. She was married in 1768, and lost her husband in 1811 (see vol. LXXXI. ii. 491).

April 10. Aged 78, Mr. Grasswell, of Craven-st. Strand, Secretary to the Society for the Discharge and Relief of Persons imprisoned for Small Debts—an office he had filled for upwards of forty years.

April 11. In Park-lane, Lady Hyacintha Vane, infant dau. of the Marq. and March. of Londonderry.

In Waterloo-place, aged 80, Esther, relict of John Binns, esq. Banker, of Leeds.

April 12. In Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 41, John Robt. Longden, esq.

At Church-terrace, St. Pancras, aged 29, Mr. E. Jones, of Frith-st. Soho, Solicitor.

At Kensington Gore, aged 82, Mary, widow of Wm. Morris, esq. of Bermondsey.

April 14. In Jermyn-st. aged 27, Mary, only remaining dau. of Geo. Joad, esq. of Blackheath.

April 15. In Euston-pl. aged 72, Robert Woodifield, esq. late of Lyndhurst.

Aged 28, Mary-Anne, wife of G. J. Fabian, esq. R.N.

At the house of the Rev. Dr. Owen, Highgate, Elizabeth-Sarah, wife of his second son, the Rev. C. G. Owen, of Powerstock Vicarage, Dorsetshire.

April 16. Amelia, wife of Ligonier Thomas, esq. of Mabledon-place.

April 20. In Torrington-sq. aged 24, Mr. Ralph-Henry Dunkin, surgeon, only son of J. W. Dunkin, esq. late of Demerara.

April 24. Letitia, infant dau. of John Davison, esq. of the East India House, and of Tavistock-place.

BERKS.—*March* 1. At Reading, R. W. Bampfield, esq. of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, Surgeon, R.N.

March 3. At Reading, aged 77, the relict of Alex. Hume, esq. of Wimpole-street, and Clay-hill, Enfield. This lady was run over by a stage coach, and killed on the spot. She was very deaf, and a Coroner's inquest declared the catastrophe to be purely accidental.

March 17. At Newbury, Mr. John Barnes, upwards of 30 years Postmaster of that town.

March 30. Mary, wife of Wm. Warwick, esq. of Friar-street, Reading.

April 14. In the Cloisters, Windsor Castle, aged 18, Marianne, dau. of the Rev. Rich. Webb, Minor Canon of Windsor, St. Paul's, and Westminster Abbey.

BUCKS.—*Nov.* 26. In Wimpole-st. aged 85, Matthew Raper, esq. of Wendover Dean, Bucks, F.R.S. and V.P.S.A. This gentleman succeeded the late Daniel Lysons, esq. as Director of the Society of Antiquaries; on relinquishing which office, he was elected one of the Vice-Presidents of that learned body. Mr. Raper's library has been sold by Mr. Sotheby, March 12, and two following days.

March 24. At the house of Philip Box, esq. in Buckingham, Leigh Smith, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*March* 20. At Wisbech, aged 77, the widow of Rev. Paul-Elers Scott, eldest dau. of late Edm. Elsden, esq. of Lynn.

CORNW.—*Feb.* 19. At the house of J. King Lethbridge, Launceston, Wm. Baron, of Tregear, esq.

CUMBERLAND.—*Feb.* 6. Isabella, wife of Thomas Wybergh, esq. of Isell Hall, and Clerk of the Peace for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

March 16. At Whitehaven, aged 98, Mrs. Margaret Adamson. She was present at the execution of the rebels at Carlisle in 1745.

Lately. In Whitcrslack, aged 100, Mrs. Raingill. In 1745 she lived with her father, Ralph Burton, at Forrest Hall, being then about 18 years of age, and the rebels in moving southward paid them a visit, and regaled themselves with what they found upon the premises. On their return after being defeated at Preston, being closely pressed by the English troops, on this side of Forrest Hall, at the bottom of a sharp hill, they left a baggage-cart, which fell into the hands of Ralph Burton and others. In this was found a piece of stout ticking, spun from the finest flax; it was made into a bed, on which Mrs. Raingill had slept ever since.

April 11. Aged 32, Wm. Richardson Graham, esq. eldest son of late Jas. Graham, esq. of Richardby, near Carlisle.

DERBYSH.—*Feb.* 23. Mary, wife of Rich. Arkwright, esq. of Willersley.

Feb. 25. In her 80th year, Margaretta, wife of Thos. Lowe, esq. of Derby.

Feb. 27. At Risley Hall, aged 31, Mary-Roberts, eld. dau. of Rev. J. Hancock Hall.

At Derby, aged 56, Mary-Catherine, widow of late Thos. Coxhead Stevens, esq. of Stamford-hill, Middlesex.

DEVON.—Lately at Exeter, aged 85, Mrs. Burrow, aunt of the late Right Hon. Lord Gifford.

March 4. At Sidmouth, in her 21st year, Lady Maria Caulfield, eldest daughter of the Earl of Charlemont, and niece of the Countess of Leitrim.

March 11. At Creedy, Frances, youngest sister of Sir Humphrey Phineas Davie, bart. of that place.

March 25. At Newton St. Petrock's parsonage, Mrs. Foulkes of Dawlish, widow of John Davy Foulkes, esq. of E. I. C.'s service, and of Medland; and on the 29th, her grandson, Henry-Fortescue, eldest son of the Rev. Chas. Osmond, of Tiverton, and a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford.

March 31. At Stonehouse, aged 46, Ann, wife of Capt. H. M. Ommanney, R. N.

April 2. At Woodhayne, Honiton, Amelia S. Petty.

April 7. At Exeter, aged 62, John Brutton, esq. an eminent solicitor.

April 10. At Sidmouth, Mrs. Hannah Boniface, late of Kennington, Surrey, and relict of John Boniface, esq. of Climping, Sussex.

DORSET.—*Feb.* 27. At her son-in-law's, at Cerne-Abbas, aged 75, Mary, relict of Walter Swayne, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 28. At Puncknowle Rectory, the wife of the Rev. George Frome.

March 14. At Poole, aged 72, W. Young, esq. one of the oldest members of the corporation.

March 30. Mrs. Banger, of Wimborne, relict of Lieut. Banger.

DURHAM.—*Feb.* 23. At Lumley Thicks, aged 52, Thomas Croudace, esq. colliery agent to John George Lambton, esq. M.P. Few men have died more sincerely regretted and respected; his remains were interred in the church at Chester-le-street, on the 28th, attended by the greatest number of people ever known there on a similar occasion.

March 15. At Sedgefield, advanced in age, the widow of Ralph Ord, esq. of Sands.

April 4. At Wynyard Park, William Hawkes, esq. agent to the Marquis of Londonderry, and eldest son of John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall, Stafford.

ESSEX.—Aged 78, the widow of Humphrey Repton, esq. of Hare-street.

April 4. At Walthamstow, aged 78, Mrs. Bignell.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb.* 27. At Bristol, aged 84, Mr. Tho. Milton, the celebrated engraver. His grandfather was brother to John Milton, the author of "Paradise Lost."

March 3. At Ibberton, aged 103, David Plumb. In the early part of his life he was a farmer, but not being successful, he had for the last forty years supported himself as a shepherd, by tending flocks in the neighbourhood of the Malvern-hills. About two years ago he walked to London and back again. He enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health till about three weeks before his death. He had an elder brother, Alexander, who died in 1813, aged 105.

Lately, Robert Pleydell Wilton, esq. town-clerk of Gloucester. He is succeeded by his nephew, Henry Hooper Wilton, esq.

March 7. Sophia, sister of the late Rev. Dr. Estlin, of Bristol.

March 12. At Kingsdown, Mary, relict of George Gay, esq. of Bristol.

March 13. At the Hotwells, Bristol, the wife of Lieut. Gawen, R. N. widow of James Down, esq.

March 14. At Clifton, Ellen, wife of John Gilbert Royds, esq. of Clementstown, Glamorgan.

March 18. At Ham Green, Bristol, the wife of Rich. Bright, esq.

March 20. Aged 50, Mrs. E. Harford, relict of Edw. Lloyd Harford, esq. of Clifton.

Lately, at Vine-cottage, Thornbury, aged 82, the relict of John Bally, esq. of Kensington-place, Brislington.

At Clifton, Miss E. E. Smith Barry, dau. of J. S. Barry, esq. of Marbury-hall, Chesh.

April 1. At Ebrington, in her 70th year, Sarah, eldest and only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Jacob Mould, Rector.

April 4. At Clifton, aged 24, Chas. Wm. Henry, youngest son of the late Chas. Ranken, esq. E. I. C.

At Cheltenham, aged 40, Henry Osborne, esq. of the Temple, London, barrister, youngest son of the late Mr. Jeremiah Osborne, of Bristol, solicitor.

At Bristol, in his 17th year, John, son of the Rev. Dr. Swete.

April 6. At Tetbury, Ellen, youngest dau. of John Stone, esq.

April 8. At Southsea, aged 71, Eliz. eldest dau. of Goodson Vines, esq. of Wotton-under-Edge.

April 16. At Cheltenham, aged 40, Mary Isabella, wife of Thos. Christie, esq. M. D.

HANTS.—At Basingstoke, the widow of J. Goodman, esq. of Barton, near Winchester.

At Portsmouth, Eliz. wife of Lieut. Foster, of the Victory, and youngest dau. of James Kane, esq.

Feb. 14. At Southampton, Harriet, second dau. of the late R. H. Young, esq. of Polamiotto.

Feb. 15. At Southampton, aged 74, Mrs. E. Sotheby.

Feb. 16. At Lymington, aged 51, Mary Frances, widow of the late Major De la Moussaye, and niece of Lord Harris.

Feb. 16. Caroline Mary, wife of Wm. Geo. Jennings, esq. of Braishfield House.

Feb. 21. At Cowes, the wife of Isham Chapman, esq. Comptroller of the Customs.

Feb. 22. At Romsey, the wife of Thomas Titterton, esq. R. N.

March 18. At Christchurch, in his 84th year, John Fidge, esq. formerly a surgeon of the Royal Navy, and afterwards in the Dock-yard at Portsmouth. He was cousin to the Hon. Mr. Justice Gaselee.

March 23. At Lymington, John Vassall, esq.

Apr. 8. At Adbury House, aged 90, Wm. Fellows, M. D.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—*Jan.* 13. Aged 63, Mallett, wife of Rev. Jas. Colt, of Leominster, and dau. of late James Bowman Clark, esq. of Wharton.

HERTS.—Aged 68, the wife of Colonel Brown, of Amwell Bury, only dau. and heiress of Bibye Lake, esq. of that place.

Lately. At Ware Side, aged 70, Mr. Cambridge Oakman. He (as reported), was found, when an infant, under an oak tree, in the parish of Wood Ditton, and from that circumstance received his name. Mr. Oakman began life without a farthing, but, by industry and frugality, amassed a fortune of more than 20,000*l.*

KENT.—*March* 5. At Dover, aged 65, the wife of Sam. Latham, esq.

March 10. At Emmotts, near Sevenoaks, aged 77, Mary, relict of Duncan Campbell, esq. of Mount Pleasant, Wilmington, and of Robert-st. Adelphi.

March 24. Aged 55, Eliz. wife of Col. M'Cleverty, Commandant of the Royal Marines at Woolwich.

April 4. Aged 72, Geo. Austen, esq. of Fairfield Cottage, St. Peter's, Thanet.

LANCASHIRE.—*Feb.* 21. At Liverpool, aged 72, Mary, relict of Sam. Marsden, esq. formerly of Clapham, Surrey.

March 31. At Linacre, near Liverpool, Mr. Sam. Lowe, solicitor, in his 54th year.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*March* 25. At Melton Mowbray, Edward Maior Stokes, esq.

March 28. At Somerby, aged 75, the wife of Isaac Taylor, gent.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*March* 5. Sarah, wife of the Rev. Wm. Bolland, Vicar of Swineshead.

March 24. At Lincoln, aged 65, Mr. H. G. Beard, merchant, in Newland.

March 25. Aged 50, Mrs. Raper, second dau. of the late Benj. Wetherall, esq. of Lincoln.

April 2. At Kermington House, near Brockelsby, aged 72, Franc. Hudson, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Feb.* 16. At Hillingdon, aged 78, Henrietta, surviving dau. of Capel Hanbury, esq. of Pontypool Park, Monm.

March 25. At Enfield, aged 79, Sir Nat. Dance, Knt. formerly a Commander in the East India Company's service.

April 6. Henry Hare Townshend, esq. of Downhills, and Walpole, Norfolk.

April 11. At her son-in-law's, C. F. Johnson, esq. of Henerton, near Henley, aged 70, Mrs. Ann Roberts.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 30. Aged 65, Ann, relict of Randall Burroughes, esq. of Barfield-hall.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*March* 22. At Newcastle, William, second son of John Beckinton, esq.

March 26.—At Clifford's Fort, North Shields, aged 97, Mr. John Sipple, who, for 35 years, held the situation of master-gunner of Tynemouth Castle and Clifford's Fort. This veteran had nearly completed 72 years, in the service, having entered the royal artillery as a Matross, May 1, 1755.

April 3. At Wallsend, aged 80, the widow of John Buddle, esq.

April 4. Aged 41, the wife of Nicholas Bird, esq. of Dockwray-sq. North Shields.

OXFORD.—*Feb.* 21. At Launton, aged 91, John Ashby, esq. many years a respected inhabitant of Newgate-street, London.

March 26. At Oxford, Christian W. wife of Stephen Peter Rigaud, esq. M. A. Radcliffe Observer, and Professor of Astronomy in the University, dau. of the late Mr. Jordan, of Portland-place, and of Barbadoes.

Lately. Aged 50, T. Roberts, esq. of Crabhall, Mollington. He was originally butler to Miss Leche, of Chester, (of the ancient family of the Leches, of Carden,) who married him, and he immediately came into possession of an ample fortune, which he did not abuse, but proved himself worthy of such an unexpected elevation.

April 14. Eliz. Pope, wife of the Rev. Ed. Turner, Rector of Noke, Oxford.

At Worton, aged 8, Frederick-William, eldest son of Jos. Wilson, esq. High Sheriff of Oxford.

SALOP.—*March* 28. Aged 70, Mrs. Evans, of Llwynygroes, near Oswestry.

SOMERSET.—*Lately*. At Bath, Frances, wife of J. Harding, esq. and youngest dau. of G. Thornhill, esq. of Diddington, Hunts.

At Castle Cary, aged 87, Anne, widow of George Beal, esq. of Shepton Mallet.

Feb. 21. At Bath, aged 54, Amelia, wife of Major Chas. Stewart, late Professor of Oriental Literature in the East India College, and sister of Sir Orford Gordon, Bart. of Embo, N. B.

Feb. 25. At Bath, the relict of Alexander Cuthbert, esq. of Chandos-st. Cavendish-sq.

At Crewkerne, in her 80th year, Mrs. Cox, relict of John Cox, esq. and mother of the Rev. John Cox, of Stockland, Dorset.

March 2. At Bath, aged 22, Emily Wilhelmina, eldest dau. of Major-gen. Baynes.

March 19. At Ilminster, aged 76, the widow of the late Rev. Samuel Alford, Dean of St. Burian, Cornwall, and Vicar of Curry Rivell, Somerset.

March 29. At Bath, in his 75th year, W. Clark, esq. many years a Deputy Lieut. and Magistrate for the county.

At Henford, Yeovil, Martha, wife of the Rev. Ja. Hooper, Rector of Stowell, Som.

April 5. At Bath, aged 18, Laura Matilda, dau. of late Philip Fred. Muntz, esq. of Selly Wick, Worcestershire.

April 8. At Bath, aged 65, Thos. Wilkinson, esq.

STAFF.—*March* 2. At Lichfield, aged 81, Mary, widow of the Right Rev. Spencer Madan, Bp. of Peterborough. She was the second dau. of the Rev. Wm. Vyse, Archd. of Salop, by Catharine, dau. of the Right Rev. Richard Smallbroke, Bp. of Lincoln; and was consequently sister to the late Dr. Wm. Vyse, Archd. of Coventry, and Rector of Lambeth, and to the late Gen. Vyse (of whom we gave a memoir in vol. xcv. ii. 180); and aunt to R. W. Howard Vyse, esq. the late M.P. for Beverley. The deceased became the wife of Bp. Madan, July 15, 1796, and they were married at Lambeth Palace, by the Archbp. of Canterbury, Dr. Moore. The Bishop died in 1813, having had no children by the lady now deceased. (See Memoirs of him in vol. lxxxiii. pp. 509, 703.)

SUFFOLK.—*March* 5. At Bury St. Edmund's, aged 80, Joseph Maulkin, gent. one of the capital Burgesses. He had just returned from an evening party, and had seated himself while supper was preparing, when he was seized with a fit, fell from his chair, and immediately expired. He was a man highly esteemed in every station of life, and was Alderman of the Borough in 1795.

At Sheberton Hall, Harriet, wife of P. V. Onslow, esq.

SURREY.—*Feb.* 16. At Richmond, aged 76, Mrs. Rebecca Alleock.

Feb. 24. At Bedford-hill, Rosa, dau. of Henry J. Rucker, esq.

March 17. At Fairfield Lodge, Croydon, aged 85, Eliz. relict of Sam. Robinson, esq.

March 20. At East Moulsey Park, aged 61, the Dowager Lady Crewe. Her maiden

name was Hawkins, and she was married to Sir Henry Harper, the seventh and late Baronet (who in 1808 assumed the name of Crewe) June 4, 1792. She was mother to Sir George the present and eighth Baronet, four other sons, and three daughters. Sir Henry died in 1819.

March 23. At Beddington House, aged 75, Mary, relict of Alex. Bridges, esq. of Ewell.

March 25. Aged 17, Ann, eldest dau. of the Rev. P. Aubertin, of Chipstead.

April 3. At Guildford, Surrey, aged 71, Mr. White.

April 4. At Richmond, aged 78, Elinor, widow of Simon Kendall, Esq.

April 5. At Chobham, Eliz. wife of Tho. Bainbridge, esq. of Guildford-st.

April 7. At East Moulsey, aged 58, W. G. Martin, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March* 12. At Brighton, aged 13 months, Fred. son of Hon. J. Stewart.

March 19. At Brighton, Marianne, wife of Edw. Archer Wilde, esq. of College-hill.

March 25. At Petworth, Sarah, relict of Wm. Johnson, esq.

April 2. At Brighton, in her 50th year, Lætitia, wife of James Pycroft, esq. late of Oak Hall, East Ham.

April 11. At Hastings, Levison, youngest son of Robert Smith, esq. of Cheam.

WARWICK.—*Lately*. At Rugby, Louisa Purefoy Jaques, wife of R. T. Scarborough, esq.

Feb. 20. At Prior's Hardwicke, aged 16, Henrietta Maria, youngest dau. of Rev. Wm. Corbett Wilson.

Feb. 25. At Dunchurch, advanced in age, Mary, relict of Rev. Hen. Bromfield, Vicar of Dunchurch, and Grandborough, and Prebendary of Lincoln. Her hand and heart were ever open to the calls of charity, and she was never more happy than when she could contribute to the happiness of others. She was descended from the branch of the family of Downing, of Gamlingay Park, in Cambridgsh. whose estates, after many years' litigation of the validity of Sir George Downing's will, were, in 1800, appropriated to the foundation of Downing College, Cambridge.

March 12. Aged 72, Wm. Russel, esq. of the firm of Tomes, Russel, & Co. bankers, Warwick.

WESTMORELAND.—At the Gill, in Hutton-o'-the-Hay, near Kendal, aged 100, Jane Braithwaite.

WILTS.—*March* 5. At Salisbury, Miss Kerrich, dau. of the late Rev. Walter Kerrich, Canon Residentiary.

March 13. At Salisbury, Mrs. Robinson, dau. of the late Dr. Hancock.

March 24. In his 71st year, John Hayter, esq. of Winterborn Stoke.

Lately. Aged 52, Francis Giffard, esq. of Uphaven.

April 6. At Salisbury, aged 77, the widow of the late Rev. Wm. Watkins, Rector of Port Eynon, Glamorganshire. She was the dau. of Cradock Nowell, esq. niece of Dr. Nowell, Principal of St. Mary Hall, Oxford, and sister of the present Admiral Nowell.

Lately. At Cerundell Farm, Grittleton, near Chippenham, aged 46, Mr. J. Sealy, second son of Mr. Thos. Sealy, of Seagry.

YORKSHIRE.—*Feb.* 13. At Thirsk, aged 83, Mrs. Ann Ainsley; and on the following day, aged 81, Mrs. Eliz. Ainsley, two maiden ladies, and sisters, who have always lived in the same house, and are buried in one grave. They had two brothers who lived with them several years, and died in a similar manner.

Feb. 15. At Harden Grange, Kath. Maria, wife of Walker Ferrand, esq. and only child of Gen. Twiss, of Myrtle Grove; whose own death is recorded in this Magazine, p. 364.

Feb. 16. Aged 24, Frances, youngest dau. of Henry Tennant, esq. of Kirk Hammerton.

Feb. 21. In her 41st year, Maria, wife of Mr. J. P. Pritchett, of York, architect.

March 1. At East Cottingwith, aged 64, Sarah, wife of Mr. W. Martin, and dau. of the late Thos. Weddall, esq. of Selby.

March 6. At Beverley, in her 70th year, Frances widow of Tho. Grimston, esq. of Grimston and Kilnwick, and sister of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. of Ganton. She was second dau. of Sir Digby, the fifth Bart. by Jane, dau. of Geo. Cartwright, esq. of Nottinghamshire; and was married Feb. 1780.

March 6. At Hull, aged 88, John Brecken, esq. late of Prince Edward's Island.

March 8. Aged nearly 104, Mr. Joshua Whitehead, of Addlecroft, near Huddersfield. He had never had a day's serious illness; and retained his health and faculties till within a short time of his death.

March 11. At Scarborough, aged 70, John Travis, esq. solicitor, one of the senior members of the Corporation. In Oct. 1789, he was elected one of that body, and in Aug. 1791, was appointed town-clerk, which situation he has holden ever since, except in the three different years during which he served in the capacity of Magistrate. He also held the office of Deputy Recorder, under the successive nominations of the Dukes of Beaufort and Rutland, Recorders.

March 13. Aged 79, Ann, fourth dau. of the Rev. Christ. Atkinson, formerly vicar of Thorpe Arch.

March 14. Suddenly, Mr. Joseph Stoney, of Huddersfield, merchant.

March 18. At Hull, aged 85, Wm. Wray, esq.

At Riccall Hall, in his 72d year, Toft Richardson, esq.

March 19. At Hull, Joseph Denton, esq.

March 22. Suddenly, at Bradford, the Rev. W. Hill, Wesleyan Minister, York.

March 28. At Wakefield, Charles, eldest son of Geo. North, esq.

Lately. At Thorne, Capt. J. Maples, R.N.

April 5. Aged 84, Mrs. Paul, of Seaton, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Paul, vicar of Catwick, in Holderness.

April 6. At the house of her son-in-law, the Rev. T. B. Clarkson, of Knottingley, Mrs. Bedford, the widow of Henry Bedford, esq. of Hull, banker.

April 8. At North Cave, aged 93, Mrs. Eliz. Foster, a maiden lady, and aunt to the late Mr. Chas. Foster, of Hull, merchant.

WALES.—*Feb.* 22. At her seat, Bôdysgallon, near Conway, Mrs. Frances Mostyn, aunt to Sir Thos. Mostyn, of Mostyn, Bart. and to the ladies of Sir Thomas Swymmer Champneys, Sir Edw. Price Lloyd, and Sir Robt. Williames Vaughan, Barts. She was daughter of Sir Thos. the fourth Baronet, by Anne, eldest dau. and coh. of Sir Edw. Shirley, of Preston in Sussex, Bart. Her only sister was the wife of Thos. Pennant, esq. the celebrated naturalist and tourist.

Feb. 23. At Kinnerton Lodge, Flintshire, Mrs. Richards, sister of the late Lord Chief Baron.

March 26. At Tenby, aged 66, Henrietta, wife of Sir W. Strickland, Bart. of Boynton, Yorkshire, dau. and coh. of the late Nath. Cholmley, of Howsham and Whitby, Yorkshire, esq. by Henrietta Catherine, dau. of Stephen Croft, of Stillington, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb.* 14. At East Anstruther, Fifeshire, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Eliz. Chalmers, mother of the Rev. Dr. Chalmers.

IRELAND.—*March* 6. At the house of her son-in-law, John Blennerhassett, esq. in Mount-st. Merrion-sq. Dublin, the widow of Dean Gorges, sister-in-law to Lady Charleville, and aunt to the Marchioness of Thomond.

March 19. In Leeson-st. Dublin, after a painful illness of eight years, Frances Maria, third daughter of Lady Cicelia and the late Col. Latouche, many years M.P. for the county Carlow.

April 11. At Raheen, near Clonmel, aged 79, Lady Frances, widow of Gen. Sir Wm. Meadows, K.B.

ABROAD.—*Sept.* 16, 1826. At Kaira, East Indies, Lieut. Cha. Roos Babington, 3d reg. of Bombay Native Cavalry, and youngest son of Thos. Babington, of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire.

Jan. 25, 1827. In Jamaica, aged 49, Geo. Reid, esq. late of Brightlingsea Lodge, Essex.

Feb. 2. At Naples, in her 21st year, Lady Emily Montagu, youngest dau. of the Duke of Manchester, a lady of great accomplishments and amiable manners. Her remains were interred at Genoa, by the side of those of her eldest sister, Lady Jane Montagu, who died at that city in 1815.

Feb. 21. At Rome, Miss de Montmorency, only dau. of Col. de Montmorency, H. P. Royal York Hussars.

Feb. 24. At Rome, Col. Thos. Dalton, of Parrocks, Kent.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 28, to April 24, 1827.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	1198	2407	Males	998	1979
Females	1209		Females	981	

Whereof have died under two years old 576

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Between				
2 and 5	145	50 and 60	210
5 and 10	72	60 and 70	183
10 and 20	59	70 and 80	159
20 and 30	141	80 and 90	66
30 and 40	157	90 and 100	7
40 and 50	203	102	1

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending April 13.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
56	4	38	3	30	4	39	5	47	2	47	4

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6*l.* 8*s.* Straw 2*l.* 8*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* Straw 2*l.* 2*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* Straw 2*l.* 5*s.* Clover 7*l.*

SMITHFIELD, April 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb	6*s.* 0*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.*
Mutton	4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market April 23:	
Veal	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*	Beasts	2039
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	15,100
		Calves	134
		Pigs	141

COAL MARKET, April 11, 31*s.* 3*d.* to 39*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 46*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 84*s.* 0*d.* Curd 85*s.*—CANDLES, 9*s.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, April 16, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	138 0	£. 6 10
Barnsley	285 0	13 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	270 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	142 0	9 10
Coventry	1150 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	—	18 0
Croydon	2 15	—
Derby	170	8 0
Dudley	85 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	100 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8d.
Grand Junction	300 0	10 & 3 bs
Grand Surrey	51 0	3 0
Grand Union	23½ 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	190 0	9 0
Huddersfield	18½ 0	—
Kennet and Avon	26 0	1 1
Lancaster	37 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	387½ 0	16 0
Leicester	360 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	86½ 0	4 0
Loughborough	4200	197 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	198 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	—
Neath	330 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	116 0	4 0
Regent's	35 0	—
Rochdale	88 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	780 0	40 0
Stourbridge	305 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	40 0	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	—	12 10
Severn and Wye	31 0	1 18
Thames and Medway	15 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	34 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	22½ 0	1 1
Trent and Mersey	1850 0	75 & bs.
Warw. and Birming.	268 0	11 0
Warwick and Napton	250 0	11 0
Wilts and Berks	5 7 6	—
Worc. and Birming.	46 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	3½ dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	83½ 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	199 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	83½ 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	72 0	3½ 0 do.
Bristol	—	2 10
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	2½ 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	—	1 10
Vauxhall	20½ 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8l.	28 0	1 4
—— Ann. of 7l.	24 0	1 1
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	5 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	122 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	66 0	3 0
Kent	28 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34 0	—
South London	90 0	3 0
West Middlesex	65½ 0	2 15
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	55½ 0	2 10
Atlas	8½ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4 0	0 5
County Fire	—	2 10
Eagle	3¾ 0	0 5
Globe	151 0	7 0
Guardian	18¾ 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	92 0	5 0
Ditto Life	7½ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Protector Fire	¾ dis.	0 1 3
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	2⅞ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	246 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	37½ dis.	—
Bolanos	20 dis.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	1 pm.	—
British Iron	27 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	15 0	—
General	1¼ dis.	—
Pasco Peruvian	16 dis.	—
Potosi	3½ dis.	—
Real Del Monte	87½ pm.	—
Tlalpuxahua	20 pm.	—
United Mexican	12½ dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	20½ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	56 0	3 0
Ditto, New	1¼ pm.	0 12
City	—	9 0
Ditto, New	—	5 0
Imperial	6¾ dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	4¼ dis.	5 p.ct.
General United	7½ dis.	6 p.ct.
British	16 dis.	—
Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Birmingham	50 0	3 0
Birmingham&Stafford	5½ dis.	—
Brighton	12 dis.	3 p.ct.
Bristol	25	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	7 pm.	—
Auction Mart	17 0	—
Annuity, British	10 dis.	—
Bank, Irish Provincial	4½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	85 0	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	18 0	1 0
Margate Pier	180 0	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From April 1, to April 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Farenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°			*Apr.*	°	°	°		
1	41	45	41	30, 11	cloudy	14	49	54	48	30, 20	fair
2	45	55	49	, 11	cloudy	15	47	54	48	, 05	showers
3	49	55	48	, 08	cloudy	16	45	50	43	, 06	cloudy
4	49	56	48	, 10	fine	17	42	51	42	, 05	showers
5	54	59	49	, 09	fine	18	40	42	45	29, 89	showers
6	59	66	54	29, 94	fine (rain)	19	44	50	40	, 76	cloudy
7	48	58	50	30, 11	fine	20	41	47	45	, 69	cloudy
8	52	54	49	, 30	fine	21	44	47	44	, 54	rain
9	52	60	45	30, 00	fine	22	42	44	38	, 70	cloudy
10	48	57	42	29, 88	rain	23	38	41	37	, 69	cloudy
11	47	56	44	, 88	showers	24	41	45	33	, 57	hail
12	48	49	45	, 80	rain	25	41	50	35	, 80	fair
13	48	55	47	30, 10	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From March 28, to April 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Mar. & Ap.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
28	—	—	82 7/8 5/8	—	—	98 1/8 7 7/8	—	—	—	61 62 pm.	40 42 pm.	41 42 pm.
29	—	—	82 1/2 3/4	—	—	98 7 3/4	—	—	—	62 pm.	40 41 pm.	40 42 pm.
30	—	—	82 5/8 3/4	—	—	97 3/4 7/8	—	—	—	61 62 pm.	41 42 pm.	41 42 pm.
31	—	—	82 5/8 1/2	—	—	97 5/8 7/8	—	—	—	62 pm.	41 42 pm.	41 42 pm.
2	—	—	82 1/2 3/4	—	—	97 3/4 8	—	—	—	63 pm.	41 44 pm.	41 44 pm.
3	—	—	82 1/2 3/4	—	—	98 7 3/4	—	—	—	64 pm.	43 44 pm.	43 45 pm.
4	—	—	82 3/8 5/8	—	—	97 3/4 8	—	—	—	65 66 pm.	44 47 pm.	44 47 pm.
5	—	—	82 3/4 5/8	—	—	97 7/8 8 1/8	—	—	—	67 66 pm.	45 47 pm.	45 47 pm.
6	203 1/2	81 7/8 2	82 3/4 1/2	—	87 7/8	98 1/4	97 1/8	19 1/8	—	68 67 pm.	46 47 pm.	46 48 pm.
7	202 1/2	81 7/8 2	82 5/8 3/4	—	87 3/4	98 1/4	—	19 1/8	—	67 68 pm.	46 47 pm.	46 47 pm.
9	203 1/2	82 1/4 2	83 2 3/4	—	87 3/4	98 3/8 1/2	97 1/2	19 1/8	—	———	46 47 pm.	46 47 pm.
10	202 1/4	82 1/4	82 3/4 3	88 1/8	88	98 1/4 5/8	97 1/2	19 1/8	—	69 pm.	46 47 pm.	46 47 pm.
11	203	82 1/4 3/4	83 1/2	89	88 5/8	98 5/8 9	97 3/4	19 1/4	—	69 70 pm.	46 47 pm.	46 47 pm.
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16	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	———	———	———
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25	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	———	———	———

South Sea Stock, April 19, 91 1/4.

Old South Sea Ann. April 6, 81 5/8. April 11, 81 7/8. April 24, 82.

RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co. 104, Corner of Bank-buildings, Cornhill.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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Derby 2 ---Devon 2
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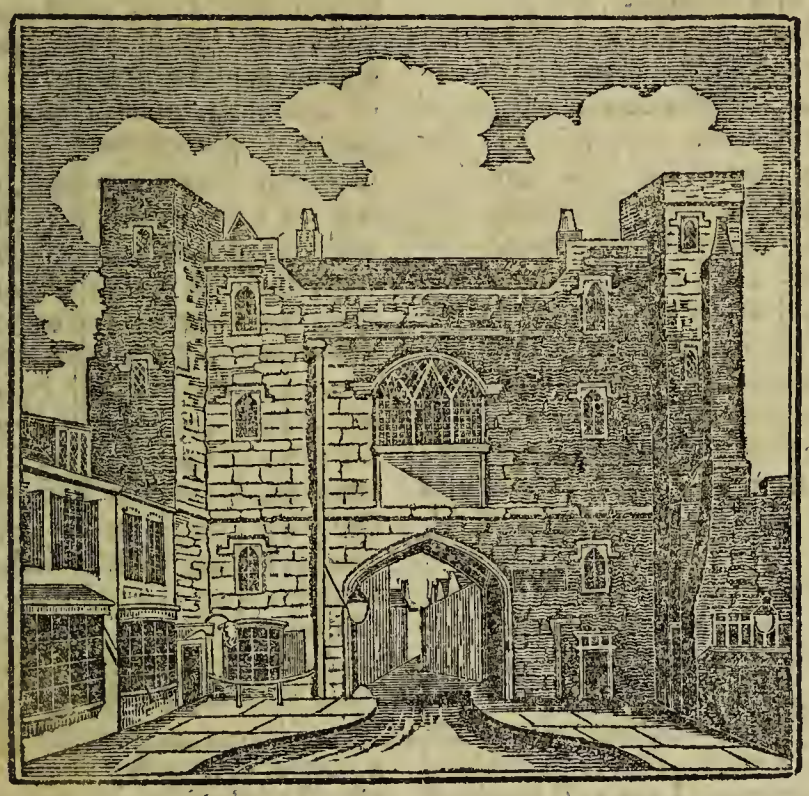

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MAY, 1827.

[PUBLISHED JUNE 1.]

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with Views of the CHURCHES of ST. JOHN, and ST. LUKE, Lambeth; And of FOTHERINGHAY CHURCH and CASTLE, co. Northampton.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A Correspondent says, "I have had much pleasure in examining the restored side of the Temple Church, and pronounce it to be a most faithful imitation of the ancient architecture. Some few members of the design have been supplied by Mr. Smirke, but the north side still furnishes sufficient authority for the beautiful mouldings which enrich the admirably proportioned triple windows. If it were not hypercritical, I would object to the crosses on the gables as not in character with the building, and not lofty enough, but I will not dwell on imperfections where there is so much to admire. The removal of a curious and very ancient Chapel from the south side of the Round Church, has brought the aile of the Norman edifice into view, and the windows, disencumbered of their heavy Doric dressings, appear in their original simplicity; they are narrow and lofty, and approximate to the shape of the lancet pointed windows, which were of a period not far subsequent to the age of the Norman work. It may be doubted whether the buttresses (I am still speaking of the Round Church) are coeval with the walls; certainly they were grotesque and unsightly till the architect gave them their present form. The whole of this restoration is in stone, and the skilful masonry of the Temple Church will be admired when such plastered buildings as Lichfield Cathedral will have lost all traces of the splendid architecture which once adorned them."

In reference to a passage in our Memoir of Mr. Mitford (p. 368), we have been informed that that gentleman was not only Lieut.-Colonel in the South Hampshire Militia, but for upwards of a year Colonel of the regiment. He first joined it as Captain, May 22, 1769; was appointed Lieut.-Col. Nov. 22, 1779; and from Aug. 9, 1805, to the date of his resignation, Oct. 15, 1806, held the Colonelcy. It was in the same regiment that Gibbon was Lieut.-Colonel. When Mr. Mitford first had a company, that distinguished writer was his commanding officer, and it was to the Lieut.-Colonelcy that had been held by the Historian of Rome, that the Historian of Greece succeeded in 1779.—Mr. Mitford first sat in the House of Commons as Member for Newport in Cornwall. He was returned in 1785 to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Sir John Coghill, bart., and represented that borough till the close of the Parliament in 1790. From 1790 to 1796 he was not a Member of the House.—We feel great pleasure in adding a fact much to the credit of Mr. Mitford's memory, that a Bill is now passing through the House of Commons "for substituting a building lately built by him as the future Church of Exbury and Leap, in lieu of the present Church or Chapel."

M. A. observes, "It appears that at length two respectable friends of Bishop Heber, at Oxford, have started a design for a monument to the memory of that model of meekness, goodness, and piety. It is, perhaps, not very creditable to those who profess to have his name so highly in honour, not to have come forward more generally and with greater enthusiasm. I trust, however, that the design will now proceed, and that his venerated name will add lustre to the eminent memorials that adorn the Cathedral of St. Paul's. It has been suggested, that some memorial may be erected at Oxford. Venerating, as I do, that seat of learning, no one will pretend to say that Oxford is the place for a monument to Reginald Heber. His mind, character, and services, were the property of the Universal Church of Christ. The Church of England may have produced greater, but never a more diligent, devoted, soberminded Christian. Short as was his career, it spread a lustre over every state in which he was placed; whether as student or preacher, parish priest or prelate. I trust nothing more is required than merely to direct attention to the subject."

L. observes, "On looking into Wren's Parentalia, I find that no mention is made of one of the sisters of Sir Christopher; *viz.* Anne. She was born (as appears from the Register of Knoyle, in the County of Wilts, of which place her father was Rector,) in the year 1634. She married Dr. Henry Brunsell (son of the Rev. Oliver Brunsell, Vicar of Wroughton, co. Wilts), Prebendary of Ely, and Rector of Stretham in the Isle of Ely, where he was buried in 1678. She died in 1667, and was buried (as I presume from the following inscription in Le Neve) at Stretham Church in the Isle of Ely:

"Anna filia Christopheri Wren, Dec. Windsor et Wolverhampton, uxor Henr. Brounsell, LL.D. et mater Henr. Christopherique, hic sepultor: et Annæ adhuc superstitis, exiguæ quidem molis; sed gemmarum instar magni pretii et virtutis, vitam egit aliis jucundissimam, sibi autem acerbam propter varios corporis dolores, quos admirabili patientiâ et æquanimitate perpessa, animam placidissimè Deo reddidit, 27 die Feb. A. D'ni 1667, æt. suæ 33."

R. enquires where he can find the celebrated hymn of St. Hilary, beginning, *Lucis largitor splendidæ*, as he has searched in vain all books of the Latinity of the middle ages for it.

If the proposed Historian of Bedfordshire would favour us with his name and address, we could, through the kindness of a veteran Antiquary, materially assist his views.

Errata.—P. 92, b. 9 from bottom, *for* Thresher *read* Treacher; 170, a. 41, *for* Leigh *read* Legh.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MAY, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER OF DR. DAVIES.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 12.

I INCLOSE an original Letter, written in Dec. 1787, by Doctor Davies, then Master of Eton School, to Sir John Riggs Miller, the first Baronet, respecting his son, the late worthy and lamented Sir John Edward Riggs Miller, bart. on whose death in August 1825, the title became extinct. It notices, as you will remark, an alteration in the system at Eton.

A CONSTANT READER.

London, at Mr. Faulder's, Bookseller, New Bond-street.

DEAR SIR, *Dec.* 24, 1787.

I MUST first make an apology for my long silence, at which you must have been much surprised, if not, as I fear, somewhat displeased; but when I first received your letter, I determined not to answer it till the holidays, that during the interval I might have an opportunity of making more particular observations on him who was the subject of it; then I intended to have seen you in town, but I did not come so early as I thought I should. After that I went down again to Windsor to instal Dr. Langford Canon of Windsor. Upon my return, your House adjourned, and I did not endeavour to find you in town, supposing that you immediately went down to your villa, where I hope this will find you.

If I had sat down to write a letter to you without any previous inquiries on your part concerning your son, I should have inform'd you how happy he had made me by his great diligence and improvement, by his good behaviour and regularity, after his being put into the sixth form; that he had added much to the credit he had gained at the last speeches before their Majesties, as well as to my good opinion of his abilities and disposition. In his prose compositions his style of Latin is very good, his sentiments strong and clear, with much good sense, and illustrations of the subject by examples from his own reading and observation, improving upon those which I have suggested in giving the theme. In his verses there is an originality of poetical fancy and invention peculiarly his own, his expression neat and elegant, with a rythm of verse that shews his *good ear*; but still he must continue to cultivate both species of composition with the same if not more diligence and accuracy, before I shall be able to call them *exactis minimum distantiæ*, and this is the great mean of improvement while he continues with me; this the foundation of his fame as an Eton scholar. In all other parts, his reputation is as high as it can well be; but elegance of writing is the finishing here; therefore I beg you will inculcate this to him. Constant pains in all his exercises; and in some particular subjects which suit his fancy, still greater exertions to produce a capital piece. The longer he continues (and I hope at present his own inclination accords with your intentions), the greater will be his improvement. In regard to his moral character, his inclination, temper, and other qualities (points of the greatest consequence, and which you enquire after with an highly commendable and truly parental anxiety and affection), the result of my enquiries, confirmed by his tutor and his dame, still tends more to enhance my good opinion. I can discover no evil propensity, but all tending the contrary way. He is beloved by all his schoolfellows, but among his peers in class, age, &c. his intimates are of the best sort, like himself.

Therefore I most sincerely congratulate you,

"et laudo fortunas tuas,
Qui natum haberes tali ingenio præditum."

And I have the greatest confidence that he will not hereafter disappoint our expectations at the University; and when he comes to a more enlarged intercourse with mankind, the disposal of him when he leaves me must be the subject of another letter or of conversation when we meet. If you send him to Cambridge, I recommend Trinity College; if to Oxford, Christ Church, and I rather prefer the latter.

I am, dear Sir, with the greatest respect and esteem, your most obedient, obliged, and faithful humble servant,

J. Davies.

P. S. I must now inform you that an alteration has been made these holidays in our system. That instead of what were called the "Bacchus Verses," shewn up on Shrove Tuesday, a composition is set, to be done in the holidays, and brought by the boys at their coming,—an 120 or 130 good verses, I hope; whereas before, they used to make 3, 4, or 500 indifferent ones. I must also in a more authoritative tone, as master, represent to you (as I have done to the parents of all my upper boys and others), the great hindrance to their improvement, occasioned by their long stay after the holidays. I therefore must desire that your son may come the middle of the 2d week at farthest. The school opens the 7th of January. The assistant masters have been desired by me to write on this point to their respective pupils, but to a great many, as I now do to you, I have written myself.—The composition mentioned above, is very reasonably required to be done in the holidays, as there is now no repetition task.

Mr. Urban, *Kellington, May* 9.

No depravity of the mind has been more frequently or more justly censured than Ingratitude. There is, indeed, sufficient reason for looking on those that can return evil for good, and repay kindness and assistance with hatred or neglect, as corrupted beyond the common degree of wickedness: nor will he, who has once been clearly detected in acts of injury to his benefactor, deserve to be numbered among social beings—he has endeavoured to destroy confidence, to intercept sympathy, and to turn every man's attention wholly on himself.—Such are the remarks of our great national Moralist upon the subject of ingratitude. By the way of amelioration, he further continues, "there is always danger, lest the honest abhorrence of crime should raise the passions with too much violence against the man to whom it is imputed. In proportion as guilt is more enormous, it ought to be ascertained by stronger evidence."

If ingratitude, then, from one man to another who, perhaps, is almost indifferent to him in other respects, except on account of some small favour bestowed, is to be thus stigmatised, what ought our sentiments of his guilt to be who can coolly and deliberately set down to vilify, by every possible means, the character and worth of another, to whom, perhaps, he is entirely indebted for nearly his all, nay, to whom he owes the very weapons which he now so basely and cowardly makes use of against his greatest benefactor?

Charges, illiberal as they are unjust, have not unfrequently been made against the system of education pursued in our Universities. These accusations very often originate, too, from their own members; from persons who, brought up and cherished in the fostering bosom of *Alma Mater*, have derived from her, almost solely, all the powers which they possess to traduce and vilify her. Their insinuations against her gain more ground, and are more readily credited, as coming from men who, long resident within her sacred walls, have had sufficient opportunities to become acquainted with, and sufficient leisure and abilities to investigate and describe to the world her learning and her morals. What, then, can we predicate of those men who, in their juvenile years, have enjoyed every benefit arising from her extensive libraries, her learned professors; and who have not unfrequently been large partakers, also, of her immense incomes and emoluments; besides, have imbibed from her pure fountains the first draughts of every species as well of literary as of scientific knowledge; but who, in more advanced life, have dared to shoot the most envenomed arrows from the very bows with which she herself had furnished them; who, from her favourite sons, on whom she had deigned to

shower down her choicest favours, have become, in return, the severest traducers and calumniators of their kindly-fostering mother? What can we possibly say of such men as these? Should we not necessarily accuse them, and accuse them with justice too, of the blackest ingratitude, and that employed against their kindest benefactor, who, in their tender years, amply supplied them with every means by which, had they been used with common prudence and discretion, their future lives might have been rendered good, perhaps eminent, and, at all events, some way or other useful to society? Have not the first rudiments of Theology, of Law, and of Physic been, in nine instances out of ten, imbibed in those distinguished seats of learning? Is not the State indebted to one or other of these seminaries, for her most sagacious ministers, and her most distinguished legislators and lawyers, who have excelled either in erudition or eloquence? To what, then, are we originally indebted for those noble institutions?—to the best, certainly, of all human causes—to the propagation of the Christian religion. "It is to the piety of Christians that we owe the venerable foundations of schools and colleges. It was the love of Christ which taught those towers to rise on the banks of the Cam and the Isis, which have preserved learning and learned works through the ignorance of the darkest ages of superstition and bigotry, and to them we perhaps are also indebted, in a great measure, for the learning which at present exists in the world," as well as for the first principles and tenets which have so much tended to increase the knowledge of the Arts and Sciences, and which have led the way to the application of them to some of the most extensive and useful improvements in manufactures, and in the arts connected with them, for which the present age is so much distinguished. It has been observed, that "infidels, educated in Christian countries, owe what learning they have to Christianity, and act the part of those brutes which, when they have sucked the dam, turn about and strike her." Such is nearly the case with the vilifiers and accusers of our Universities.

The first attack directed against the mode of discipline and manner of education pursued in these establishments, and which seems to have attracted much notice, issued from the juvenile pen of an Oxonian, who, though in after-life not much distinguished for his depth of erudition or critical research, certainly claims, with justice, a very respectable rank as a pleasing and instructive writer on moral and literary subjects. He describes with minute exactness, several of the trifling circumstances which he asserts took place in his parent University, in the arduous examination for Bachelor's and Master of Arts' degree. He holds out all these, as far as his abilities permit him, to what he conceives to be the just contempt and ridicule of the world. He forbears, he tells us, to enter into a more minute description of such contemptible minutiæ. In consequence of this neglect in having these exercises properly and rigorously performed according to the intention of their first founders, and suffering them thus to be slurred over by boasted pretence and form, he insinuates that all good and sound learning has nearly ceased to exist in this once-celebrated seat of the muses. He concludes, also, that indolence and dissipation have in a great measure usurped the place of vigorous discipline and useful knowledge. He observes, "that after all the pompous ostentation and profuse expense which takes place here, the public has not, of late at least, been indebted for the great improvements in science and learning to all the Doctors, both the Proctors, nor to all the heads of Colleges and Halls laid together. That populous university, London, and that region of literary labour, Scotland, have seized almost every palm of scholastic honour, and left the sons of Oxford and Cambridge to enjoy substantial comforts in the smoke of the common or combination room. The bursar's books are the only manuscripts of any value produced in many Colleges: and the sweets of pensions, exhibitions, fines, fellowships, and petty officers, are the chief objects of academical pursuit." The author of these aspersions no longer exists. Peace to his ashes. But I would seriously ask any impartial observer, and who is sufficiently acquainted with the politics and pursuits of the University of Oxford, to whom those pensions, exhibitions, fines, fellowships, and petty offices are usually awarded? Are they not assigned, as their original founders

no doubt intended, as rewards for literary exertion, for scientific knowledge, for regular moral conduct, and assiduous application? The allotment of these emoluments may, I hope, in most Colleges (I know that it necessarily must in several) be regulated upon this principle. What can possibly add more vigour and energy to an ingenuous mind in the pursuit of knowledge of any kind, than the immediate prospect of honour and emolument, certainly consequent upon their successful labours? The efficacy of the cause is, for the most part, in some degree at least, commensurate with the effect. That mode of education then is certainly by no means to be indiscriminately censured which has reared a Bacon, a Locke, a Halley, a Boyle, a Tickel, and an Addison. That abuses should imperceptibly creep in, and through a lapse of ages deteriorate the best regulated establishments, must necessarily be the lot of all human institutions. What errors existed, and to what extent they tended to vitiate the system of education pursued in the University of Oxford at the time the above writer was resident within her walls, I pretend not to say. That they were not many, or such as to influence materially the juvenile pursuits, or retard the future progress of any of the sons of Isis, we may safely conclude from the number of still existing characters (who were most probably contemporaries with him, and subject to the same mode of discipline), who are at present an ornament and honour to themselves, to their professions, to their parent University, and to the State in general.

Amid all the din of obloquy on academical establishments with which we have of late been so forcibly stunned, —though Oxford may, perhaps, have had the greatest cause of complaint, yet the University of Cambridge has not been less assailed by the coarse and deafening clamour of illiterate malignity, than by tones which, it is no difficult matter to perceive, can only be the effect of cultivation and refinement. It has been insinuated in a well-known periodical publication, not more celebrated for its extensive circulation than for the ability and talent with which it is conducted, that in the system of education established at Cambridge, "the invention finds no exercise; the student is confined within narrow limits; his curiosity is not roused, the spirit of discovery is not awakened." Little must that man be acquainted with the nature and extent of a Senate-house examination in that University, who does not feelingly know that every nerve of invention, and every spirit of discovery must be awakened and exerted to its highest pitch by every competitor for academic honours, and that, too, on almost every subject of scientific investigation. The examinations, also, are real, and the respective merits of each individual candidate are ascertained and rewarded, as far as human imperfections will allow, with the utmost accuracy and precision. Having myself been a resident member of that ancient seminary for many years, the truth of this statement, I am, from experience, sufficiently enabled to confirm and establish. The questions proposed, also, in these examinations being annually published, furnish ample means for establishing the just censure, or approbation, of a discerning public.

This last charge, we have every reason to believe, emanated from a Professor of Natural Philosophy in a celebrated seminary of learning and science, situated in an adjoining country, and who was not, most probably, very accurately acquainted with the pursuits, or the method of forwarding these pursuits, generally used in our English Universities. On that account, therefore, he is certainly not chargeable with ingratitude in the same degree as the former calumniator. He, perhaps, too vainly thought that by exalting the younger, he should be enabled more effectually to depress the older sister.

A recent and perhaps still more virulent and illiberal attack has lately been directed against the University of Cambridge by one of her own offspring—by a favourite son whom she had dignified with her highest honours. What a return for all her indulgences!—what a scene of ingratitude is here displayed! But let us still be cool, and enquire a little further whether any probable existing circumstances can be found which may, in any measure, palliate such a torrent of invective. The charge alluded to, made its appearance in a late number of the *London Magazine*, under the signature of "Senior Wrangler." This, as every one in the least acquainted with the

University must necessarily know, is the most distinguished scientific honour, and generally leads to the most responsible literary and lucrative situations which *Alma Mater* has in her power to bestow. This writer, we have every reason to believe, was really honoured with that pre-eminent degree, upon his taking his Bachelor's. With the brightest prospects, then, for his future life full in his view, and which were confirmed nearly to certainty by the earnest which his kind, fostering mother had already given him, he spurns with the utmost peevishness the almost offered boon, kicks his dam, leaves the University, and arrogantly throws himself upon the world. In this busy and active scene, so far different in its pursuits, its manners and customs, to what he had been for some time habituated in academic retirement, he meets, as might have been naturally expected, with nothing but disappointment. He turns away from it with disgust, and unjustly lays the sole blame of his failure upon the place, and the imperfect mode of education used there, and by which he had been previously instructed. Let us take a short view of his life, as he relates it himself, and then enquire whether such important and gross charges can possibly be substantiated.

Our "Senior Wrangler," we have every reason to believe, is a native of a distant northern county. In those remote parts, public seminaries abound. In one or other of these establishments—though certainly none of them are eminent for classical versification or critical minutiæ—several have received the first rudiments of their education, who, in after-life, have shone forth as the brightest luminaries of theology, of law, of physic, of literature, and of the sciences; though perhaps, not so well calculated to form elegant, yet they have certainly ushered into the world, and sent for the purpose of more mature improvements to each of our Universities, many solid, substantial, and useful classical scholars. Our writer, we shrewdly suspect, was not educated within the walls of any of those ancient foundations, and consequently became an inmate of Cambridge, labouring under many heavy and serious disadvantages. His scientific knowledge at that time seems also not to have been very extensive, if we may be allowed to credit the account which he himself gives us, of his primary examination by the late Dean of Carlisle. Thus prepared, then, and by the recommendation of that worthy dignitary, he becomes a member of Queen's. He is hospitably received within her walls under the care of a tutor not more known and admired for the elegance of his taste in ancient geometry, than for the kindness and urbanity of his manners, and whose many acts of candid advice for the regulation of his conduct in College, and whose gratuitous instructions on many literary subjects more immediately connected with the studies of the place, the writer of this, though not his pupil, still remembers with heartfelt sentiments of gratitude and respect. How long he remained a resident of this hospitable mansion, where every opportunity was amply afforded him of improving his moral and religious, as well as his intellectual and literary powers, I do not recollect that he tells us. However, through some unaccountable freak (and to such he seems to have been very subject during his earlier part of his life), and before he took his Bachelor's degree, he removes to Trinity. His finances were already by no means adequate to his expenses; yet led by a mistaken ambition, he quits a respectable, for a certainly more arduous and expensive situation. He might have been comfortably settled in either of these establishments; in each, his resources were more than sufficient, had they been used with common prudence and moderation, to meet every necessary expenditure; in each, though perhaps his "beau-ideal" of a lecture was not fully realised—he had tutors both able and willing to remind him of the proper subjects of study, whether literary or scientific; he had the best authors at hand to further his improvement in those studies; and he had every thing to prevent his reading from becoming rambling and ineffective. Surrounded with those advantages, and imbued with very little of classical or historical learning, he dedicates his time and his attention, in a great measure, if not exclusively, to the acquirement of the mathematical sciences. In these he finally succeeds; and upon taking his degree, obtains the most distinguished honours. Here then, in a small College, was a certain earnest of future success. Perhaps, at Trinity,

other attainments, and such as he seems now to regret the neglect of, might have been found necessary to ensure his future advancement. He never ventured to present himself at a fellowship examination in that College, in which due regard would have been paid to his knowledge in his favourites Reid and Stewart. Indeed, we have been informed upon creditable authority, that had he submitted to that ordeal, the result might have been more than doubtful. Something or other, however (not the most prudential motives we may well conceive), induces him to leave the University, and with it all the prospects and emoluments of his future life.

Entering upon the busy scenes of life, though amply stored with all the resources of mathematical learning, but, we very much fear, with those alone, he, with astonishment, finds himself inferior, very far inferior indeed, to many literary characters who had never enjoyed the privileges of an academic education. On this account, his views and expectations are frustrated, and he loudly complains against his foster-mother as the real cause of all his disappointments. "Was it for this," he exclaims, "that I have submitted to your discipline,—only to find myself more ignorant than my fellow-men! Have I struggled up the rude and rough paths of science, only to find that they lead to knowledge, which is useless, and to prejudices which are penurious. I, an honoured son of Granta, have been involved in all these difficulties solely on account of the inefficiency of her established system of education;" therefore, he concludes, every Cambridge man, who applies himself to mathematical studies, must, upon his entrance into the world, necessarily experience the same fate. To little purpose has our "Senior Wrangler" pored over and digested the works of Newton and Locke, if they have only taught him to reason in this manner. *(To be continued.)*

Mr. Urban, *Bath, May* 17.

I WISH to be permitted to put on record, in your pages, a concise view of the evidence which our inscriptions present to the existence of a local Deity worshipped at this place, named SVL, and from whom, rather than from SOL, the name of AQVAE SOLIS, by which Bath is known in the Itineraries, is in all probability derived.

1. In the first place, there are two altars, both erected *pro salute et in columitate Marci Aufidii Maximi*, dedicated Deæ Suli. In a published engraving of one of these altars, the word Suli appears Sulin. But this is an error. There is no sign of any thing after Suli, nor any appearance of any other letter having ever appeared there.

2. A sepulchral stone, found in 1795, commemorates Caius Calpurnius receptus sacerdos Deæ Sulis; a recognised priest of the goddess Sul. He died at the age of seventy-five, and it was placed to his memory by Calpurnia Trifosa Threpte, his wife.

3. It appears that this British goddess Sul became united with Minerva, forming a hybrid Divinity, who appears as Sulminerva in two of our inscriptions. They are both on votive altars: in the first of which she appears alone: Deæ Suliminervæ Sulinus Maturi Filius V. S. L. M. The other is inscribed Deæ Suli Min. et Numin. Augg., and was erected by C. Curiatius Saturninus.

4. There is the fragment of an inscription which formerly appeared in the front of some edifice

C PROTACI . . . . .
DEAE SVLIS M . . . . . .

which Mr. Lysons reads as indicating that C. Protacius restored some temple which was sacred to the Sul Minerva.

5. Lastly, there is an altar dedicated to the Sulevæ: Sulevis Sulinus Scultor Bruceti filius sacrum F. L. M. Then Suleve may be presumed to be the nymph, and the vicinity of those springs peculiarly placed under the presidency of Sul.

It may be noticed, that the name of a hill in the neighbourhood, called Little Salisbury, appears to be connected etymologically with this British Divinity.

I shall only add that the numerous altars and inscriptions, the sculptures, and especially the fine remains of the portico of the Temple of Minerva, which have been preserved for many years with a laudable care, by the Corporation of this City, in a depository appropriated to the purpose, have lately been removed to the Literary and Scientific Institution. The more remarkable of these remains may now be seen in the vestibule and passages of that edifice, and the rest in a room below. Joseph Hunter.

F. Bedford Arch.t

Schnebbelie del.

ST JOHN'S CHURCH, WATERLOO ROAD, LAMBETH.

F. Bedford Arch.t

Schnebbelie del.

ST LUKE'S CHURCH, NORWOOD, SURREY.

NEW CHURCHES.—No. XII.

St. John's Church, Waterloo Road, Lambeth.

Architect, Bedford.

THE site of this Church having been a swamp and horsepond, an artificial foundation of piles was necessary to be formed before any part of the superstructure could be commenced. This operation took up about three months, and attracted great notice at the time.

After the description of St. George's Church, Camberwell, which has already appeared in this vol. page 9, it will be unnecessary to go into a minute detail of the present edifice. The monotony of Mr. Bedford's designs has already been noticed under the head of that building, as well as Trinity Church, Newington*; that the censure is not altogether misapplied, will be seen, by comparing the accompanying engraving, which comprizes two of Mr. Bedford's designs, with those of the two Churches before referred to.

The present structure is built of brick, with stone dressings; the plan of the basement comprehends not only the Church, but a terrace in the front of it—the former is a parallellogram, the latter forms a transept at the west end, the whole of the area being laid out in catacombs. The terrace was rendered necessary to fill up the space between the Church and the road, which is considerably raised to meet the level of Waterloo bridge.

The view of the superstructure shewn in *Fig.* 1. of the engraving, displays the western front and steeple, and the north side of the Church. To begin with the former: the whole of the design is occupied with a hexastyle portico of the Greek Doric order, sustaining an entablature, cornice, and pediment, of the same architectural character, and with the same defects as have already been noticed at Camberwell; a glance at the two engravings will be sufficient to shew that the designs are copies of each other, the only difference being in the dimensions, (which in the present Church are greater than the former one,) and the steeples. The western wall of the Church, within the portico, is guarded by antæ at the sides, and is divided into two stories by a plain course of stone; in the lower division are five doorways: in the upper, corresponding with them, are five windows, four of which are in blank, the central being the only one that is glazed.

The steeple is a redeeming feature in this view of the building; it differs from the other designs of Mr. Bedford most essentially, and it is unnecessary to add that the difference is for the better, your readers being capable of forming a judgment by comparison of the subjects in the engravings which have been previously given of St. George's and Trinity Church. The spectator cannot help lamenting that a want of funds has deprived the steeple of proportions adequate to the size of the building to which it is attached. The elevation, it will be seen, consists of a tower and spire, both of which are square in their plan; the story above the clock dial is of the Ionic order, and in each face is a circular headed window, filled in with weather boards; the other story is open, the columns are of no definite order. The angles of each story are ornamented with Grecian tiles, and the obelisk which crowns the whole, properly terminated with a stone ball and cross. Viewing it, on the whole, as an exception to the almost universal designs of the present day, in which a square story, sustaining a circular one, and finished with a dome, are the leading features, and as approaching nearer to the ancient models, which can never be surpassed, it must be regarded as a pleasing specimen of this sort of building; whoever sees it will agree with me that it is much to be wished that modern church architects would in more instances adopt the spire, the more so when it is recollected how admirably it was adopted to modern Churches and Italian architecture by Sir C. Wren.

The south and north fronts of the Church are uniform; they are both divided in height into two stories, by a plain course of stone, and each story contains six windows; the lower are small, with low arched heads; the upper range are high, and are in the form of a parallellogram. The angles are guarded by antæ, and that portion of the building which contains the

* Vol. xcv. ii. 393.

staircases and lobbies, is divided from the rest, by antæ. The entablature is continued round the Church, the chaplets of myrtle being retained in the frieze. The east front is made by antæ into three divisions, and is also divided into two stories. The centre contains a window, and the elevation is finished with an entablature and pediment. The liberties taken with the architecture of this Church are of the same character as have already been noticed at Camberwell. They are the offspring of the same taste which has given birth to the favourite style of the day, "Carpenter's Gothic;" and from them it will be seen that the pointed style has not been the only sufferer under the hands of the *professional geniuses* of the present times.

THE INTERIOR.

In this Church we find the same meeting-house character as at Camberwell and Trinity Churches, and, excepting a very few particulars, the internal features so exactly resemble those buildings, that it would be unnecessary to enter into a particular description. The altar screen, however, is more ornamented than at Camberwell, though it falls far short of what it ought to be. It consists of a pediment sustained upon antæ of white marble, the space between them being filled with panels of black marble, on which are inscribed the decalogue, &c. It closely resembles, if it is not a copy of, that at Trinity Church. The same perversion of ornament, as at Camberwell, appears in the organ-case, which is richly ornamented, and of a similar design. The instrument was the gift of Mr. Lett, a magistrate of the county, and an inhabitant of the district, who was also the donor of the site of the Church.

There are few architects of the modern school who appear to comprehend the nature of the ornaments of the altar; it would be well for them to visit the Churches of St. Bride and St. Andrew in the City, from which they might learn what ought to be done. In the centre aile, and immediately beneath the front of the gallery, is a beautiful font of white marble, brought from Italy and presented to the Church by the Rev. Dr. Barrett, the first incumbent. It is, with its cover, about four feet in height, and in the form of an antique urn. Two cherubims form the handles, and each side is adorned with a bas-relief of a female saint or genius; the attribute of one is a lamb, the other has a chaplet and palm branch. A large chandelier of brass is suspended from the centre of the ceiling, a mode of lighting, however, which is far from desirable, the chandelier obstructing the sight at all times, and more especially when the lights are not wanted.

The first stone was laid by the Archbishop of Canterbury on the 30th June, 1823; and on the 3d Nov. 1824, the Church was consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester. A peal of 8 bells are hung in the tower, the tenor weighing 19 cwt. The estimated expence of the building was 18,191*l.* 5*s.* and the congregation accommodated are 2032 persons.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, NORWOOD, LAMBETH.

Architect, Bedford.

THIS Church, like the former, is principally built of brick, and being the fourth Church erected by the same architect, which it has fallen to my lot to describe, your readers will not, I hope, be disappointed at not receiving a minute description, which the uniform sameness of Mr. Bedford's designs renders it difficult to give without repeating what has before been said. All that will therefore remain for me to do, will be to point out in what particular the present building differs from those before described; and then by referring your readers to the three former descriptions, my task of describing the Church which forms the second subject in the present engraving, will be rendered comparatively easy.

The west front* and north side of the Church are shewn in the view. With a very slight variation in the roof of the upper story of the tower, the portico and steeple are copies of those existing at Trinity Church. This

* When I make use of the term "west front," &c. I would wish to be understood that part of the building which in a Church usually faces such quarter of the horizon. In this and many other Churches, the building does not stand due east or west. I prefer, however, to make use of the accustomed terms to avoid the confusion which would ensue from particularizing the exact situation of them.

variation consists of a square pedestal, formed on the apex of the conical roof of the tower, and which sustains the ball and cross, as in the other instances. The south and north fronts of this Church have each a single range of windows, with arched heads. The east front is made into three divisions by antæ, and has an attached staircase, built against the centre division, one of the alterations which took place in consequence of the erection of galleries to be noticed subsequently. The entablature is continued from the west front round the whole of the building, and the eastern elevation is finished with a pediment.

THE INTERIOR

would have more exactly resembled the Churches before alluded to, if it had been originally fitted up with galleries in the manner in which they are; in the present it was only intended that a gallery should be erected across the western end of the Church. Since the building was finished, it was determined to make further accommodation, the western gallery was in consequence enlarged, and an additional one to correspond built at the east end. In consequence of which, an attached vestry was heightened and converted into a staircase, and the window which would have been over the altar, if the original plan had been adhered to, is now made into a doorway. No arrangement could possibly have effected so great an injury to the building as the present has done. The altar being displaced by the new gallery, has been set against the centre of the south wall, and the pulpit and reading-desk against the opposite one, so that the internal arrangement of the building is quite contrary to the usual mode. On entering from the west, instead of the altar facing the spectator, he finds it on his left hand, and the pulpit on his right, an arrangement which it is obvious must have greatly defaced the building. It would be unfair to charge these injudicious alterations upon the architect, but it is difficult to account for the making of them, from whatever quarter they proceeded. It is obvious that north and south galleries might have been erected without any disparagement to the building; the altar and pulpit would then have retained their stations, and not have appeared in such awkward situations as they do at present, and the windows would have afforded no objection to this plan being effected, as many Churches have galleries in which a single range of windows are ample for the purposes of lighting the spaces below and above the galleries. Whoever sees Norwood Church in its present state, will lament that these alterations have been effected, and it is to be hoped that the parish will do away with the effect of them, by taking down the present eastern gallery, and building others in the usual way.

An organ is situated in the western gallery, and the decalogue, &c. are inscribed against slabs of marble on the wall, where the altar is placed, and which are the only indications of it.

Upon concluding the description of the last of Mr. Bedford's Churches, I cannot help noticing the bad taste which has induced that gentleman to assimilate so closely his designs to each other, and in the present instance it is the more to be regretted, as the Church now under consideration stands in what may be called the country, where a spire would have been a far more appropriate ornament to the neighbourhood than a pepper-box tower and a Corinthian portico. What could induce the parish to select such a design, in preference to the pointed style, is difficult to imagine, nor can I help lamenting the want of taste, or whatever other cause it was, which has led to the preference.

Norwood Church was commenced in the latter part of the year 1822, and was consecrated on the 15th July, 1825. The building affords accommodation for 1412 persons, and the estimate was 12,387*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*

Yours, &c. E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

THE following observations on Holworth Cliff (noticed in p. 359), illustrate, in some degree, the extraordinary phenomenon of Subterraneous Fire existing within its interior recesses, &c.

Holworth Cliff forms the southern boundary of a farm called South Holworth (anciently written Oleworth, Holeworth, and Holwerde), the property of J. J. Lambert, Esq. of Dorchester; it is situate about two miles eastward of Osmington, and forms a very prominent object from Weymouth Bay.

This Cliff is composed of a blue slaty lime stone, somewhat similar to

the Charmouth Cliff, but exhibiting a more advanced state of decomposition; yet bearing a much stronger and closer affinity to the Kimeridge Coal, and indeed may be fairly considered as the connecting link between them. This stone, which is used as an article of fuel by the neigbouring poor, is inflammable, and of a strong bituminous and sulphureous nature; it burns free, and produces a very brilliant light, but emits at first, and until the gaseous particles are all evaporated, a very offensive smell;—it afterwards continues to burn for a long time pleasantly, and notwithstanding the disagreeable effluvia arising from its first igniting, it does not appear that any injurious effect has ever attended the use of it. It does not burn entirely to ashes, but leaves a substance like burnt slate, which is, after a time, reduced to powder, on being subjected to the action of the atmosphere. It is worthy of remark, that blocks of this stone, which have been exposed to, and washed by, the salt water, burn better than what is recently taken from the Cliff.

The soil contains *Pyrites*, *Marcasite*, *Cornu Ammonis*, with remains of other shells and *Belemnites*. These substances are not found in regular strata, but are interspersed in masses, through the soil, which is impregnated, more or less, with bitumen, to an uncertain depth. There are occasionally found pieces of a darker substance of stone, resembling charcoal, but much harder.

About twelve years since, that portion of the Cliff which has lately attracted so much of public curiosity, was observed to change its appearance, and a quantity of ground, about an acre and half in extent, gradually sunk about thirty feet below its former level, in a direction towards the sea, and remained there for a short period; on this detached piece of ground there was a cottage, inhabited by a fisherman (named Baggs) and his family, who prudently left it after perceiving the first symptom of an alteration; however the cottage remained, with the exception of a slight crack in one of the walls, perfectly entire. Sometime afterwards this piece of ground made a further gradual slide in the same direction, carrying the cottage with it, without any additional injury; and during a period of nearly three years from its first removal, it occasionally continued its sinking progress downwards, to the extent of nearly five hundred feet, when it made a stand; exhibiting the entire cottage, with its accompanying garden, well stocked with gooseberry and currant trees, and various vegetables, all in the most flourishing condition, and still retaining its position. The cottage has been lately taken down, the materials being removed by its former occupier, to build him another habitation on a spot near, but presumed more secure and apparently less liable to a similar disaster. The fruit trees and vegetables continued in an equally thriving condition, until the late eruption, but now the numerous trespassing visitors have nearly obliterated every vestige of so remarkable an occurrence.

As portions of the Cliff along the whole extent of this coast are constantly falling down, particularly after heavy rains and breaking up of frost, this slide, as it is called, did not at the time excite any particular notice, although so extensive, but was looked on as merely an incident natural to the peculiarity of the soil;—nor was there any thing, for some time, after this detached portion of Cliff had become stationary, which caused any remark, until about five years ago, a vapour was observed to exhale from that side of it, facing the sea, and the same appearance has occurred occasionally since, at irregular intervals, particularly after heavy rains, varying materially in extent and also as to locality. It has been noticed, that the vapour has been more offensive, and has issued from the interstices in much larger quantities, at the spring tides*, than at other times:—but that the *greatest* effusion of smoke has occurred about the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes.

In the months of September and October 1826, a very considerable portion of vapour was, for the first time, observed to rise from two or three apertures, on the *summit* of this Cliff, and continued to issue therefrom for some time, until fissures were opened

* To persons unacquainted with the nature of the tides, and unaccustomed to nautical terms, it is necessary to explain the meaning of spring tides:—it is the flux of the ocean, which regularly occurs at the New and Full Moon, when the attractive power of that planet causes the tide to rise or *spring* to a much greater height than at other periods.

by its contending strength, in the side of it, large enough to permit its escaping in that direction. The quantity exhaling from the *summit,* was (to use the language of an eye-witness) as much, as is usually caused, and passes out of a chimney, at the first lighting of a common fire. On a calm day it has been seen to rise in a majestic column to the height of twenty feet, and had a very curious and imposing effect, in such a situation: since the vapour has forced down a portion of the Cliff, and found an uninterrupted passage through the fissures thus opened, it has, with scarce any intermission, continued to exhale, only varying as before mentioned, in the number of apertures, from four to ten, and in the space of ground over which they are extended.

On the 15th of March, 1827, Nicholas Baggs observed the vapour arising from the side of the Cliff, to be in larger quantities than usual at that spot, and having occasion for fuel, curiosity urged him to direct the persons he employed for the purpose, to dig at that part; after removing a small portion of the surface, they were very much surprised at seeing *fire,* and what at first sight seemed to them a *small flame.* The appearance of flame was momentary—it died away almost as soon as it became visible, and there has not been the least semblance of flame since, except on the application of some combustible material, to either of the fissures in the rock, in which the fire was perceptible, which immediately ignited. Dry sticks, or any inflamable substance, would, on being thrust into any of the apertures from whence smoke issued, instantly kindle and produce flame, and remain burning as long as fed with such matter; but as soon as the substance so applied was consumed, the flame would invariably die away instantly. It is necessary to state, in consequence of the multiplicity of idle reports of a contrary tendency, that there never has been the least flame issuing spontaneously from any part of the Cliff, since the first appearance of fire.

The apertures from whence the vapour or smoke issue, are about forty feet above high water mark; the appearances within the interstices of the rock, at the depth of five or six feet, were very similar to that of the lower part of a lime kiln, in its most active progress of operation. The massy blocks of stone on fire, displayed at first sight a most vivid and somewhat awful appearance; throwing out a very intense heat, accompanied with a powerful sulphureous effluvia, highly oppressive, so much so, as to cause a visible effect on the respiration of those persons who remained any length of time within its influence.

This interesting appearance was visible five or six days, and would probably have remained so much longer, but the unadvised curiosity of the learned as well as the unlearned, eager to dive into the secret workings of nature, induced them to apply crow-bars, pick-axes, and other powerful implements, for removing the surface, as well as portions of the rock, any way offering an obstacle, in order to ascertain (as they imagined) the cause of this wonderful phenomenon; which, after all their efforts, proved fruitless; Nature, in her operations, being too subtle and impenetrable for human ingenuity to develope her designs. The consequence is that, owing to the quantity of rock and soil removed from the principal apertures, a very large portion of the upper part of the Cliff, being partially undermined, has fallen down, and buried the precise spot that first excited so large a share of curiosity; and, although the quantity of vapour now issuing is not so profuse as originally, still the exhalation is considerable, and emits a very powerful effluvia from three apertures, which proves how vast a mass of fire exists, mouldering beneath this heap, feeding on the perishable mementos of a former world. The outward surface of the rock, at this part of the Cliff, is very hot, as well the soil around the apertures, and small fragments of the stone retain a very considerable degree of heat for a long time, after being detached from the larger blocks.

The ground shakes with a trifling and sudden pressure of the foot, and even by a blow with a stick, which evidently proves the internal recesses of this mass of earth to be hollow, and of course dangerous to a certain degree. It is very probable, that at some future period, perhaps not very distant, after the partial consumption of the materials feeding this immense body of fire, the present crust or surface may sink down, and exhibit all the incidental

peculiarities of an extinct volcano; or possibly astonish us, with the more awful characteristics of an existing one, in active operation.

Previous to the disruption of this portion of Cliff from its neighbouring soil, there was a spring of excellent water, constantly bubbling out a copious chrystalline stream, but which this convulsion entirely suppressed. A little water now oozes out from another part of the adjoining cliff, and immediately hides itself amongst the soil, being as it were ashamed of its insignificance. About one hundred feet from the summit of this disjointed Cliff, where the exhalation issued last August, there is in a hollow formed by its separation from its former site, a pond of stagnant water, abounding with the common Water Lizard.

There are not at this time any indications that will warrant the expectation of a violent eruption, nor are the peculiar local properties of the soil of such a description as to excite any alarming apprehension. After a time, it is very probable the vapour may partially subside, till another convulsive effort of nature may shew the wondering visitor the astonishing working of her hidden and inexplicable machinery. That there is an extensive body of subterraneous fire accumulated here, is too evident to be doubted; the least casual observer cannot justly draw any other conclusion from even a superficial view, and it is to be hoped that the mighty operations in constant progress underneath will never meet a resisting impediment to a ready vent upwards, for the free discharge of its increasing and superabundant effluvia.

The Slide before alluded to, which happened in the year 1816, was unquestionably caused by the operation of subterraneous fire, being the first visible effect of the impulse upwards, produced in consequence of its having met with an obstruction to a free conducting channel beneath, and which proportionably increased the force of that dreadful element.

It being ascertained that the Cliff contains a mixture of pyrites, sulphur, and iron-ore, the effect to be produced on such a combination of materials by the action of salt water, must be precisely that which has happened. There are instances on record of similar occurrences from the like causes, viz. in the month of August 1751, at Charmouth in this county; and at the mouth of the river Shannon in Ireland, in the year 1753: and in the Philosophical Transactions mention is made of a like circumstance in Caernarvonshire.

There is no doubt of the communication of salt water with the interior part of this Cliff, perforating through the loose pebbles at its base, and which communication originally effected the separation and removal of this mass of earth from its former situation; as a proof of it, if proof was wanting, it it has been observed that the spring tides, and more particularly the equinoctial tides (owing to their increasing fluxes coming more immediately in contact with these active internal agents), have invariably produced very visible effects on the discharge of vapour from this cavern; as at these periods a much larger quantity issues out, and a far stronger effluvia is emitted than at any other times.

The whole line of coast exhibits in the various strata, and numerous alluvial deposits contained in them, very remarkable features of violent convulsions; and although no record exists to inform us of the precise period of their occurrence, it is not less certain and demonstrable, that they have happened; leaving us incontestible proofs of their amazing effects in the many varied contortions of the soil, intermixed with such a vast profusion of organic remains*, with other strong concurring testimonies. VIATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

YOUR Correspondent "SEXAGENARIUS," in p. 215, might have mentioned another instance in which the epitaph he cites is in part copied; for he has brought it to my memory. It will be found in the church-yard of Bishop Stortford, where I copied it on 24 May, 1823: on "Mary the daughter of J. and E. Clifford, aged 4 years." It has only the last stanza of the epitaph given by your Correspondent, much altered, thus:

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* In Holworth and the neighbouring cliffs, the Nautilus, Cornu Ammonis, Pecten, Pinna, Nomia, Trigonia with vertebræ, and other fragments of the Icthyosaurus, &c. &c. are frequently found. This coast presents a wide and interesting field for the geologist and natural philosopher.

"When the Archangel's trump shall sound,
And souls to bodies join,
Thousands will wish their lives on earth
Had been as short as thine."

There is more plagiarism and adaptation in sepulchral writings than in any other; and many a parish clerk is furnished with a collection from which for some small fee he deals out to the afflicted widow and to filial concern, some of those "uncouth rhymes," which yet "implore the passing tribute of a sigh!" A serene gratification is always afforded to a contemplative traveller in every church-yard, far from melancholy, and as wholly distinct from distress as it is from levity; and it is calculated to give him a moral lesson for his study, not unduly intermingled with the opportunities presented to him in his day's journey of contemplating the glory of Divine Beneficence in the dawn which awakens him from refreshing sleep, and grants him the blessing of another glorious Sun to direct his way! While he feels renovated for his journey, he receives the purity of the reviving morn, and considers that he has another day allowed him for pursuing his course, in order to obtain his temporal object, and at the same time for reflecting that it will be perhaps but a short distance before his own steps may be arrested, and his vigour and strength be mingled in the same silence which shrowds the spirits of those whose hallowed turf he had so lately reviewed!

In fact, death is so certain, that it admits of very little variation in the study of it, and most mortals necessarily think of it with similar sentiments. Thus it is that the beauties of expression may vary the representation, but they can add little or nothing to the experience of which we are possessed. The green turf that covers the remains of the humble cottager, differs but in quality and ornament from the splendour of masonry which enshrine the great; for the same bell has tolled the knell, and the same dust has qualified them both for the same grave!

—— *Mors æquo pulsat pede!*—The church-yard of Sittingbourne will furnish the lesson in common language which all ranks can comprehend:

"As once we were so you must be,
Therefore prepare to follow we."

Yours, &c. A. H.

Mr. Urban, *May* 1.

THE deterioration of English poetry since the days of Pope, Gray, and Goldsmith, has been observed and lamented. Lord Byron's "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers" has left the circumstance on melancholy record; but it was reserved for the year 1827 to exhibit from one of the first publishing houses in London a specimen of the pitch to which the art of sinking in poetry has arrived, and to offer to an enlightened community a farrago under the imposing title of "*Three Months in Ireland*, by an English Protestant," which would in other days have been considered disgraceful to Grub-street. A preface of thrice-quoted quotations occupies an hundred and fifty pages of this little book. The poetry, if such it may be called, a small kernel in a capacious nut-shell, fills but forty pages, and an appendix of ninety pages of garbled extracts from the Parliamentary evidence on the state of Ireland in 1825, brings up the rear.

The learned Selden has observed, that verses prove nothing but the quantity of syllables. These prove more, the folly of the writer's attacks upon the characters of the lords spiritual and temporal, the judges, juries, magistrates, clergy, corporations, and landed proprietors of Ireland. They moreover prove the author's intellectual capacity, and the lowness of the sphere in which he has been educated, if we may judge from the following and many other such lines of his crude performance:

"Such is the present Bishop, let him pass,
And notice what his predecessor was,
Fortune on him a double rank conferred,
Of Derry Bishop, and of Bristol Lord."

The author's pronunciation of the words "*was*" and "*lord*," may be ascertained from these lines, and with many other such, may indicate that his conversation would be little less disgusting than his verses. In fact the "Three Months in Ireland," which is neither a tour nor a diary, nor a philosophical tract, might be safely suffered to descend into the tomb of all the Capulets, and migrate quietly to the trunk-liners and other purchasers of waste paper, were it not that the repetition of such calumnies as it contains requires that they should be as repeatedly contradicted, situated as the

affairs of Ireland are at the present crisis, and likely as we are to be overwhelmed by the united aggressions of force and fraud.—"*Calumniare fortiter et aliquid adhærebit*" seems to be the appropriate motto of these slanderous scribblers, and if calumny is like the dirt of Paris, more or less indelible, it behoves the friends of truth and liberty to be vigilant in contradicting and exposing it.

Ireland and the Christian cause connected with the British interest in it have indeed suffered severely for much more than a century back from the misrepresentation of interested persons in Great Britain. During Lord Tyrconnel's intolerant administration in 1687 and 1688, the people of England were grossly deceived by reports every where circulated among them of the great mildness of that cruel Viceroy's government, and to such a pitch was this wicked delusion carried in Scotland in 1689, that Sir Daniel M'Daniel, who arrived in Dublin towards the end of that year with several gentlemen of the episcopal church from the Isles of Orkney, declared that their ministers had assured them that the Protestants of Ireland enjoyed under King James's Government the greatest freedom, quiet, and security, both as to their religion and property. Similar delusions have been effected from time to time respecting the state of Ireland within the last fifty years, in the course of which an alternation of concession and repulsion has produced one rebellion and several insurrections, leaving this island, as to its connexion with the rest of the realm, in as precarious state, as it was in the commencement of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

This may serve as the only apology which can be offered for thus noticing a publication in which such lines as the following appear:

"To her charm'd eyes all honours deck her sons,
Enrich the poor and consecrate the *dunce*."
"With few ideas he clings, like every *dunce*,
The more to those he has admitted once."

It is observable that this promising candidate for a niche in the temple of DUNCES, pronounces the word "*idea*" as consisting of two instead of three syllables, calling it "*idey*," precisely as his countrymen do on the Connaught side of the Shannon; so that this line ascertains, what Selden could not hope from verse, the native land of the pseudo English Protestant.

To defend the Bishops of the Church established in Ireland from such an assailant, would be an idle task, although an easy one; it would at once incur the displeasure of the prelates, and the imputation of flattery; but no such objection lies against shielding the defenceless from the cowardly, or covering the grave of the dead lion from the claw of the living jackal; and therefore it is impossible to refrain from expressing the most decided reprobation of the vile attack made upon the memory of the late Earl of Bristol and Bishop of Derry in this volume. It suits not the design of this brief article to enter into any vindication of the departed nobleman's character;—like that of most men, it had its bright side and dark shades; but it may be right to observe, that there was a day, and that not very distant from the present day, when the author or the vender of such a book as this would have been shut out from society, and perhaps hunted like a mad dog out of the province of Ulster. With regard to the late Earl of Bristol,

We seek not now his merits to disclose,
Or draw his frailties from their dread abode,
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.

Such is "*Three Months in Ireland!*" Is the cause strong which must be maintained by such instruments? Is the Protestant interest in Ireland to be put down by such wretched men and his savage employers?

The Appendix consists of garbled portions of the evidence on Irish affairs given before the Legislature. In this Mr. O'Connell is reported to have *sworn* that "*the members of the Church of Rome would revolt extremely at the idea of their Clergy getting any share of the tithes in Ireland;*" and Dr. Doyle is stated to have *deposed upon oath*, that "*when he was obliged to spend his last shilling in support of the famishing neighbourhood, he was made to pay tithe!!!*" The Doctor, generous soul, is one of those who, it seems,

"Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

Yours, &c. JOHN GRAHAM.

Engd by J. & H.S. Storer.

Rev. CH. R. Bonney del.

View of the Bridge, Church, & Castle Hill, Fotheringhay.

Mr. Urban, *May* 12.

THE late amiable and venerable Historian of Leicestershire, in his History of Fotheringhay, has justly observed, that this place has been distinguished beyond any other in Britain, except the capital, by the aggravated misfortunes of royalty. "Had this ancient town (says he) been known only by the splendid foundation of that great prince, Edmund of Langley, whose grandson aspired to the throne of this kingdom, and which his great-grandson Edward the Fourth, by a more fortunate turn of affairs, actually ascended, it would have claimed the regard of the Historian."

The accompanying view represents the collegiate Church, and some adjoining buildings; the Castle-hill appears on the right side, while the river Nen (which served for the outer moat of that princely edifice) laves its banks on the left. Across this beautiful water, which produces pike, perch, tench, bream, ruff, roach, dace, gudgeon, bleak, minnow, the red and silver eel, and sometimes the salmon and trout, is thrown a handsome stone bridge leading directly to the town, which is formed of one principal street. The present edifice replaced one of a much older date in 1722, under the direction of Mr. George Portwood, of Stamford; the stone being brought from the quarry at King's Cliffe.

The former bridge owed its erection to the munificence of Queen Elizabeth in 1573, and consisted of four piers of stone covered with wood, and fenced on each side; in one part by a wall, and in the other by a railing. A tablet recording its erection, was inserted in the wall on the left hand, after having passed the bridge on the side nearest the College-yard.

During the great rebellion, the parliamentary troops, in their barbarous zeal against monarchy, as they passed this place, erased with their swords the words "God save the Queen."

The most interesting object existing at this place, and which appears towering above the surrounding edifices in the accompanying plate, is the Collegiate Church. The beautiful tower, of two stories, may be seen to rear its highly ornamented head above the west end of the nave, and is calculated to command respect. The lower story is square, finished with a plain parapet ornamented at the angles with octagonal embattled turrets, on which were formerly the symbols of the four Evangelists; two, those of St. Matthew and Mark, the Lion and the Angel, still remain. The sides of this story are pierced with three small and four larger windows, under obtuse angled arches; the latter divided into two stories of four bays by plain tracery. The upper story of the tower, having the appearance of a lanthorn, is octagonal, surmounted with an embattled parapet, ornamented at the angles with crocketed pinnacles. Each face is occupied by a lofty window of two stories of three bays, with elegant tracery. From the buttresses, surmounted with crocketed pinnacles, which adorn the ailes, spring ten segments of arches, which, resting against the wall of the nave immediately under the embattled parapet, strengthen the clerestory. These are very minutely shewn in the annexed engraving.

To the right of the view is the Castle Hill, which stands at the eastern extremity of the town, on which, in June 1820, some of the remains of the ancient fortification were discovered on the removal of some of the earth.

"Lo! on that mound in days of feudal pride,
Thy tow'ring Castle frown'd above the tide;
Flung wide her gates, where troops of vassals met
With awe the brow of high Plantagenet."

* * * *

"Few are the flow'rs that wave upon that mound;
No herb salubrious yields the blighted ground;
Beside the thorn the barren thistle springs;
The raven there his pilfer'd carrion brings
To glut in secret; or, impressed with fear,
Croaks his hoarse song to desolation's ear."

The Castle was originally built by Simon de St. Liz, the second Earl of Northampton, at the close of the 11th, or beginning of the 12th century. It came into the possession of Mary de St. Paul, Baroness de Voissu, daughter of Guido de Chatillon, married to Audomare de Valence, Earl of Pembroke, who fell in a tournament on the day of their nuptials; whence she is characterized by Gray as the

"Sad Chatillon, on her bridal morn
That wept her bleeding love."

It was the birth-place of Richard the Third, whose character has been so assailed by historians and poets, as scarcely ever to be mentioned but

with feelings of horror. A votary of the muse thus alludes to the place:

"When from thy lap the ruthless Richard sprung,
A boding sound through all thy borders rung,
It spoke a tale of blood—fair Neville's woe,
York's murd'rous hand, and Edward's future foe."

But as the clouds of prejudice pass away, we are enabled to discern some interesting traits of character worthy of commendation.

From the residence of a prince, Fotheringay Castle became a prison for the unfortunate victims of royal justice or tyranny. The last who entered within its walls as a prisoner, was Mary Queen of Scots, whose beauty and amiable manners appears to have secured for her, from our gallant countrymen, more pity than her conduct ought to have inspired. Here she received that punishment which her crimes had long rendered just, but the circumstances attending its execution were of too extraordinary a character to meet with praise, though they might admit of defence.

The ground-plan of the keep was "in the form of a *fetterlock*." I need not inform your readers that this was a favourite device of the House of York. Whilst the contention for the crown existed, the falcon was represented as endeavouring to expand its wings and force open the lock; but when the Lords of this badge had attained the summit of their ambition, the falcon was represented as free, and the lock open. L. S.

Mr. Urban, *Pentonville, April* 12.

In the course of making drawings, to be engraved for the History and Description of Clerkenwell, which I am now publishing, I proceeded to the crypt, under the ancient church of St. John, but not without some misgivings as to the possibility of entering a place which has been described by Malcolm as most dangerous and pestiferous: his words are, (see Londinium Redivivum,) "Having heard of the vaults, or rather crypt, beneath the church, I wished to explore them, and accordingly was accompanied by the sexton; but the horrid sight that lay before me banished all curiosity: besides, the decaying effluvia of my fellow creatures issued in such deadly streams towards the dry air, that I was glad to have recourse to a phial of lavender water which the sexton held. Mr. Mitchell's vault is near the door, and several of the men were employed on it: how they bore without injury the unwholesome damps, I am at a loss to conceive, as it was in July. The coffins are immersed in dews, and are piled and wedged into the shape of the arches; whether these have been windows originally, or whether these have always been vaults for the dead, I did not stay long enough to examine. The arches and groins are similar to those of other groined crypts." Notwithstanding this appalling account, upon entering I found that the vault had assumed a character much more favourable to investigation, as the practice of burying in mere wooden coffins, which prevailed in Malcolm's time, has long been discontinued. There are, however, many circumstances which demand the attention of the officers of this district of Clerkenwell; the dampness formerly complained of does not exist in any great degree at present, but decay being always in progress, the bodies are occasionally exposed in an unseemly manner; in short the whole of the vault, which is extensive, requires to be cleansed; the ruins of coffins are in some places piled to the very roof, the middle aisle is completely blocked up at its entrance, and far beyond, the only way left to it being by a narrow passage through the north aisle between two piles of coffins; not a gleam of day-light is to be seen throughout this dreary cavern; it is equally impervious to the air, excepting what is afforded at the entrance. Some years ago, upon an occasion of repairing the church, a party explored these vaults, and discovered, near its western extremity, a cobweb hanging from the upper coffins which stretched across the aisle, and is described to have been as large as a funeral pall, and of most extraordinary thickness. It is admitted that the present church of St. John is the choir of the church demolished by Somerset, in the 3rd of Edward VI., the nave having been blown up by gunpowder; the materials were employed to build the magnificent palace in the Strand. The vaults are immediately beneath this ancient choir; the groining, especially in the middle aisle, is very perfect, supported by clustered columns richly moulded; the capitals are about

3 feet from the ground, which appear to be composed of rubbish and clay. Being anxious to ascertain the length of the columns, and likewise to know if a pavement existed, the churchwarden very obligingly directed the sexton to excavate the ground, when we found about a foot from the surface the basement of the columns, and a flooring of stone, but the water presently rising prevented further research. Opportunity, however, was given to make a correct drawing. The pillars were found to be 4 ft. 2½ inches high.

According to Stow, "St. John's Church was dedicated by Heraclius, patriarch of the holy resurrection of Christ at Jerusalem, in the year 1185, and was the chief seat in England of the religious knights of St. John of Jerusalem, whose profession was, besides their daily service to God, to defend Christians against Pagans, and to fight for the Church." H. S. Storer.

Mr. Urban, *Cork, April 25.*

THE coins I am now about to notice are unquestionably the most difficult to class of all the Anglo-Saxon coins; nor has any attempt, that I am aware of, been made to assign them to any particular Kings, or even Kingdoms of the Heptarchy. I cannot indeed entertain any very sanguine hopes of being able to throw much light on a subject involved in so much obscurity; but as every step may lead to further discoveries, I shall not hesitate to submit to the judgment of you and your learned readers such ideas as have occurred to me.

The first idea that naturally suggests itself is, that the sceattas were minted at different periods, commencing probably about the latter end of the 6th century, and ending about the latter part of the 9th; it will also, I think, be readily admitted that some of them were struck by the Saxons, and some by the Danes. To enable us, therefore, to form a better judgment of these coins, it will be necessary to distinguish them into the above two classes, into which I think it will not be difficult to reduce at least a great part of them. The former were most of them, if not all, struck before the year 800; for we do not find any which bear the names of princes of later date; they are generally of rude workmanship, and bear for the most part rude heads, and the figures of animals, with a few letters seldom capable of forming a regular legend.

Those of the Danes were all probably struck after the year 870, when the Danes first formed any considerable settlements in England, and seem to have been in imitation of the coins of Berhtulf, Burgred, Eadmund, Æthelward, Ethelstan, and other princes of the middle of the 9th century. Many of them are executed with considerable elegance, but the legends totally unintelligible; whilst those of the Saxons, whenever they present any legends, are almost always easy of interpretation, as we find with respect to the sceattas bearing the names of Egberht, Edberht, Alcred, Alhnoth, Beorna, Ethelred, and perhaps some others. The arrangement of these two classes seems to have been attended to by Dr. Combe, who has in his two plates, with the exception of No. 17, Pl. 1, which is evidently Danish, and Nos. 18 and 21, Pl. 2, which are perhaps Saxon, put down those probably Saxon before those which appear to be Danish; but perhaps Dr. Combe's object was only to exhibit them in chronological order, and therefore the Saxon have for the most part been put down first, as they are evidently of earlier date than the Danish. Attending to the above distinctions we may, I think, consider the entire of the sceattas in Ruding's 1st Plate, except No. 17, to be Saxon; the first seven Nos. and Nos. 18 and 21, Pl. 2, are also, I believe, Saxon; and also the entire 16 Nos. in Pl. 26, and the sceatta in Plate 29; the remainder of Pl. 2, *viz.* from Nos. 8 to 37 inclusive, with the exception of Nos. 18 and 21, will, I think, be found to be Danish, having every appearance of being struck since the middle of the ninth century, and many of them, particularly Nos. 8 to 17, having letters some of them not unlike the Runic, and such as we do not find on any of the ruder and more early sceattas.

Thus far we have proceeded on grounds which, if not certain, may at least be considered highly probable; when, however, we come to distinguish them into Kingdoms, and attempt to appropriate them to any particular princes, our progress becomes of a far more unsatisfactory nature; almost the only guides we have to direct us being a comparison with the sceattas, whose legends are intelligible, and an attention to the few letters

appearing on them, and to the animals on them, which may perhaps have denoted the ensign or arms of the kingdom. This last mode of distinguishing them indeed we cannot place much reliance on, not only from the rudeness of the coins and consequent uncertainty as to what animals were intended to be represented, but also because we cannot be certain that Speed, and those other authors who have attributed particular ensigns to the different kingdoms, had sufficient authority for so doing. On the coins attributed to Ethelbert of Kent, and on several of the other sceattas, we find a figure, which, on account of the resemblance of part of it to the obverse of No. 18, Pl. 1, has been supposed to be a bird, but on a close examination and comparison of these figures, many of them will be found to have been intended for a human face, and many for a four-footed beast. Nos. 10 to 14, Pl. 1, appear intended for the former, and 15 and 16 for the latter, and the coin attributed to Ethelbert, and Nos. 5 to 9, bear so strong a resemblance to No. 11, that I think it probable they also were intended for heads. The obverses of No. 1, Pl. 26, and No. 11, Pl. 29, which are evidently heads, are surrounded with the same kind of lines which were intended for hair. From what I have above said we can therefore, I think, place little farther dependence on these badges than as they may help to confirm other and more important evidence, but a comparison of Nos. 23, 24, 27, and 30 to 36, Pl. 1, No. 2, Pl. 2, and No. 2, Pl. 26, would incline one to think Speed was right, as I shall presently attempt to shew.

To begin, then, with Kent: I do not find any of the sceattas which can with any degree of probability be assigned to that Kingdom; a few of them indeed bear the figure of an animal which may have been intended for a horse, said to be the ensign of Kent, particularly Nos. 23, 24, 26, Pl. 1, and No. 2, Pl. 2; but so far from its being probable that they belong to that kingdom, I think there is some probability that they all, except No. 26, belong to Wessex.

Let us now consider whether there are grounds for assigning any of the sceattas to Wessex; and here I think a comparison of Nos. 23, 24, 27, and 30 to 36, Pl. 1, No. 2, Pl. 2, and No. 2, Pl. 26, will afford, as I have above said, some confirmation that Speed was right as to the ensigns which he has attributed to Wessex and Sussex. All these numbers have every appearance of having been coined by the same people, and perhaps nearly at the same period; and the ensigns we find on them are a dragon or dragon's head, a bird, and a cross. If we examine Speed we shall find that a dragon was the ensign of Wessex, that the cross was also assumed by several of its princes, and that the martlet was the ensign of Sussex. We shall also find, in all historical accounts, that Sussex was conquered by Wessex in 290; and ever after, with the exception of two or three short periods of independence, and a few years that it was under the dominion of Wulfhere, King of Mercia, remained under the power of that Kingdom. The only other sceattas in Ruding, except those which appear to be struck by the Danes, that bear the figure of a bird, are Nos. 18 and 25, Pl. 1, and 15, Pl. 26, which may have been struck when Sussex was an independent Kingdom. Nos. 19, 28, and 29, Pl. 1, from their strong resemblance to Nos. 32, 33, 34, seem also to belong to Wessex, although they may perhaps belong to Mercia, as the cross was said to be the badge of that Kingdom. Nos. 1, 3, 4, Pl. 2, may also belong to Wessex, and it is possible Nos. 5 and 6 may belong to Sussex. Before I proceed to the sceattas of the other Kingdoms, it is right I should notice two remarkable coins of Offa, Nos. 16 and 17, Pl. 4, which bear the figures of serpents, and which would seem to weaken the force of the above remarks; but I think it likely the serpents on these coins were only intended for ornaments, as we do not find any similar on any others of the very numerous coins of Mercia.

I cannot find any evidence which would warrant us in assigning any of the sceattas to Mercia, although it is probable that some were struck by them previous to the introduction of the pennies, which commenced at least as early as the beginning of the 8th century, nor can we say any thing more satisfactory of the sceattas of the East Saxons.

We now come to East Anglia, to which it is probable several of the sceattas belong, and as to some of

them we may I think arrive at a considerable degree of certainty. Many of them have on the reverse a square not unlike that on the coins of Beorna; many also bear the letter A, either behind the head, or on some other part of the coin distinct from any of the letters of the legend. This A we find on almost all the coins of Eadmund and Ethelstan, Kings of East Anglia, and on the coins of Æthelward, who, I have no doubt, was also King of that Kingdom, and I believe it was adopted exclusively by the East Angles, and intended to denote the word *Angles*. The Mercians were certainly Angles, but we always find the letter M on their coins, and never A, except on the coins of Ciolwulf I. and Berhtulf, who were also Kings of East Anglia. The only other Heptarchic penny, on which the A occurs, is that of Beorthric King of Wessex; but it is possible in that instance it may have been adopted by the moneyer, who was ignorant of its real signification, and only copied it from other coins to fill up the centre of the reverse; I am inclined therefore to consider the first 14 Nos. of Pl. 1, and No. 16, Pl. 26, as belonging to this Kingdom, as many of them bear the A, and almost all of them the square, and they seem all to have been coined by the same Kingdom. The figures on the obverses of No. 10 to 14, I think were intended for heads, and the reverse of No. 13 appears to bear the letters LDNB read backwards, and may have belonged to Ethelhere, 654, or Ethelwald, 655. No. 14 seems to read IVDIA, and may have belonged to Aldulf, 664. I have in my own collection a sceatta very rare, and I believe unpublished, which was evidently struck about the same time as Nos. 13 and 14, and I think belongs also to East Anglia; it is in very good preservation, and bears a head on each side. One of them, although rather better delineated, bears a strong resemblance to those figures on the obverses of Nos. 13 and 14, and I think clearly shews that at least on those two coins the rude figures were intended for heads; the letters on one side appear to be ALF, and those on the other VL.; the third letter, the greater part of which was clipped off, was perhaps D, and I think it likely it may belong to Alfwald, King of the East Angles, 683, half the name being on one side, and half on the other; for it does not appear probable that, except the A behind the head, there were ever more than the six letters on it; it is also possible that the letters ALF may be repeated on the reverse, and that the clipped letter may be an F, in which case it is still more likely that it belongs to Alfwald, as the name of no other King of East Anglia commenced with ALF; and that it belongs to that Kingdom there is great probability, both from the letter A behind the head, and its similitude to Nos. 13 and 14 above noticed. A farther proof that these coins belong to East Anglia may be deduced from the following comparison. Nos. 5 and 6, 13, 14, and mine, all seem of the same Kingdom, and a progressive improvement in the coinage seems visible. Nos. 5 and 6 appear to have the letters EO, for the letter A is detached. No. 13, EADL. No. 14, ALDVL; and mine ALFVA, and if we refer to the annals of East Anglia we shall find the following kings, Eorpwald 624, Ethelhere 654, Ethelwald 655, Aldulf 664, and Alfwald 683; we thus find that the order of succession of these princes, and the progressive improvement in the coinage of the above sceattas, present a remarkable coincidence. The proof of the appropriation of each individual coin seems indeed to rest on a very slender foundation; but when we compare them and take them together, the evidence becomes much stronger. Many of the Danish sceattas belong also to East Anglia, as we shall presently see.

The only other Kingdom whose sceattas remain to be noticed is Northumberland. In a former letter I considered the coins of Edbert, Egbert, Alcred, and Alhnoth, and I have little more to say in this place than to notice such coins as resemble them in type. Nos. 15 and 16, Pl. 1, and No. 6, Pl. 26, appear also to belong to Alhnoth, and No. 9, Pl. 25, is evidently similar in type to those of Egbert and Edbert; it is also very likely No. 7, Pl. 2, Nos. 1, 5, 8, and 10 to 14, Pl. 26, and No. 11, Pl. 29, also belong to Northumberland, but perhaps some of these last were struck by the Danes. Nos. 21 and 22, Pl. 1, are perhaps British, the figure on the obverses appears to be the Ceres of the Britons. As to Nos. 20, Pl. 1, 18, and

21 Pl. 2, 3 and 4 Pl. 26, and the sceattas attributed to Ethelbert of Kent, I am unable to offer any conjecture.

I shall now consider the sceattas which appear to be struck by the Danes, on which I have not many remarks to make. Only three types are observable on them; the first is found on Nos. 8 to 17, and Nos. 22 to 25, Pl. 2; the second on Nos. 19 and 20, and the third on No. 17, Pl. 1, and Nos. 26 to 37, Pl. 2; those with the two first types seem to belong to East Anglia, as they have both in most instances the A behind the head, and square on the reverse. Many of them bear letters totally different from any of those to be found on the coins struck by the Saxons. Nos. 19 and 20 were, I think, struck by Ethelstan, the Danish King of East Anglia. No. 19 seems to read on the reverse ⁄VΩCI⊳, and was probably struck at Norwich. No. 20 seems to read ∃◁ΩZTΛ. Those of the third type were perhaps struck by the Danes of Northumberland, as they have on the reverse a bird, which was probably intended for the raven, used as an ensign by the Danes, and particularly by Anlaf King of Northumberland; the letters on these are very plain and legible, but we can make out of them no intelligible legend; indeed it is possible the moneyers did not intend to form any, although the coins themselves are remarkably well executed, but put down any letters at random, as was evidently done with many of the Danish coins minted in Ireland.

There must be many unpublished Sceattas in different cabinets in England which would throw light on this subject, and by comparing them one with another, and with those already published, great discoveries might be obtained; others also are discovered almost every year, a single one of which may determine a whole series.

Yours, &c. JOHN LINDSAY.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 8.

FULLY impressed with the force of Plato's remark, ὅς ἂν τὰ ὀνόματα εἴδει εἴσεται καὶ τὰ πράγματα, "that the knowledge of the etymology of words leads to the knowledge of things," I have ventured to ramble in that alluring but dangerous field, where so many have lost themselves.

If I aspire to so difficult a theme as Stonehenge, a subject which has racked the brain of many an Antiquary, let me add, in extenuation of my ambition, that my remarks are by no means pertinaciously offered, and, unlike many who handle the subject, I shall feel a pleasure in correction, if my opinions be erroneous.

Thanks to the investigation of recent Antiquaries, *Stonehenge* has been divested of the monkish legends—Geoffrey of Monmouth is exploded, and the honour of its construction is snatched from the Saxon period. Dr. Stukeley, followed by Mr. Grose, has established it to have been a British Temple, while the subsequent minute and laborious researches of Sir Richard Colt Hoare have proved the high antiquity of this celebrated relic.

I cannot accede to the common opinion, that the Saxons gave this venerable pile a name so disgraceful as the "*Stone Gallows,*" *Stonehenge.* It has occurred to me that Stonehenge is a corrupted compound of two words of a far different import to that which has been generally ascribed to it, viz. *Stan*, the site or temple, *Onga* of Minerva.

It may be advanced, that the British name for this temple was *Choir Gaur;* but is it not possible that the term *Choir Gaur* might have referred to Abury? a temple of vast extent, and undistinguished by any name equal to its high importance. The Chorea might allude to Abury, and Stonehenge have been the original and not Saxon name of this splendid relic of the west.

Every scholar must be aware of the extraordinary analogy of various languages. There exists a similarity between the Sanscrit, Hebrew, Arabic, and Celtic, too close to have been the result of accident. Many Hebrew words are in ancient Irish; (a paragraph has lately appeared in a periodical, stating that the Irish learn Hebrew with greater facility than the English); and many Sanscrit words are in the Hebrew. There are certain words which are found in all dialects, and appear the wreck of some universal language now lost.

The two letters ST form an element or root which springs in the Sanscrit, and can be traced in various modifications through various languages—Sitan or Stan implies a re-

gion or place. Thus in Persian, *Goolistan*, the place of roses, a rose-bed; *durukht stan*, the place of trees, an orchard; *boo stan*, the place of fragrance, a garden. We find Stan continually in composition, as Indo*stan*, Mogoli-*stan*, Phari-*stan*, Chusi-*stan*. The Greeks, noted for their arbitrary alteration, preserve it in Τις; hence we find Ophel*tis*, Al*tis*, Baal*tis*, Aban*tis*, Absys*tis**. It was in use among the ancient Hetrurians and other nations, and we trace it in *Aventinus*, *Palatinus*, *Numantinus*, *Palæstine*, Ton, Town, Station.

Hence it appears to me that the word *Stone* is a corruption of *Stan*, implying the *site*, *spot*, or *temple*.

The word *Henge* I will endeavour to trace to the Deity *Onga*, a name of Minerva, by which title she was known to the Lacedemonians, and probably to the Druids. An altar has been discovered in Greece bearing an inscription in very ancient characters, stating it to have been consecrated to *Onga* (v. Memoires de l'Académie des Belles Lettres, tom. 15, 402). This altar is adorned with sculptured knives, feet, hands, thighs, and legs, and other parts of the human body, favouring the idea that human victims were immolated to this Deity *Onga*, or Minerva.

It is by no means difficult to suppose this Deity to have been known to the Druids, as under the title of *Onga* she was adored by the Phœnicians (v. Count Caylus; v. I. p. 64) and my remarks upon the Kimmeridge Coal-money will bring those people not very distant from Stonehenge.

While on the one hand it is allowed that the Druids offered human victims, it must be remembered that Cæsar states Minerva to have been a Druidical Deity, "Post hunc (Mercurium) Apollinem, Martem, et Jovem, et *Minervam* (colunt). De his eandem ferè quam reliquæ gentes habent opinionem—Apollinem morbos depellere; *Minervam* operum et artificiorum initia transdere; Cæs. Bel. Gal. lib. VI. 16; and as if in compliment to this Deity, the finest temple in Britain, requiring strong mechanical powers and high mathematical knowledge, was raised to such an extent, even that its construction has ever remained a stumbling-block to subsequent ages.

I do not see any objection to the possibility of *Onga* having been the name by which the Druids worshipped Minerva, especially since she was a Phœnician Deity, and the fact bears nearer to conviction when we see, on immutable stone, parts of the human body as allusive to those blood-stained rites which we are informed were common also to the Druids.

Thus I venture to suggest that Stonehenge is not a Saxon, but a term of higher antiquity, implying the *Temple* of *Minerva*—*Stan-Onga*, Stonehenge.

Had the priests of the Cimbri committed their tenets to writing—("neque fas est ea litteris mandare," Cæs. Bel. Gal. VI. 13,) the names of their divinities might have reached us; and it is evident that Cæsar gave to the deities of these regions not the names by which they were adored, but the names of the Roman gods, according to their corresponding attributes; since Baal is termed Apollo, *Hæsus* or *Hygus*, Mars or Hercules; and *Onga* might have been the Minerva in these latitudes, as well as among the Lacedemonians. W. A. MILES.

* Faber's Analysis, vol. I. p. 94.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 10.

AMONG the various reprints of our old literature, which have appeared during the last twenty years, it is rather surprising that the curious poetical translation of the Popish Kingdom, by Barnaby Googe, has not found a place. I have never had the good fortune to look over the whole poem, but from the different extracts which have fallen in my way, the work, as illustrative of our ancient customs and superstitions, is highly interesting.

Many of the observances alluded to are no doubt attended with obscurity, and cannot readily be explained, not only from their long disuse, but from the circumstance possibly of their never having been adopted in this kingdom. The original author being a German, had the ceremonies of his own country more particularly in view. One of the customs mentioned in the work, connected with the Eve of St. Nicholas, has ever struck me as one most pleasing and attractive, and which, as tending to make young faces merrier, and young hearts lighter, it is a pity we have abandoned. It is thus described in the words of Googe:

"The mothers all their children on the Eeve do cause to fast,
And when they every one at night in senseless sleepe are cast,

Both apples, nuttes, and peares they bring,
and other things beside,
As caps and shooes, and petticotes, which
secretly they hide;
And in the morning found, they say, that
this St. Nicholas brought:
Thus tender mindes to worship saints and
wicked things are taught."

Hospinian, in his Origin of Christian Festivals, notices the same:

"It is the custom (says he), in many places, on the Eve of St. Nicholas, to convey secretly to children small gifts of various kinds, which they imagine are brought by the saint himself, who in his passage through the towns and villages, enters in at the closed windows and distributes them." *

Although unknown with us, the custom is still retained in some parts of the Continent and in America to the present day. Mad. de Genlis, in her Memoirs, thus mentions its occurrence during her residence at Bremgarten in Switzerland:

"On St. Nicholas's Day, on getting up, they all (the children) find little presents put in their shoes, which generally makes them waken before daylight."

Mr. Blunt, in his Vestiges of Ancient Manners in Italy, informs us, that on New Year's Eve the stockings of children are filled with cakes, comfits, &c. by a sprite or supernatural being, to whom the name of Belfana is given.

Of its celebration in America, a friend has favoured me with the following account. The similarity between the Italian Beffana and the ideal Sandy Claus of the American children is curious. "The custom alluded to in the verses of Barnaby Googe, is still kept up among the descendants of the old Dutch settlers, and those who have fallen insensibly into their habits, but they have transferred the observance from the Eve of St. Nicholas, who you know is the especial patron of little children, to that of the New Year. Long before the important night arrives, numerous conjectures and inquiries are made by the young urchins respecting the person and being of Sandy Claus (evidently a corruption of St. Nicholas), who, in the opinion of the majority, is represented as a little old negro, who descends the chimney at night, and distributes a variety of rewards with impartial justice, according to the degree of good behaviour in the candidates. But woe to the bad and the incorrigible; a bunch of rods, an old shoe, or some worthless article, is sure to be their portion. At length, upon the appointed night, each child with a face beaming with hope and gaiety, as the last act before retiring to bed, hangs up a clean stocking near the chimney, which fails not to be filled, as soon as the little ones are fast asleep, by the parents or some good aunt or grandmother, with all sorts of bon bons, toys, picture-books, &c. and especially with the much-admired eatable of the season, the New Year cookie. As may be well imagined, day-light has scarcely appeared before all are alert, and even while it is yet dark, a bold boy is now and then found who will creep out of bed to feel if his stocking be well swelled or not. The treasures are emptied out and spread upon the bed-clothes with all the joy and exultation natural to childhood, and their good or bad fortune, with the little incidents connected with the ceremony, serves for the busy chat of the breakfast table, and for the following week or two. You will agree with me, I am persuaded, that this is a most pleasing custom, filling the heart of the child with delight, recalling to mind in the older members the joyous moments of their younger days, and affording the parents an opportunity of creating many an hour of happiness, in which their fond affection participates equally with their offspring."

The New Year *Cookie* mentioned above is a particular sort of cake made at this season of the year, and is fancifully stamped and shaped, and distributed along with *liqueurs* to visitors on the first of January. It may possibly be the remains of an ancient Catholic custom common in the seventh century, and which was prohibited by a canon of the Council of Constantinople, held in 692, of preparing cakes at Christmas, to be eaten in honour of the Virgin's lying in. It is still usual with our ladies, when confined, to distribute cakes, &c. to visitors. Cakes, however, may have been included in the Roman *Strenæ*, or New Year's Gifts; and thus the custom, united with the observance in honour of the Virgin, may have descended to the present time. H.

* Brand's Popular Antiquities, vol. I. p. 327.

Mr. Urban, *Summerlands, near Exeter, May 2.*

THE revolting and horrid practice of burning annually in India *above a thousand* weak and deluded Hindoo widows, has justly excited, in this country, strong feelings of disgust, unalleviated by any well founded hope of terminating so cruel and atrocious a custom. Restrictive means have been deemed ineligible, as this dreadful act of self-immolation is pretended to be committed under the sanction of religion; though it is well known, that in general, the obtaining of a share of the property of the infatuated victim is the actuating motive of *insidious Brahmins*, and *interested relatives.* A tax on cremation would, as the *price of blood*, be equally disgraceful and nugatory. Rewards and bribes would involve a loss of character, and cut off a source of greater profit. During my surveys on Sumatra, I saw a man of the Batta-anthropophagi, confined in a cage, where he was well fed, in order to be *publicly devoured;* and on two poles contiguous, were the sculls of persons recently feasted on. The servants of the Company had frequently bought off such unfortunate creatures, till this very humanity was converted by these savages into a *bounty on cannibalism.* Avarice, fanaticism, and delusion, are opposed to every inadequate remedy hitherto proposed, to remove an evil of the most distressing description.

The law of the case is little known; and as this shocking wickedness is frequently brought to the notice of the Legislature, it may be well to state it, as it may appear that a remedy may arise out of the transgression of the Law itself; and paradoxical as it may seem, *by the enforcement of the law of burning, in its very letter.* The resident servant of the Company is called on to authorize the cruel sacrifice; and all he can do is to try dissuasives, to see that the wretched female has not been stupefied by intoxicating drugs; and to hear from herself a feeble assent of her destruction, often the effect of terror, or a disturbed and phrensied mind. Let us then see whether death, in so tremendous a form, is sanctioned by, or inflicted according to Hindoo law.

The most celebrated *Pundits* and Hindoo scholars have proved in a clear and conclusive manner that these barbarous murders are contrary to Hindoo law. *Ramahun Ruya*, an eminent scholar, proves, that the *Hindoo Shastras* are opposed to the custom. *Ungeera*, *Harecta*, *Purasura*, and *Vayasa*, are public writers who only *recommend* the practice; promising the widow a connubial happiness of thirty-five millions of years in heaven, forgiveness for the most licentious life, and the purification of all her family. A celebrated writer, *Vishnoo Resee*, directs a widow to dedicate herself to *Brumhachuya*, that is, to lead a life of self-denial and austerity of so severe a nature, that few can conform to it, in which case, it is *recommended* to the widow to ASCEND, *of her own accord*, the funeral pile IN FLAMES, with some article which belonged to her husband. He exempts the widows of Brahmins, afterwards included. *Munoo*, the greatest of their legislators, *does not* recommend *burning*, but prescribes a life of mortification and austerity. He says, that widows ought to pass their lives in *Brumachuya*, or strict austerity. The Hindoos believe, "*that any moral precepts contrary to the doctrine of* MUNOO, are unworthy of praise." The artful Brahmins attempt to do away the clear and decided, *positive precept of Munoo*, the acknowledged Chief of Hindoo literature, by urging, that the *recommendations* of more than one ought to outweigh the injunction of *Munoo*, which amounts to *begging the question.* The words of the VEDA confirm Munoo's rational doctrine, "as by means of living, still the duties usual and occasional, can be performed to purify the mind; and as by hearing of, and fixing our minds, and devoting our souls to *Brumah*, or the supreme spirit, we can attain it [final beatitude or absorption in *Brumah*]; no woman should therefore spend her life [that is, suffer death] in hopes of attaining *Surga*, or bliss in heaven." The Hindoo religion supposes rewards and punishments proportioned in duration to sublunary conduct, after which, according to their *Metempsychosis*, the soul is to undergo multiplied and various transmigrations, till it becomes so pure as to attain "absorption into *Brumah*," or as the Romans had it, "*Est Deus in nobis, agitante calescimus illo.*" The woman who burns herself, is not exempt from these transmigrations; and therefore, the best

Hindoo writers *recommend* to her a life of abstinence and correctness, in preference to *burning*.

The advocates for *burning* say, that women are so constituted as to be unable to go through the prescribed rigid course of required austerity for attaining beatitude in heaven; and that by *burning* they at once secure thirty-five millions of years of happiness. The writers on the other side argue, that women would act thus from improper motives of cupidity and selfishness, whereas they ought to place their glory in leading a life of purity, self-denial, and penance, according to the VEDA, and the sacred tenets of the great lawgiver *Munoo*. *Harieta* lays it down, that "unless a widow burns in the fire, she cannot get rid of her feminine body," in order that after her long term of married happiness in heaven, she might go through numberless transmigrations, and be ultimately assimilated to *Brumah*, or the great Deity. The sacred lawgiver *Munoo* says, that a life of abstinence and virtue is alone sufficient to lead the widow to this final happiness: and that to prevent a life of misconduct and impurity, *burning* cannot be indispensably necessary. There cannot be a more striking proof of a *low state of civilization*, than that women, the mothers of families, should be reckoned so totally devoid of every sense of honour and shame, that a dreadful and cruel death can alone confer a posthumous character; and that they are *enticed* to this, by a promise of a long course of sensuality, after which they are liable to be *burnt over again*, by an unavoidable return to an earthly condition. The Brahmins who made these absurd laws, are extremely immoral and licentious; and if we are to judge from among ourselves, the law, as a punishment of vice, might be more applicable to the *widower*, than to his unfortunate and murdered relict.

This distressing subject is frequently brought before the British Legislature; and it must be evident, that there is no law which prescribes suicide in the shape of burning on a funeral pile. If the widow, *unintoxicated*, declares to the English magistrate her determined resolution *to be burnt* with the body of her deceased husband, or with some article which (this was an artful contrivance to *secure* posthumous sacrifices) belonged to him, the civil power in India can no more prevent the crime than they can human sacrifices in Temples, and the multiplied gross and immoral acts of the deep-rooted and degrading systematic superstition, which *in a course of centuries* will yield to civilization, followed by Christianity.

Let us now consider whether, in a *violation* of the *legal mode of burning*, a remedy against a cruel death can be found. The advocates on both sides of the question, admit that the *Shastras* direct "*that the woman shall mount the* BURNING PILE." Human nature was found to shrink from so dreadful a resolution, and the Brahmins to secure their victim, *though unauthorized by the Hindoo law*, always have the living tied to the dead body, and order that the pile shall not be lighted till this precaution renders escape from agony and suffering utterly impossible. Previously to the introduction of this diabolical contrivance, when the poor female, amidst flames and torture, attempted escape, she was held down in the fire by the inhuman monsters around her, by means of bamboos and long poles. This is any thing but "*a voluntary ascent to a burning pile.*" It having been found that feelings of horror arose in the minds of the more humane spectators, on seeing the half-burnt sufferer escape from the flames, by the consumption of the ligatures; and that she was driven back into the fire, a cunning expedient, preventing the possibility of escape, was had recourse to. A frame surcharged with weights, was suspended over the pile. When the miserable victim began to writhe in agonies, four ruffians cut the ropes holding the frame in suspension, and it descended, so contrived as to secure the continuation of the burning sacrifice on an unhallowed altar, while the yells of surrounding savages, and the noise of drums and discordant instruments, drowned the shrieks of the dying victim. All this process is utterly unsanctioned by law; and it repeatedly prescribes, that the widow shall, "*of her own free will and accord, mount* A BURNING PILE." She is required by law, to pronounce the *Sunkulpa* in these words, "I WILL MOUNT THE BURNING PILE." To be *within the scope of the words*, the Brahmins direct the pile to be a *little lighted* at one corner, just *before* the widow is laid on it. The *Visknoo Moonshee*

has it, "*let the wife embrace either a life of abstinence and chastity, or* MOUNT THE BURNING PILE." The *Noryuya Sindhoo* positively directs, that no bandages, bamboos, or wood, shall be used in any shape to prevent escape. To prove that the pile must be in flames *round the dead body*, before the devoted widow *mounts it*, the *Soodheekoumoode* says, "*Let the mother enter the fire, after the son has kindled it around his father's corpse; but to the father's corpse, and to the mother, let him not set fire. If the son set fire to the* LIVING *mother, he has on him the guilt of murdering both a woman, and a mother.*"

In the page of history, we see what human nature, under very different circumstances, and from exalted motives, is capable of enduring. Though an excellent Bishop, from a sense of remorse, and the heroic *Mutius*, from excited feelings, voluntarily *burnt off a hand*, we are not to conclude that a weak female, actuated only by cupidity and ambition, will ASCEND A FUNERAL PILE IN FLAMES, as positively required by law. The original lawgivers founded their hopes on the effects of fanaticism and religious enthusiasm. Their successors, finding human nature unequal to encounter, voluntarily, a fiery trial, and death amidst fierce flames, *perverted the law*, so as to render it subservient to their atrocious purposes. We thus see, that the *prevention of a dreadful crime, lies in the very enforcement of the rigour of the law;* for by acting thus, where we cannot do better, we shall experience what the Brahmins did, which is, that *not one* woman out of a hundred *destroyed illegally* at present, will be found to sacrifice herself, *as must be required*, according to the *express letter* of the *original law*. This procedure will save thousands; and is the only efficient remedy, till civilization and Christianity shall totally abolish a barbarous usage. It is supposed that the unnatural practice of *burning* arose from the frequent poisoning of Brahmins by their neglected and ill-treated wives. The law was founded on a principle of revenge; and even the *recommendation* of a life of unnecessary austerity, deprived the widow, in this world, of all chance of happiness. Twenty further authorities might be adduced, to shew that the motives for *burning* are unworthy, and that a life of chastity and abstinence are preferable. The *Sankya* states this alone to be lawful, while the *Meermanosha* allows the choice of either. The laws declare that "*no blame whatever is attached to those who prevent a woman's burning;*" and also, that "*all who dissuade her from burning act laudably.*" If the widow recoils at the sight of the raging pile, the fine is only a *kahuna* of couries, or about half a crown. The law prescribes in this case, that "*the widow should be treated by her neighbours precisely as before.*"

Vishnoo Moonoo forbids burning, and the learned *Pundits* say, that his precept "*be thou a companion of thy husband in life and in death,*" means a regular life, which may ensure future happiness with her husband. *Mrityoonjuya* says, that all writers against the practice incur no blame, because preventing the destruction of life is the strongest of the Hindoo tenets. Out of a population of a hundred millions, forty millions, at least, must be Hindoo women; and the comparatively few who immolate themselves, must be a proof that the law is understood as it ought, and that the victims who suffer, are induced to sacrifice themselves, by artful Brahmins, and avaricious relations. The English, on their part, will assuredly prevent nearly all of these self-murders, by seeing that the deceived and infatuated object, in her *sober senses*, and *without interference*, MOUNTS THE RAGING FUNERAL PILE; and that as this is the strict law, such conduct cannot be objected to. This requisite procedure will save thousands; and increases not the sufferings of the victim.

The first Bishop of Calcutta sensibly proposed, "to afford to native children instruction in useful knowledge, and especially in the *English language*, without any *immediate view of their becoming Christians*. If this were generally understood through the country, it would, I doubt not, entirely alter the condition of the people. It would give them access to our literature and habits of thinking; and the familiar use of it would tend very much to dissipate the prejudices and the indifference which now stand in the way of conversion." This sound reasoning is, *cæteris paribus*, applicable to the state of Ireland, where the teaching of the English language generally, is the *one thing needful*: and

in such a manner as to *prevent the interference of the Priest* under religious pretences. The stability of Roman conquests arose from imparting to conquered provinces a knowledge of their language, arts, and literature. We hold India, the brightest jewel in the crown, by, as it were, a standing miracle. While the Politician is alarmed at the fearful progress of conquest, the Theologian contemplates vast moral consequences. Our Government of India is "darkly wise, and rudely great." The hand of PROVIDENCE is visible. We see the "*Sons of Japheth dwelling in the tents of Shem.*"

JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, *Summerlands, May 3.*

GO where you will, we are sure to find the Gentleman's Magazine, recommended by near one hundred years of age, and repute deservedly increasing. Impartial it certainly is; for instance, in it some of my papers (imperfect no doubt) have been attacked. Now, I like literary opposition; as it tends to elicit truth. One of my opponents threw little light on the subject; and the other, who seems to write "*de omnibus rebus, et quibusdem aliis,*" shewed an inclination to depress, without elucidation, or shewing cause for mere objurgatory remarks.

The very desirable plan of moderate and temperate Parliamentary Reform, stated in some of your former Numbers, appears in the public prints to be generally approved of; and the passing scene sufficiently evinces, that the unconstitutional influence of borough-holders, embarrasses *even the throne itself,* much to the detriment and serious injury of the general interests and public good. A great Borough-man sends his many members into the House, to support his party or views. If he be unambitious, he receives a price for each seat. The few or more holders of boroughs, make a money or other bargain with the member returned. Thus, in both instances, the corruption is apparent, while the representation of the people is quite out of the question. The right of sending members was originally granted for services rendered, or on account of money advanced to needy Princes, or to Governments requiring pecuniary aid. The members were paid for their attendance. When it became necessary to *manage* a House of Commons, the situation of a member became an object of value and calculation; it resting with him, according to his principles, how he would act, in order to reimburse himself for the sum paid down for his seat. Hence arose the actual sale of what are very properly termed the ROTTEN BOROUGHS.

Whether a sum be *illegally* paid down, or whether the member be sent in, *fettered illegally,* the corrupt principle of the case is precisely the same. It has been declared by high authority in the House of Commons, that the *corruption is as manifest as the sun in the firmament.* Formerly, money was given openly and avowedly. At present the same effect is produced by more cautious management. The Minister of the day must carry on the Government of the country, by unavoidably taking human nature as he finds it; and says, "*video meliora, proboque; deteriora sequor.*"

The simple plan sketched in your useful work, will at least put an end to the gross and corrupt tenure of rotten boroughs; and will, at the same time, admit members to support the moneyed and manufacturing interests, without submitting to the *degrading conditions now required,* and so distressing to just and honourable feelings. The *principle* of doing away a dangerous and disgraceful state of things, is fully admitted, in the occasional disfranchisement of some *guilty borough,* while the only difference between such and the others is, that the *delinquent has been found out, and detected in the guilt of bribery and corruption.* It might be a fit subject of inquiry, by what means those boroughs became the property of a few Peers, rich Commoners, or of a few individuals; but as such investigation might prove *a little too much,* it may be refrained from; having them *considered as property.* When they were bought off in Ireland and Scotland, as a necessary measure previously to the formation of an Union, it was found expedient to treat them as *property,* to be valued at so many years purchase. I agree with your Correspondent, that fifty-eight of the obviously worst description, should be bought, and *abolished,* leaving the House to consist of the round and sufficient number of six hundred members; and for good hearing, no room should contain more.

It appears to be a general opinion

now, that at least two hundred of the *most close*, or most corrupt boroughs ought, at a fair valuation, to be purchased with the public money, and sold, as often as they became vacant, to qualified persons possessing an income of fifteen hundred pounds a year, or one thousand pounds a year if in the army. The purchase would be publicly made, and the amount would always go into the public Treasury. This would let into the House what is much wanting, viz. Members to represent the moneyed and manufacturing interest.

The granting of additional Members to Counties, appears to be generally disapproved of, as the landed interest is reckoned sufficiently strong, as lately apparent. It seems to be generally thought, that very populous towns might have Members, on repaying to Government the original price-purchase of a borough. Under these requisite and highly approved-of arrangements, the Minister would have his majority on the same principle which now insures it, while a great mass of positive corruption would be removed. To prevent corrupt practices in the remaining boroughs, more strict laws, attended with high penalties, such as fine and expatriation, might be established. It is hoped that there is sufficient patriotism and morality in the Country, to carry into effect a plan of reform, against which no valid objection can be urged; and short of which, the CONSTITUTION must remain not only defective, but dangerously situated. It has been well said by eminent men, that, unless this reform takes place from *within*, it must from *without*, attended with certain calamities too fearful to contemplate. The greatest men and politicians, however otherwise opposed, have uniformly recommended this efficient description of indispensable Parliamentary Reform. If they did not carry it into effect, when in power, the *weakness of human nature*, and the fear of the *loss* of place, opposed their better feelings and principles. A Minister who possessed courage to carry through so noble a measure, would justly be thought the greatest that ever England saw. Bacon justly said, that "a stubborn retention of customs, is a turbulent thing."

Just as I was finishing this letter, Mr. Urban, the Clergyman and Churchwardens called on me with *briefs* for building Churches. I said, "Gentlemen, I have frequently given my mite in such cases, till I ascertained that owing to IMPROPER FEES, deducted for persons in stations *not requiring them*, little or nothing remained for the intended sacred purpose." Were the public not too sensible of such abuse, contributions would be ample, which never can be the case, till we also have a *reform* in this line, being a crying evil. Were every parish in England and Wales to give only one shilling, five hundred pounds would be raised; but the *fees* and *drawbacks* absorb nearly all that is collected from old ladies who mean well, and have not heard of the *fees*.

JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 5.

IT is perfectly amusing to see the zeal which has been displayed about affixing the Decalogue to an Altar-screen. Until, however, it be admitted, that the exception is the rule, the almost universal compliance with the Canon in that respect, refutes the idea of its having *become obsolete*. But the necessity which caused its enactment having ceased, affords, in my view, a much *safer and more decorous ground* of arguing against its enforcement, when inconvenient, than any attack upon the good and Holy Fathers of our Church, who enacted it. The time of its enactment shows that it was as much directed against Puritanism as against Popery. The keeping constantly before the people the Ten Commandments, was then, and still is, an admirable way of guarding against all *enthusiasm*, by teaching that "Faith without works is dead."

E. I. C. calls Bishop Hooper *fanatical*. His fanaticism probably only consisted in the use of this argument, which is founded in common sense; that an altar implies a sacrifice; and that where there was no sacrifice, there needed no altar. E. I. C. seems highly gratified, that lately stone altars have been erected, and the covering dispensed with, and that too under the sanction of authority. I really feel very inquisitive for the knowledge of the parties who have been such consistent Protestants; and I think they would be rather puzzled, if asked, "what possible use they could make of these altars?" The three ideas, altar, sacrifice, transubstantiation, are so closely allied, that the adoption of

only one is a most extravagant act of bad reasoning; and accordingly the ritual of our Church, which rejected the latter two, carefully excludes the word *altar*. I fear, if there had been that marvellous affection for altars, wood and stone, screens, crosses, &c. which E. I. C. seems to entertain, in our first Reformers, we should never have been Protestants. They knew the age in which they lived better than we do, and when we condemn them merely for matters of *taste*, I fear we are too often unjust, both to their wisdom and disinterestedness; a less unsparing rigour against every tendency to Popery, would never have suited the desperate disease they undertook to cure. And after all, further than the destruction of images, the Reformers, as such, are not answerable; and perhaps a very few of the images destroyed by their orders, were worth preservation. They were not Venus de Medicis, but good substantial dolls (like "Our Lady of Lorretto") in frizzled wigs and embroidered petticoats, such as would have done credit to that Royal milliner, the dear "Fernando Settimo."

Yours, &c. G. C.

Mr. Urban, *May* 9.

In the quarto edition of Weaver's Funeral Monuments, the following inscription is given, as communicated by Sir John Hartopp, bart. to Warburton, Somerset Herald, in Hackluyt's hand-writing, but having a few blanks supplied by a friend of Warburton.

It is introduced in Weaver with the following preface by Hackluyt:

"Coppie of an inscription found by me John Hackluyte of Eaton * in Herefordshire, uppon a brass plate on the wall of the South side of the churche of Leominster in the said countie of Hereford, A.D. 1592. All the letters were cutt oute in brass, and traissed upon a brasse plate, and fastened upon a timbere lette into the wall, and had been washed over with white, at suche time the said churche had been amended and cleaned."

Mýne ƒýrmeſte ƒæðoreſ ðýðe býtlian uppan ðiſ mýne býriz ⁊ æt
My foremost fathers did build upon this my town, & at

Cýnzhelmeſſoriðe †, ⁊ Meðeſſelhamſtede ‡, ⁊ Lýcetfeld, ⁊ Leaceaſter,
Kenelmsford, and Meadswellhamstede, and Lichfield, and Leicester,

⁊ Cýnzhelmeſſeoriðe, ⁊ Clýnt, ⁊ Cynzelmeſhame, ⁊ Þýncelcombe, ⁊
and Kenilworth, and Clint and Kenilsham, and Winchcombe, and

Þeoriðeforiðbýriz, ⁊ Suðtan, ⁊ Cinzeſceaſtre, ⁊ Ðorrýmýnſter, ⁊ Þer-
Hereford, and Sutton, and Kenchester, and Westminster, and Ve-

lýamceaſter, ⁊ Snotýnzhame, ⁊ Þaſýzric, ⁊ Clæſceaſtre, ⁊ Stranz-
rulam, and Nottingham, and Warwick, and Gloucester, and Stan-

ford, and Berkeley, and Tewkesbury, and Runcorn, and Tamworth,

⁊ Eaðeſbýriz, ⁊ Semſſinzahame, ⁊ Lýncylenebýriz, ⁊ Cýchelmel-
and Eadesbury, and Sempringham, and Lincoln, and Cwichelmes-

ſeleý, ⁊ Offaiſzelaðunze.—Criſt luſoðe mýneſ ſýlf, ⁊ þæſ mýne þýht
ley, and Offchurch. Christ loved me, and was my most

riſæſta helme, ælc ic hebbe zeluſoðe Criſt, ⁊ Þiroðlice hiſ luſian mýne
righteous defence, always I have loved Christ, and for his love my

Selanðiſ ic ſoſſecan, ſoðlic mýne Cýnzeſte lan'd ⁊ ælc mýne
lands I forsook [or gave], but my Kingland § and also my

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* Eaton is a hamlet of Leominster, where the Hackluyt family were seated, and had considerable estates. See Price's Hist. of Leominster, p. 142. This John was the author of the Voyages.

† Chelmsford, I presume, where was a British station, which Plautius took. Sir R. C. Hoare's Giraldus, I. xci.

‡ Peterborough.

§ Adjacent to Leominster.

Kyngelmerpeorðe ic ne forgyfan nir ic eam Cristir. Cynelme
Kenelworth I do not forgive [i. e. give], I am Christ's. Kynelm

⁊ Reynelmebalð býð ýr mýne magorine æt Clynton.
and Reynelmbald is my kinsman at Clynton.

Against this inscription two objections have been made; First, That inscriptions on brass plates are anachronical.* To this objection one reply only is necessary. "Habetur et hodie Welliæ in ædibus D. Thomæ Hugonis equitis aurati, *tabula ænea*, columnæ Glastoniensis ecclesiæ olim affixa; cui incisum legitur: *Anno post passionem Domini xxxi. duodecim sancti (ex quibus Joseph ab Arimathia primus erat) huc venerunt, qui ecclesiam hujus regni primum in hoc loco construxerunt, &c. &c.*—Usserii Britannicarum Ecclesiarum Antiquitates, p. 9, edit. fol. 1698.

The *second* objection is, that the inscription is a forgery by Warburton; but Renebald is made ancestor of the Clinton family by Vincent, who died before Warburton was born; and Renebald is further named as such in a pedigree written in the end of the 17th century, and to be found in the Harleian MS. No. 4029, fol. 65.

The object of this communication is to solicit from your learned Correspondents the most probable emendations of errors, which I conceive to have been committed by Warburton's friend in supplying the *lacunæ* of Hackluyt's copy.

The errors appear to me to be these, which follow:

Ic forfecan—This is an infinitive mood, made to follow the nominative Ic. The same objection applies to Ic ne forgyfan.

Nir, which follows forgyfan, is *non est;* and is apparently a wrong word introduced.

Reynelmebalð býð ýr (i. e. *Reynelmbald*† *be is*) is a pleonasm, and býð is apparently some word connected with Reynelmebald;—possibly gríð; for *Githa*, or *Gith*, was the name of a brother of King Harold.—We have in Domesday a Wido de Reynbudcurt; but this is out of the question, Reynbudcurt implying only Reinbald's court, and the name of Reynelmebald's residence could not be that by which he himself was designated.

Yours, &c. S. Y. E.

Mr. Urban, *May* 8.

THE elegant writer on Autographs, in "*La Belle Assemblée*" for March last, appears to be a lady, for she talks of "spinning thread for table-cloths and napkins, and knitting stockings and d'oyleys." Not having a specimen of her autography immediately before me, I am obliged to judge by the printed article mentioned, and should say, comparing its good style, and concise quaint manner, that she is not unknown in the literary world.

This lady, it would seem, dedicates part of her leisure hours to the recreation of studying and examining the autographs which adorn her collection. I must agree with her conclusions on the subject, that it is difficult to judge of literary characters by the P's and the Q's of their private correspondence, much more so than when a man or a woman writes a paper which is intended for publication, or to suffer the torments of a critical examination.

In some letters which are in my possession, for I am one of the junior class of collectors, I read some very interesting conjugal prattle in matrimonial scenes, and animated uxorious effusions, written by a very learned Divine, and almost feel my bosom flutter with a sympathetic rapture: but if this theologian had dreamt that these letters were to be preserved as an autograph in future days, would he have so expressed himself? I boldly answer, No! He would sooner have written a treatise on the duties of husbands and wives, however difficult the task might be, and thus not expose the

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* It is a mistake of Mr. Letheullier.

† Price (103) has converted Rynelmbald into Kynelmbald, because there is an adjacent village called Kimbolton; but he knew of no other copy of the inscription than Weaver's, and the adjunct *at Clintone* removes all application to *Kimbolton*.

playfulness of amorous youth against the dogmatical preaching of the other man. Again, I find in an original letter, written by a King of England, some very minute directions given to a menial attendant, that he should examine a certain leaden pipe at the back of the Royal residence at Weymouth, which his Majesty remembers, during his late visit to that favourite spot, was very much out of repair. This seems scarcely to be a fit subject for the consideration of a Royal head, engaged in settling the affairs of one half the world, in a political point of view; but yet it is interesting and consoling to learn, under the sign manual, that we once had a King who looked after his own pipes! Surveyors-General, beware!

It is an old saying, but not the less true for being a trite one, that two men vary not more from each other, than one man does from himself at different times. Of the truth of this aphorism, we have nothing more to do than to read a few parliamentary speeches, or to take a peep into a collection of autographs, where we shall find the motions of men's souls as irregular as a weathercock. This irregularity, however, amuses me, and perhaps may do so to others, particularly when we examine a series of letters written by some ci-devant public character, perhaps too, a man of learning. How often do we experience great difficulty in believing that two letters are written by the same person within a very short period. In the one, he is the jolly Bacchanal or a jovial Freemason, and in the other, the fond lover or the pious husband. What various and what opposite lights, and how changed the characters in which he appears! Some may reprobate the College Club, or call the mystical Lodge a preposterous jargon, and even ridicule attachment; but I contend, that to search after and collect original letters of distinguished and literary men, dated from wherever they may be, and therein read the various humours, opinions, lucubrations, and thoughts expressed very often in the strongest and most elegant language, because they were written in moments of hilarity, and without the precaution so often adopted of weighing each word in the trembling scale of criticism, and consequently more naturally expressed, is, in my humble opinion, a most innocent, amusing, and recreative pleasure.

Letters such as these, flowing from the heart, are the letters which give the highest entertainment, and are as much superior to the elaborate squeezings and distillations of a nervous brain, as the naiveté of an innocent villager is to the meretricious deportment of an abandoned woman of fashion. How much more beautiful are the trees which throw out their branches, and spread away in all the luxuriance of nature, than those which are checked in their growth, and tortured into regularity by the clippers of art, or the pruning cavillers of criticism. The result of the latter style must be many stiff sentences, pompous periods, and cold deceits: while in the former, we find masculine thoughts musically delivered, which on being repeated are as a concert to the ear, and leave a lasting impression on the mind.

I trust, however, that the fact being known, that such collections are now very much in vogue, will not operate to abridge the humorous tenor of future epistolary writers, or drive from their pages the natural wit and humour, satire, and other pre-eminent qualities that adorn the letters of a Garrick and a Sheridan; or lessen the more useful labours of our future Humes, Robertsons, and Johnsons: *sed ubi sunt?*

Let us, however, hope that the spirit of collecting autographs will continue, notwithstanding the threats of the "death-dealing Laureat;" let us rescue from dark and dusty garrets all the treasures that lie there concealed, and preserve them from the rapacious mouse, who, like the glutton, only devours to gratify an unceasing appetite, without either taste or judgment. Let us thus save from inevitable decay the most precious morsels; and we shall continue to be enriched, as we of late years have been, by the indefatigable discoverer of the Letters of an Evelyn, a Thoresby, a Clarendon, and a Garrick. S.

"An Old Subscriber" is informed, that Bawdwen's translation of Domesday Book comprises only the County of York, Amounderness, Lonsdale, and Furness in Lancashire, parts of Westmoreland and Cumberland, the Counties of Derby, Nottingham, Rutland, Lincoln, Middlesex, Hertford, Buckingham, Oxford, and Gloucester.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

69. *A Chronicle of* London, *from* 1089 *to* 1483, *written in the Fifteenth Century, and for the first time printed from MSS. in the British Museum. To which are added, numerous contemporary Illustrations, consisting of Royal Letters, Poems, and other Articles descriptive of public Events, or of the Manners and Customs of the Metropolis.* 4*to.* *pp.* 274.

WE are not unacquainted with City and Town Chronicles. They contain in general memorandums of public events (which, from being thus noticed, were evidently subjects of national attention), and also give good representations of the state of public feeling and habits, which were very different from the modern. To any one not an Antiquary these distinctions of opinion never occur; but it is self-evident, that to the philosophical illustration of particular states of society, it is necessary to know their modes of thinking. It is evident that in the present day, the nobility, the clergy, the army, the navy, and the professions of law and physic, have their distinct modes both of opinion and action; that misconstruction in dealings with either of these respective professions creates at least great inconvenience, often serious quarrels; and that they who do not know these distinctions, judge of others by their own particular codes. But these particular codes often show the power of public opinion; and let an individual arise with the most predominant mind, he finds it impossible to improve the age by abstract reason; and he therefore succumbs to prudence and the necessary care of his own comfortable existence. But there is another *philosophical* evil, that these Chronicles were either compiled by ecclesiastics, or persons under their influence,—we say *philosophical*, as to modern inferences from actions; but in real historical truth, surveys of human nature can only be accurate in proportion as reference is made to contemporary habits, and those according to the various situations in life. Steevens, Warton, or some of those excellent commentators, introduced this mode of judging, and it is evidently the province of the Antiquary. Powerful mind alone will not do; for Warburton and Johnson neither did nor could understand Shakspeare, nor was any other mode practised by Grey, when he explained Hudibras. There is a sutor *infra* as well as *ultra* crepidam, and Apelles determined correctly; for the fact is, that he must judge of a horse who understands a horse.

But the misfortune of philosophical history is, that it applies the elevated opinions of the writer to times which could not entertain such opinions, and thus misconstrues actions. It makes fools or rogues of those who were neither the one nor the other; whereas Antiquaries know that there were many, very many things in the conduct of our ancestors which were good and wise; and more especially a general philanthropic feeling in regard to the state of society at large, at present unknown; and they also know that many of the extraordinary changes produced in society are purely owing to the effects produced by the pressure of population,—a cause not estimated before the existence of Mr. Malthus, but of the first operation in producing particular modes of social and civil action.

Contemporary Chronicles of course, therefore, illustrate contemporary habits; and humble as is the literary character of such Chronicles, they generally have the fortunate results which Selden ascribes to monkish Latin. It is English in Latin words, and therefore intelligible, when the phrases of the fine classics would have involved all in obscurity. The present, however, is in English.

By making a harmony (as it is called) of the various Chronicles, Holinshed formed a *real History* of England. He has narrated events with every requisite detail; and we are sure that Southey, the clearest and most satisfactory narrator of the present day, could not in some places exceed him; for it is only by collation that such results can be at all effected. There are many things in law which cannot be accurately decided without the most ample evidence; and the same remark

attaches to History, because actions and events cannot be determined by opinions. As soon as these interfere, they become, where there is ignorance of archæology, prejudices, and of course are unjust modes of ratiocination. At the same time, a knowledge of the history of man is, in certain points, indispensable, and there Antiquaries fail; for instance, Sir William Dugdale never considered superstition, popery, and folly, but as matter of praise, and had no enlarged views whatever.

The work before us, edited anonymously, but excellently, by Mr. Nicolas, partakes both of the philosophical inferences and archæological information, to which we have alluded in our preceding remarks, and which will be duly appreciated by those who read such works as history ought to be read, namely, for instruction in the knowledge of men and manners. We shall endeavour to notice, according to our limits, some curious historical matters.

The following passage occurs concerning Owen Tudor:

"This same yere (1436), on Oweyn, no man of birthe nother of lyflode, brak out of Neugate ayens nyght at serchynge tyme, thorugh helpe of his prest, and wente his wey, hurtynge foule his kepere; but at the laste, blessyd be God, he was taken ayeyn; the whiche Oweyn hadde prevyly wedded the quene Katerine, and hadde iij or iiij^or^ chyldren be here, unwetyng the comoun peple tyl that sche were ded and beryed." P. 123.

As this affair of Owen Tudor and Queen Catharine is an entertaining piece of gossip in English history, we shall, for the entertainment of our readers, give some curious traditions concerning it, collected by Mr. Hutton on the spot of Owen's residence, Penmynidd in Anglesea. The chief that is said of Owen in history is, that he was an accomplished and handsome Welsh gentleman. His private estate was not quite 400 acres, which he occupied himself. It must have been then about 15*l.* a year in value; now 150*l.* The house is stone unhewn, the walls of which are three feet thick, and consists of only two stories, four rooms on a floor, all low and little. By what means Owen found his way to court is uncertain, but at his first introduction, being unacquainted with the English tongue, he was called "The Dumb Welshman." The traditions which Mr. Hutton obtained from elderly people born on the premises, and firmly believed by them, are these. While Owen with others was dancing with Queen Catharine, his knee happened to touch her. He tied a ribbon about his knee. "Why do you use that ribbon, Sir?" "Please your Grace, to avoid touching you." "Perhaps you may touch me in another." Tradition does not say that her eyes spoke in plainer language than her tongue, language which could not be mistaken. Here we shall suspend our narrative to notice a curious coincidence. Henry's courtship of Queen Catharine is among the most indelicate parts of Shakspeare, and these advances of the Queen herself are of no better character. That courtship in those days was conducted in a very coarse manner we believe (see Encyclopedia of Antiquities, ii. p. 530); but our readers will see the oddity of the coincidence, that Henry should be made in Shakspeare to woo indelicately, and his Queen to do the same in Welch traditions, where our great poet was unknown. To resume. The Queen sent privately into Anglesea, to inquire into particulars. Owen bribed the messengers, and apprised his mother of their errand. Arriving at Plas Penmynidd, they found the mother dining on a dish of potatoes upon her knee. To their interrogatories she replied, "She fed upon roasted and boiled (potatoes cooked two ways), that she would not take a 100*l.* for her table (her knees), and that she kept six male and six female servants constantly under arms for her defence (goats with horns)." Potatoes were then unknown, and this tradition may be ascribed to Welch wit. Catharine married Owen in 1428, and the Chronicle before us states that the marriage was kept secret (at least as to the public) till after the Queen's death, when Owen was persecuted for his presumption. We have seen a petition by her, complaining of neglect in the payment of her dower, and it is very probable that her character, perhaps from its levity, was held in great disrespect, because, when Henry VII. her grandson, built his chapel, her body was taken up (for she had been buried at Bermondsey), and never interred after, but lay neglected in a shabby coffin near her husband's monument in Westminster.

Concerning the interment of Sir

Henry Percy (*Hotspur*), there have been conflicting accounts. The Chronicle before us, under the year 1402—1403, says,

"Forasmoche as som peple seyde that Sr Herry Percy was alyve, he was taken up agen out of his grave, and bounded upright betwen to mill stones, that alle men myghte se that he was ded." P. 88.

There have been various representations made of the number killed at the battle of Towton. In this work it is said of the battle of Agincourt,

"On oure syde were sclayn the Duke of York, the Erle of Suffolk, and Sr Richard of Kyghle, and David Gamme, squyer, with a fewe mo othere persones, to the noumbre of xviii." P. 101.

That the battle of Agincourt was won with the loss of only eighteen men is absurd, and it may be supposed that our ancestors thus spoke from boasting; but a passage soon to be quoted will show how important it is to judge by contemporary manners. Our ancestors did not always reckon those below the rank of esquire. The Chronicle, speaking of the siege of Harfleur, says, that there died

"The Erle of Suffolk, the Bysshop of Norwych, Courtenay, Sr John Philip, and manye othere knyghtes and squyers, and *othere commoun peple whiche were nought nombred.*" P. 100.

When the English held Calais, the Cinque Ports were of the first utility in preserving the communication. At the Parliament of 1440—1441, it was ordered that "the town of Caleys be made ageyn, and the see be kept with the V portus of Engelond." P. 127.

The assertion that pennies were broken into halves and quarters for currency as halfpence and farthings, has been disputed. But besides a passage in Whitaker's Richmondshire, corroborating the opinion, the following paragraph, because it uses the words "alle round," is a further attestation.

"In this yere (8 Ed. I.) the Kyng made newe money of silver, called halfpenys and farthynges, alle rounde, of whiche were non sen before." P. 29.

According to one of the Chronicles here quoted, the battle of Agincourt was won by breaking the centre.

"And the Kyng seyng wele that thei wolde not suffre hym to passe withouten bataile, seid to his title mayny, 'Sires and felawes, the yonder men letten us of oure wey; and if thei wol com to us, let every man preve hymself a good man this day, and avaunt banere in the best tyme of the yere.' And he rode furth with his basnet upon his hedde, and all other men of armes went upon theire fete a fast paas in holle arraie, an Englysshe myle er thei assemblid. And thrugh the grace of God the Kyng made his heigh wey thrugh the thikkest prees of alle the bataile." P. 159.

The notes and illustrations are valuable accessions to the Chronicle, and the whole work does the Editor great credit.

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70. *Some Observations on those singular Monuments of Antiquity,* Wansdike *and* Avebury, *in the County of* Wilts. *By the Rev.* W. L. Bowles. (*Privately printed, in anticipation of Mr.* Bowles's *History of* Bremhill.) 8*vo. pp.* 19.

MR. BOWLES presumes that Stonehenge is the round temple of the Sun mentioned by Diodorus; and that *Abury* was the *Tan fana*, the celebrated Belgic temple mentioned by Tacitus, to which the elevation now called *Tan* Hill alludes. He says,

"What is the *Tanfana* of Tacitus? evidently in Latin TANARIS FANUM! The temple of Avebury, then, was the Tanfana, the temple of Celtic Tanaris. Silbury we might suppose to be the hill on which the priests of Tanaris after sacrifice appeared, whilst the people below assembled round it. The British Trackway led directly to the hill which in a straight line over Marden (another Celtic temple) looks on to Stonehenge. To this extraordinary spot the whole assembly annually proceeded, headed by the Priests, as to the locus consecratus of Cæsar; and Tan Hill Fair is the remains of this annual assemblage, with the altered character of modern times." P. 13.

We are not inclined to dispute the application of Tan Hill to Tanaris, for we think it as felicitous as it is an ingenious hypothesis; but we *hesitate* as to Abury being dedicated to Tanaris. We say *hesitate* only, because Tanaris was only a subordinate god. *Taran*, in the Celtic, signifies *thunder*. The Celtic god Tanaris or Tarǣnis answered to the Roman Jupiter Tonans, but among the Gauls he was not the chief god. He was inferior to Hesus; human victims were, however, offered to him. Nevertheless, though the magnificence of Abury, in application to an inferior deity, has made us hesitate, yet we admit the force of the argument drawn from the *Tan Fana* of Tacitus, as a celebrated temple of

the Belgæ. But the Belgæ were settlers in Britain far subsequent to the Aborigines, and the construction of Avebury is much earlier than Stonehenge.

Mr. Bowles very happily conjectures that Silbury Hill was originally SULBURY, from the British goddess SUL, the Minerva of Cæsar. Here we shall make some observations. Mr. Bowles quotes Mr. Lysons's splendid plates of the Antiquities at Bath, one of which was a temple to Sul Minerva, the British Minerva Medica. The etymon of *Sul* is utterly unknown. But in Mr. Lysons's Bath, besides several inscriptions to the *Deæ Suli*, we find (p. 11) some to the *Sulevæ*, rustic deities, three in number, who are found upon an ancient marble, seated, holding fruit and wheat-ears. Montfaucon (Supplem. II. 6, 8, c. 7) has an inscription to the *Sulfes*, tutelar Gaulish gods, whence some have derived Sylphs. Supposing then *Sul* to have a sense similar to the *Sulevæ* of Fabretti (de Aqueduct.) as above, or the *Sulfes* of the Gauls, *Sul-Minerva* may imply "tutelar Minerva," or "rural Minerva." *Sul*, whence or where derived, seems to us in all the instances to be of tutelar meaning. All the inscriptions refer to this sense.

As to Tan-Hill being now called St. Ann's Hill, Mr. Bowles shows that the Roman Catholics

"Translated the old heathen names into the names of their own saints, and adopted those names from their own calendar, which approached nearest in sound to the names of those heathen deities which were thus supplanted. The Feriæ of Tanaris became the Fair of St. Ann; but I produce from indisputable authority a case in point. The feast of MITHRAS was changed to the feast of St. Michael. See Brucker's Hist. of Philosophy, vol. VI. p. 160."

Country compositors so dreadfully disfigure learned terms, that we shall begin from hence to notice such blemishes. In p. 19 we have Keis*t*er for Key*s*ler; and *Arc Latense* for *Arclatense*.

The name of Mr. Bowles is too well known to require praise from us. A pretty girl has only to show herself to be accounted pretty; and ingenious works, like "good wine, need no bush."

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71. *The Apocalypse of St.* John; *or a Prophecy of the Rise, Progress, and Fall of the Church of* Rome, *the Inquisition, the Revolution of* France, *the universal War, and the real Triumph of Christianity: being a new Interpretation. By the Rev.* George Croly, *M. A. H. R. S. L.* 8vo. *pp.* 470.

IT was the observation of a most reputable philosopher, that the Apocalypse was the sealed book of Daniel, written in hieroglyphics, upon which (says Bishop Hurd) the prophetic style was fashioned, and communicated to St. John in an undeciphered state *(Tilloch on the Apocalypse)*. Mr. Harmer, in his useful work on Oriental Customs, says, "St. John evidently supposes paintings, or drawings, in that volume which he saw in the visions of God, and which was sealed with seven seals." It is, therefore, our opinion, upon the strength of such respectable authorities, and the internal evidence derived from the construction of the Apocalyse (where depicted objects are only changed into verbal descriptions), that this is a just and true account of the mysterious book in question. Until, therefore, the language of the hieroglyphics in which the prophecy is written be understood, no exposition that can be pronounced authoritative, *ex cathedrâ*, is to be received. But though no interpretation in its present state may be susceptible of such solemn decisive adjudication, yet there are strong circumstances, preponderating probabilities,—for surely a man may understand the representation of a horse or a cow, though he may not be able to give a description of it in the Linnæan nomenclature. Certainly we think the Apocalypse must refer to prominent historical events in church history; nor do we conceive that it requires any knowledge of ancient hieroglyphical language to see plainly what city is meant by Babylon, and who was the mistress of that enormous brothel.

Taking, therefore, hypothetical ground as fair, under the circumstances, and the obvious reference, as we think, to prominent events, we doubt not but our readers will admit the interpretation of Mr. Croly to be ingenious. It is from striking coincidences that Mr. Croly deduces his premises, stated in the manner hereafter mentioned.

These premises form a curious introduction, viz. the coincidence of prosperity and Protestantism, in our

national history, since the Reformation; and the infliction of disaster and ill-success by Providence, whenever Popery was directly or indirectly encouraged. The truth is unquestionable, that wherever Popery is sincerely professed, political well-being withers away; and whoever has had the misery of living with devotees, well knows that reason never enters into their consideration. That Popery has the essence of devoteeism vested in its nature, is self-evident; and how it has succeeded is plain, from the troops of the Papal states and Italy; and the utter want of political consequence wherever it is sincerely professed. In short, success in worldly affairs depends upon reason (i. e. under Providence of course); and it being utterly impossible that reason and revelation, if correctly understood, can be at variance, we know that Protestantism does not impede, like Popery, the action of common sense. But Mr. Croly takes higher ground. He shows that the hand of Providence visibly interfered in making political good or political evil follow respectively the adoption of Protestantism or Popery.

"A glance at the British history since the Reformation is enough to show how closely this Providential system has been exemplified in England. Every reign which attempted to bring back Popery, or even to give it that share of power which could in any degree prejudice Protestantism, has been marked by signal misfortune. It is a striking circumstance that almost every reign of this Popish tendency has been followed by one purely Protestant; and, as if to make the source of the national peril plain to all eyes, those alternate reigns have not offered a stronger contrast in their principles than in their public fortunes. Let the rank of England be what it might under the Protestant Sovereign, it always sunk under the Popish; let its loss of honour, or of power, be what it might under the Popish Sovereign, it always recovered under the Protestant, and more than recovered; was distinguished by sudden success, public renovation, and increased stability to the freedom and fortunes of the empire.

"Protestantism was first thoroughly established in England in the reign of Elizabeth.

"Mary had left a dilapidated kingdom; the nation worn out with disaster and debt; the national arms disgraced; nothing in vigour but Popery. Elizabeth, at twenty-five, found her first steps surrounded with the most extraordinary embarrassments; at home, the whole strength of a party, including the chief names of the kingdom, hostile to her succession and religion; in Scotland, a rival title, supported by France; in Ireland, a perpetual rebellion, inflamed by Rome; on the Continent, the force of Spain roused against her by the double stimulant of ambition and bigotry, at a time when Spain commanded almost the whole strength of Europe.

"But the cause of Elizabeth was *Protestantism*: and in that sign she conquered. She shivered the Spanish sword; she paralyzed the power of Rome; she gave freedom to the Dutch; she fought the battle of the French Protestants; every eye of religious suffering through Europe was fixed on this magnanimous woman. At home she elevated the habits and the heart of her people. She even drained off the bitter waters of religious feud, and sowed in the vigorous soil, which they had so long made unwholesome, the seeds of every principle and institution that has since grown up into the strength of the empire. But her great work was the establishment of Protestantism. Like the Jewish King, she found the Ark of God without a shelter; and she built for it the noblest temple in the world; she consecrated her country into its temple. She died in the fulness of years and honour; the great Queen of Protestantism throughout the nations; in the memory of England her name and her reign alike immortal.

"Charles I. ascended a prosperous throne, England in peace, faction feeble or extinct, the nation prospering in the full spirit of commerce and manly adventure. No reign of an English King ever opened out a longer or more undisturbed view of prosperity. But Charles betrayed the sacred trust of Protestantism. He had formed a Popish alliance, with the full knowledge that it established a Popish dynasty. He had lent himself to the intrigues of the French Minister stained with Protestant blood; for his first armament was a fleet against the Huguenots. If not a friend to Popery, he was madly regardless of its hazards to the Constitution.

"Ill-fortune suddenly gathered upon him. Distracted councils, popular feuds met by alternate weakness and violence, the loss of the national respect, finally deepening into civil bloodshed, were the punishments of his betrayal of Protestantism. The sorrows and late repentance of his prison hours painfully redeemed his memory.

"Cromwell's was the sceptre of a broken kingdom. He found the reputation and influence of England crushed; utter humiliation abroad; at home, the exhaustion of the civil war; and furious partizanship still tearing the public strength in sunder.

"Cromwell was a murderer; but, in the high designs of Providence, the personal purity of the instrument is not always re-

garded. The Jews were punished for their idolatry by idolaters, and restored by idolaters. Whatever was in the heart of the Protector, the policy of his government was Protestantism. His treasures and his arms were openly devoted to the Protestant cause in France, in Italy, throughout the world. He was the first who raised a public fund for the support of the Vaudois churches. He sternly repelled the advances which Popery made to seduce him into the path of the late King.

"England was instantly lifted on her feet as by the power of miracle. All her battles were victories; France and Spain bowed before her. All her adventures were conquests; she laid the foundation of her colonial empire, and of that still more illustrious commercial empire to which the only limits in either space or time may be those of mankind. She was the most conspicuous power of Europe; growing year by year in opulence, public knowledge, and foreign renown; until Cromwell could almost realize the splendid improbability, that, 'Before he died, he would make the name of an Englishman as much feared and honoured as ever was that of an ancient Roman.'

"Charles the IId. came to an eminently prosperous throne. Abroad it held the foremost rank, the fruit of the vigour of the Protectorate. At home all faction had been forgotten in the general joy of the Restoration. But Charles was a concealed Roman Catholic*. He attempted to introduce his religion. The Star of England was instantly darkened; the Country and the King alike became the scorn of the foreign courts; the national honour was scandalized by mercenary subserviency to France; the national arms were humiliated by a disastrous war with Holland; the capital was swept by the memorable inflictions of pestilence and conflagration.

"James the IId. still more openly violated the national trust. He publicly became a Roman Catholic. This filled the cup. The Stuarts were cast out, they and their dynasty for ever; that proud line of Kings was sentenced to wither down into a monk, and that monk living on the alms of England, a stipendiary and an exile.

"William was called to the throne. He found it, as it was always found at the close of a Popish reign, surrounded by a host of difficulties; at home the kingdom in a ferment; Popery, and its ally Jacobitism, girding themselves for battle; fierce disturbance in Scotland; open war in Ireland, with the late King at its head; abroad the French King domineering over Europe, and threatening invasion. In the scale of nations England nothing!

"But the *principle* of William's government was Protestantism; he fought and legislated for it through life; and it was to him, as it been to all before him, strength and victory. He silenced English faction; he crushed the Irish war; he then attacked the colossal strength of France on its own shore. This was the direct collision, not so much of the two kingdoms as of the two faiths; the Protestant champion stood in the field against the Popish persecutor. Before that war closed, the fame of Louis was undone. England rose to the highest military name. In a train of immortal victories, she defended Protestantism throughout Europe, drove the enemy to his palace gates, and before she sheathed the sword, broke the power of France for a hundred years." pp. ii.—ix.

Thus it appears certain that the reigns of Elizabeth, James, Cromwell, William III. Anne, &c. were prosperous; and it is equally certain that the Charleses, one conniving at Popery, the other secretly professing it, and James the Second, were politically unfortunate.

Mr. Croly brings up the inquiry down to more recent events. He states that the Administration pledged to support the Catholic cause was marked by disgraceful events (viz. the retreat from Sweden; Egypt evacuated; Whitelock pulverized at Buenos Ayres, and Duckworth repulsed at Constantinople (all in 1807); but that on the succession of the "No Popery Administration," things again revived, Providence having crowned our arms with success ever since. These are facts; and while the troops and internal government of the Papal states remain what they are, we shall think that circumstances actually vindicate the hypothesis of Mr. Croly in a cool, dry, mathematical view of things.

We now proceed to the substance of the work itself; the application hitherto unregarded of certain prophecies to the French Revolution and its results. Here Mr. Croly shall again speak for himself:

"Some years since, in a casual reading of the Apocalypse, I was struck with the apparent reference of the eleventh chapter, that of the 'two witnesses,' to one of the most extraordinary events of our time, or any other, the abjuration of Religion by a Government and People! a circumstance perfectly alone in the history of the world. But I further found that this event was declared to mark the conclusion of an æra, in which the whole chronology of the Apocalypse

* "He had solemnly professed Popery on the eve of the Restoration.

was fixed, the well-known 'twelve hundred and sixty years,' which in their turn were declared to mark the Papal supremacy from the time of its commencement until the cessation of 'its power over the saints,' its power of persecution.'

"This abjuration occurred in 1793, the first year of the French Republic; reckoning 1260 years back, led to their commencement in A.D. 533. On referring to Bishop Newton's work, to ascertain whether this date had been noticed, I found (vol. II. p. 305) a note containing the opinion of Dr. Mann of the Charter-house, then deceased, that the year 533 was to be considered as the true epoch of the Papal supremacy. On reference to Baronius, the established authority among the Roman Catholic annalists, I found (cent. 6) the whole detail of Justinian's grant of supremacy to the Pope formally given.

"Baronius has been a suspected authority, where the honour of the Popedom is concerned. But his statement was at least proof of the Romish opinion of the original epoch of the supremacy; and it received an unanswerable support from the books of the Imperial laws, in which the grant of 'primacy and precedency over all the Bishops of the Christian world,' is registered, and repeated in a variety of forms. The entire transaction was of the most authentic and regular kind, and suitable to the importance of the transfer. The grant of Phocas was found to be a confused and imperfect transaction, scarcely noticed by the early writers, and, even in its fullest sense, amounting to nothing beyond a confirmation of the grant of Justinian. The chief cause of its frequent adoption as an epoch by the commentators, seemed to be its convenient coincidence with the rise of Mahometanism.

"From this point I laid aside all commentators, and determined to make my way alone, to form my opinions without bias, and discover whether the difficulties of the prophecy could not be cleared off by an inquiry in the common principles of interpretation. The difficulties were less stubborn than I had conceived; and the present arrangement and interpretation were soon decided upon."—(Introd. pp. 12—14.)

Mr. Croly then proceeds to give us the substance of the new interpretation in the following words:

"The Greek Church and Empire; the Mahometan Invasion; and the late extinction of the Germanic Empire, are usually presumed to be among the principal subjects of the Apocalypse. The present interpretation excludes them all. It further differs from its predecessors in the *whole* explanation of the trumpets and vials; in the solution of the number 666; in that of the very remarkable chapter, 'the vision of the locusts;' and, as may be supposed, in the general conception of the prophecy."—(Introd. 41, 42.)

The trumpets and vials, Mr. Croly says, begin *after* the date of the Inquisition; and by the fifth trumpet, he says, is predicted the French Revolution. But a very curious part is, the famous number of the Beast, 666, which in fact has been made to signify any thing. Mr. Croly shows that the plain meaning of the original has been mistaken; that it does not mean the "number of a man," but "a number of man, a number, such as are in human use, or simply a number." (p. 226.) He says, therefore, that "the problem is to be solved by the discovery of that peculiar number, which is at once "the number of the name of the beast," and equivalent to 666." (p. 227.) Mr. Croly then says,

"It is to be remarked that dates and numbers are the frequent instruments of the Apocalypse; obviously from their use in fixing facts. 'The 1260 years' is so habitually applied to the Papacy, that the number is almost a substitute for the title; the 666 similarly applies to the Inquisition. The 666 is *not* the name of a man, nor contained in a name of any kind: it is a *date*, and to a certain degree a description; its purpose is to mark the birth of the Inquisition, and to connect that birth with the Papacy.

"The natural paraphrase of the verse (18) is thus. The Inquisition has been in the preceding verses described and denounced by the Spirit of God; but to remove whatever doubt might arise from mere description, and to prove to posterity that it is the Inquisition which is here denounced and held up to the abhorrence of Christians by the Divine Spirit; the *exact date* of its origin shall be given. That origin shall be when the title of HEAD OF ALL THE CHURCHES, the impious name of the *Beast*, shall have reached its 666th year, 'shall number 666.' That name was given in 533; the Inquisition shall be born in 1198.

"The prediction was exactly fulfilled. In the first year of Pope Innocent III. the first year of the complete supremacy, when the Papacy was enthroned spiritual and temporal lord of the civilized world—in the year 1198 was the portentous offspring of its nature and its crimes, THE INQUISITION, issued to mankind!" pp. 227, 228.

Mr. Croly finds, in p. 450, that the three temptations of Christ also denote "THE THREE GREAT ÆRAS of CRIME in the Church of Rome."

Our readers will plainly see that this is a very curious and ingenious book,

and that its hypotheses are supported by remarkable coincidences. To the discovery of these coincidences Mr. Croly is justly entitled. The subject of his work is one which like inhalation of certain gases, is suited to excite extraordinary dreams, but Mr. Croly has certainly brought historical evidence to bear upon it, which may, in arguing *à priori*, be presumed comprehensible in the meaning of the Prophecy. For Prophecy is by no means limited to single interpretation; certain psalms, for instance, being known to refer both to David and to Christ. Indeed it is the peculiar distinction of the Bible from other books (as we have before had occasion to notice), that matters apparently indifferent are in reality prophetic. This is implied, as we think, in the Scripture being the dictate of inspiration; for why should it interfere to dictate what was naturally matter of course. Indeed Providence, in even profane views of things, acts in a most extraordinary prophetic manner. Who, for example, can look upon the reverse of a Roman coin of Britannia, and behold her sitting upon a globe with the ocean at her feet, and not see that human invention could not give a more extraordinary prophecy of the extent of her future naval supremacy? It certainly is singular, that dates should be found to tally so minutely with the prophecies; and, as it is not to be disputed that Popery is most distinctly recognized in the Apocalypse, it is perfectly within the justifiable limits of ratiocination, to make particular applications to that point. The book is, however, one evidently of study, of profound meditation. Of ingenuity it bears evident characteristics, and very probably has many more favourable points of view, than we are able to suggest, because we cannot afford the time and room requisite for minute and particular investigations.

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72. *The History and Antiquities of* Lewes *and its Vicinity. By the Rev.* T. W. Horsfield, *F.S.A. Vol. II. containing a Description of the Environs, &c. 4to. pp.* 268. *Plates.*

WE had occasion justly to commend Mr. Horsfield's former volume, and we willingly allow the same praise to the present. It is written upon correct topographical principles; for it is to be remembered that local history belongs to the literature of record; has for its object the ancient and modern state of places, as connected with persons and events, and assimilates a picture gallery of ancient portraits, landscapes, and historical subjects. One improvement we should like to see adopted, viz. the descriptive part. It is now in general vague and indefinite; but Mr. Fosbroke's Tourist's Grammar, a cheap work, and containing all the marrow of the great writers of the picturesque, would with only common attention enable every topographer to be tasteful, and discriminative in his accounts of places. We could mention the warm approbation which it has received from professional landscape gardeners, but we deem it unnecessary, and only regret that any gentleman should engage in local description without first getting-up the principles of the picturesque, and Mr. Fosbroke has made it easy of acquisition at no expence. The study is not only easy, but delightful; and as no man would attempt to paint a landscape who had never learned to draw, so neither ought he to describe a place without being able to give its distinct character; for the words *hilly*, *flat*, and *woody*, have as little precise meaning, as would be two eyes, a nose, and a mouth, for the specification of a portrait.

The places under notice do not present many subjects of curiosity; but there is one certainly of a very extraordinary kind, which we apprehend is an unique, viz. a bibliomaniac farmer,—a collector of splendid editions. So odd a circumstance may be explained by craniologists; as to ourselves, we should be rash to offer an opinion; indeed we should be afraid, for it might sanction the Pythagorean metempsychosis, viz. that print-collectors had and might again re-inhabit the earth in the incongruous form of sturdy husbandmen.

Mr. Horsfield's account of this nondescript is as follows:

"Mr. John Kimber of Chailey near Lewes was a farmer of the old school, plain in his dress, and unassuming in his manners; and though his unostentatious appearance, united with his many peculiarities, gained him the character of a miser, yet his taste for scarce and expensive books prompted him to spend considerable sums of money in its gratification. Whilst some of his neighbours regarded him as the slave of avarice; others, not more justly, considered him as one of those whom much learning

had rendered mad. His learning, however, was very superficial; and though, like many other collectors, he was more gratified by possessing than by using his literary wealth, the books that he most sought after were such as were highly embellished; scarce editions he valued less than splendid copies, and what was showy pleased him more than what was useful.

"A gentleman, to whom Kimber was previously unknown, informed me that on one occasion, entering his bookseller's shop, he was surprised to hear a plain and meanly dressed farmer, whose conversation indicated a mind scarcely superior to that of the humblest peasant, bargaining with the bookseller for a copy of Macklin's Bible, published at about 80 guineas. With astonishment he soon beheld him pay down the stipulated sum, and place the six ponderous volumes in a sack, with which he had come furnished, and staggering under his load, carry them to the door, where an old cart-horse stood ready to receive the burden. With some assistance, the well-tied sack was hoisted on the back of the animal, the stirrup leather fastened around it with cords, and the happy purchaser, balancing the load with his hand, trudged along by the side of his old servant, apparently anticipating the joy that awaited him, when the treasure he had amassed should be safely deposited amongst his bulky tomes at Chadley.

"On entering the house of Mr. Kimber, the visitor would perceive no trace of the owner's taste. Not a volume displayed its gay covering, not a shelf bent under the weight of literary labours; all his books were neatly packed in boxes, which, piled one upon the other, formed no inconsiderable part of the furniture of his bed-room; on these he gazed with pleasure, when the morning beamed, and to them he had recourse, when the evening twilight came, to while away the hours till bed time. Seated in his chimney corner he again and again turned over the leaves of his costly volumes, exulting in the embellishments, for which they were valued, and on account of which they were bought, and though he could be said to be intimate with the letter press of the volumes which he possessed, he was certainly not unacquainted with the engravings by which they were illustrated.

'But it was not on books alone that Mr. Kimber expended large sums: he was equally the patron of science. Costly maps decorated the boxes, in which they were enclosed; magnificent globes were safely packed in cases, which warned the carrier to be wary of his charge; theodolites and telescopes, protractors and quadrants, planetariums, lunariums, and portable orreries, were sheltered in boxes from the dust of the chamber-maid, and ever ready for use as soon as unpacked.

"On the death of this literary and scientific farmer, his property, which was left to his brothers and nephews (and which did not amount to more than 4000*l.*), was disposed of. His books and philosophical apparatus were disposed of by auction in Lewes; and the competition was such as to turn to good account the taste of the worthy Bibliomaniac." P. 57.

The Downs are full of the earth-works of British villages; and the following account of the fortifications about the Harbour of Newhaven, shows that they were very similar to those on the Avon, near Clifton and Bristol:

"The parish of Iford is in the hundred of Swanborough in the rape of Lewes. This hundred is called in Domesday, Soneberge, Soaneberg, and Suaneberge. It probably derived its name from an ancient fort or berg, situated on the side of the road, leading from the harbour of Newhaven to the town of Lewes. The fosse and vallum, of a square or Roman form, were till lately visible on the manor farm, which takes the name of the hundred. The fort was probably designed as a protection for the country people (called *Suanes* by the Saxons) in the event of any sudden invasion or surprise, till the strength of the country could be collected together at Lewes Castle. A similar berg or fort was constructed on an elevated piece of ground, called the Castle field, between Deans and Piddinghoe. At the mouth of the ancient harbour of Newhaven, which then extended from headland to headland, were two other castles or camps, intended doubtless for the protection of the harbour, of a circular form, and supposed to be of British construction; the one, on the point of Castle-hill, overlooks the new harbour, the other at the end is between Cuckmere haven and Seaford. Both are at present of a semicircular form, having lost their original shape by the reiterated action of the sea and air on the crumbling cliff." P. 186.

We must notice some few unimportant mistakes. Mr. Fosbroke having said that from the Wassail being mentioned by Plautus, and known also in France, it could not originate in a meeting of Vortigern and Rowena (Encycl. of Antiq.), Mr. Horsfield says he does not see this, because it may have been known to the Romans and Gauls, and yet the Britons be ignorant of it (p. 89). Does not Mr. Horsfield recollect the Romanized Britons, and that they were not ignorant of the manners and customs prevalent in Italy and France? Besides, how could a thing known before be said to

originate among those who happened only to exhibit a coincidence.

In p. 156 we have, among Church furniture, *cunetts* for *cruet*, and *sacumq bell* for *sacring bell.*

In p. 224 is the following passage:

"An undoubted Roman road passed through the neighbouring parish of Clayton. The direction of that road, as traced by Mr. Vine, is nearly parallel with the one supposed by Mr. Elliot to pass through Street; but as it does not seem probable that the labour of forming two parallel roads at the distance of not more than three miles from each other, and that too through the impervious Sylva Anderida, could have been compensated by any advantages which might be reaped from them, we must question the accuracy of Mr. Elliot's hypothesis." P. 224.

Now it is well known, that the Romans threw out roads parallel to those of the Britons. In Mess. Lysons's Britannia, vol. I. is an etching of two such roads running thus in the vicinity of each other; and to show this parallelism is the specific object of the plate.

The Engravings in this book are very good; and upon the whole great credit is due to Mr. Horsfield.

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73. Napoléon *dans l'autre Monde: rélation écrite par lui-même, et trouvée à* Ste. Hélène, *au pied de son tombeau, par* Zongo-Tee-Foh-Tchi, *Mandarin de 3me classe.* 8*vo. pp.* 392.

WHEN Wilkes (we believe) was asked whether he had committed some trifling *faux-pas*, he made answer—"No! I never commit small sins, only great ones." In the same manner we perfectly acquit Buonaparté of the mean vices, connected with littleness of mind, but consider his ambition to have been only short of that of Lucifer; and that he did not regard, more than the fallen Archangel, how many peaceable happy beings he converted into devils.

The book before us is, however, a funeral oration in honour of Napoleon, whom our author places in a heaven of his own (the author's) making, because he consulted, as our author maintains (not we) the good of his people rather than his own. Now we do not think that the Duke of Wellington, if he wished to convert all the youthful population of this country into soldiers, for the purpose of making a crusade against other nations, would be at all a benefactor to Great Britain, but the contrary. Even under success, the scheme would be on far too large a scale for the nation to support; and so it proved to Napoleon with much greater military means. The event has proved that the empire of the huge Usurper only terminated in a useless waste of blood and treasure, and an enormous increase of unnecessary misery.

To a prejudiced Frenchman, however, and numerous admirers of Napoleon, the work will bear a very different aspect,—that of the homage of the world to a hero, and it would be unjust to deny to the author the praise of talent. Of many French characters who figured away as actors in the Revolutionary tragedy, accounts may be seen, hitherto unknown to Englishmen; and though there is something odd in calling the "*immortal Fox*" the flambeau of Great Britain, and making Buonaparté say, that had he lived in the barbarous ages he would have been calumniated as Antichrist (p. 358), yet no man, though well-disposed to Government (and we can safely say this concerning ourselves), will aver that Lord Castlereagh did in his diplomacy consult the interest of his country, or give to England the character of a benefactor, which would have showered down upon her the blessings of the Continent. Napoleon is made to say justly to Lord Castlereagh,

"J'ai souffert, et ce n'est plus qu'un songe; mais il n'en est pas de même, lorsque je passe en revue les traces effrayantes que votre système a laissées sur la terre....Ange exterminateur vous n'avez épargné personne; pas même votre propre pays. L'Italie vendue à la rapacité de l'Autriche!! Gènes sacrifiée au despotisme ridicule de l'aristocratie Piémontaise—La Belgique réunie maladroitement à la Hollande!! La France divisée en mille partis; esclave du Jesuitisme!! La Prusse, soupirant, après une constitution qu'elle n'obtiendra jamais!! La Pologne assujettie à sa persécutrice de tous les siècles, l'inexorable Russie!! L'Espagne dechirée par l'anarchie et la misère—la Russie prête à tout engloutir, et l'Angleterre spectatrice impuissante de tout ce qu'il plaira aux oligarques d'entreprendre pour le malheur des peuples....La negligence, que vous avez mise à veiller aux intérêts de votre pays, lors de la paix générale, vous a mérité justement la réprobation de vos concitoyens. L'Angleterre avait droit à de grandes indemnités, pour la dépense enorme qu'elle avait supportée: à l'aide de ces resources, elle aurait pu se relever de l'immense far-

deau qui l'accable, et dont celle sent peut-être en ce moment les funestes conséquences!!! Si vous avez préféré l'intérêt de votre pays à quelques rubans suspendis, à votre habit; à quelques serremens de main de la part de souverains; vous eussiez saisi la seule occasion qui se soit offerte, et qui ne se presentera jamais plus —les souverains, en vous flattant vous ont dupé; ils savaient que plus ils enfleraient votre amour propre, plus ils diminueraient —les prétentions de la puissance libéraratrice, confier à votre administration. Ils y ont réussi!! se peut-il que l'Angleterre ait tout joué, tout gagné, et qu'elle n'ait rien? P. 357.

In candour, we are bound to confess that Lord Castlereagh could not have carried all these points, but he might have done much good. *Inter alia*, he might have saved the Vaudois and French Protestants from oppression and persecution; but his great and grand error was permission to the Continental powers of possessing Sugar Islands. The loss has been estimated in the Shipping Interest alone at an enormous annual sum.

"During the war, says Mr. Torrens (on the Production of Wealth, p. 239), the United Kingdom was the *entrepôt* for the colonial trade of Europe. The consignments from all the colonies of produce for the purchase of foreign goods, and from all the countries of Europe of foreign goods for the purchase of colonial produce, constituted an immense mercantile capital, circulating throughout the ports of the United Kingdom, paying a regular commission to the British merchant, with dues, profits, and rents for the use of docks, wharfs, and warehouses. When peace returned, and England resigned her colonial conquests, this immense floating capital was no longer attracted to her ports. The British merchant ceased to receive his accustomed commission, and the proprietor of docks and warehouses the dues and rents paid by the colonial and continental consumer; and the cessation of hostilities, instead of giving, as some persons seemed to expect, a new impulse to commercial prosperity, was followed by a diminution of trade and a loss of wealth."

The fact is, that Lord Castlereagh was not a statesman, only a House of Commons minister.

Buonaparté, however, had his errors also. Our author enumerates among these his omission to extinguish Popery.

"La conservation du Papisme a entretenu chez les peuples d'Espagne, de France, et d'Italie, un tel germe d'ignorance et de servilisme, que les successeurs du grand homme ayant trouvé le bûcher prêt, ils n'ont eu qu' à y jeter une étincelle pour en embraser leurs états." P. 116.

Our author either forgot or did not know, that Popery is favourable to despotism; and that such a knowledge no doubt greatly contributed to its preservation by Buonaparté, as it has in other countries.

Our author does great justice to the liberty, and consequent political power, which will ever attend Great Britain.

He says, in a pretended vision,

"Deux aigles gigantesque (monstres à double tête et à quadruples serres) semblent destiner à leur pâture les légions victoricuses de l'antique Britannia *....La Liberté s'avance, elle montre sa redoutable égide! les monstres effrayés s'envolent vers la capitale du Danube."

This work will, we understand, soon appear in an English dress.

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74. *Histoire du Mariage des Prêtres en* France, *particulièrement depuis* 1789. *Par* M. Grégoire, *ancien Evêque de Blois.* Paris, 1826. 8*vo*. *pp*. xi, 156.

FEW Ecclesiastics of the present day will bequeath to posterity so enviable a pattern as the Constitutional Bishop of Blois. His letter to the Inquisitor De Arce, exhorting him to abolish the holy office, is written in the purest strain of philanthropy; and its only blemish is the dream of political fraternity, in which his countrymen then indulged. At the same time, he was the first person to propose openly the emancipation of the Jews, which, under the Imperial government, was carried into effect. His share in the Revolution is more equivocal; but it is one thing to embark in schemes with the ardour of conviction that they are beneficial, and another to decide in the closet upon the prudence of their supporters. If in the heat of that feeling he pronounced England the tyrant of the sea (for England he may be presumed to have meant), the society of the patron of Cowper taught him otherwise, and he made our land ample amends, by styling her the country in which, of all Europe, the most religion is to be found.

At the Restoration, M. Grégoire was removed from the see which he had held under the Constitutional and Imperial Governments. He wished to

* A curious Frenchification this of "Old England."—*Rev.*

resume the path of politics, and, we believe, was actually returned as a deputy, but his session was not allowed. Perhaps, on a review of his literary labours, he may congratulate himself on the prohibition.

The present work is less of an elaborate discussion of the question of Ecclesiastical Marriages, than one growing out of the consequences of the Revolution. But it will inform those who do not wish to study deeper, and we should be ungrateful, were we not to say that we consider this tract as being all (controversy excepted) that it is necessary to read.

The question is one of uncertainty, because the Scriptures give no rules concerning it, unless a permission be implied from the absence of prohibition, and the lineal succession of the Aaronical priesthood. St. Paul forbids polygamy to the Clergy *, and asserts his right of marriage, and of travelling with a wife †. M. Grégoire observes, that St. Peter is perhaps the only one of the Apostles, whose marriage is proved. But the words of the Apostle refer also to the *brothers* (or *cousins*) of the Lord; and the posterity of St. Jude are mentioned in subsequent history ‡. He then asks, would the Apostles have praised the virtue of chastity, without setting an example of it? To this we answer, that the precept must be considered as being opposed, not to matrimony, but to licentiousness.

In fact, the question is one of expediency. Does celibacy conduce to the better performance of ecclesiastical duties? and the decrees of Councils, and the writings of the Fathers, do but evince the current opinion of the times. All experience is against celibacy as injunctive, though when voluntarily practised, it is in many respects beneficial. But every mind is not so tempered as to endure it; and, instead of forbidding marriage to the clergy, it would be desirable to make the priesthood an asylum to those who, from whatever reason, are unlikely to marry.

The Revolutionists of France denounced celibacy as a crime §, and their proceedings, as detailed in this tract, were as strange as they were cruel. But what is unjust towards society, when originating in caprice, must bear another character when its intention is beneficial. The posterity of an individual cannot be balanced with the good which a virtuous and ardent mind may produce, when released from domestic society; not that we forget Howard to have been a husband and a father, but his case is an exception; and those whose benevolence must make home its first object, will have proportionably little to bestow on those around. There is danger, that celibacy may produce the most exclusive selfishness ||, and to counteract this tendency it requires a constant succession of active duties. The monks of La Trappe, observes M. Chenien, are useless to the world, while those of St. Bernard merit its gratitude.

As a specimen of our author's manner, we give the following extract, which may serve as an answer to two questions naturally growing out of this argument:

"On demandera sans doute si ces mariages ont été heureux, si la concorde y a régné, si une conduite édifiante a fait oublier le vice de leur union. Quelques uns ont offert ce resultat; mais beaucoup de ces mariages, mal assortis, ont en des suites facheuses. La disparité d'éducation, d'opinions et de mœurs, suffisait pour troubler l'harmonie, et souvent le joug du mariage a vengé le célibat. Au milieu des vicissitudes et des réactions politiques, des prêtres devenus époux, ont été dévorés de chagrin, poison corrosif qui aura sans doute abrégé la vie de plusieurs...Quoiqu'en France l'opinion soit versatile et souvent erronée, jamais elle n'eut l'injustice de faire peser aucune défaveur sur la postérité peu nombreuse des prêtres mariés. D'ailleurs, parmi les jeunes gens issus de ces unions on peut en citer qui, par l'intégrité de leurs mœurs et l'éclat des talens, parcourent avec succès la double carrière du barreau et de la littérature." C. x. pp. 122, 123.

We have said nothing of the local argument, because it has only a local interest. We doubt whether the no-

* 1 Tim. iii. 2.

† 1 Cor. ix. 5. As this verse is in the form of an answer, we may suppose the Apostle to be refuting the vexatious questions of others, who forbade wedlock to the ministry.

‡ Euseb. Eccles. Hist. iii. 12, 19, 20.

§ In Scripture, we may observe, that voluntary celibacy is recognised in Matt. xix. 12, and compulsory celibacy is consoled in Isaiah lvi. 4, 5.

|| See the affecting story of St. Dunstan, in Turner's Anglo-Saxons, reign of Edwin.

torious priest, *John Ball*, was married, and must inform the author, that *fellowships* and *livings* are not convertible terms. If there be any other mistakes, they have escaped our notice.

75. *Specimens of* British *Poetesses; selected and Chronologically Arranged by the Rev.* Alexander Dyce, *B.A.* Oxon.

HOWEVER high and lofty a claim may be exultingly advanced for our fair band of lyrists of the present day, and however their fugitive scatterings may be lauded by the periodical press, we of a graver age cannot erase from memory 'things that were.' We still feel a veneration for the Muse when her handmaids enrobed her with the stiff and rich brocade, and doubt whether the gympe and cumbrous finery she then wore has not yet more of the imagery and lasting attributes of poetry, than the tinsel and fringe so lavishly manufactured to adorn her now. With these impressions we felt a manifold obligation to the industry of the Editor of this volume in again calling to memory the casual and unlaboured productions of the early 'British Poetesses,' too long neglected and dispersed, fugitives that needed some friendly hand to gather them into the garner. The task is now fitly and judiciously performed. To each article is affixed a brief and useful notice, but of ninety specimens, commencing with Dame Juliana Berners, and ending with Lætitia Eliza Landon, sixty the flickering of fancy may term 'old-fashioned.' This objection, if it is one, the Editor has attempted to obviate by devoting a moiety of the volume to Mary Robinson, and her contemporaries and successors, the ardent founders of (borrowing a hackneyed phrase) the new schools. Jane Barker and some lesser lights of the seventeenth century are omitted, probably to form a corps of reserve for another edition. Favouritism also appears in rejecting among the moderns, for we can hardly believe the Editor unacquainted with the productions of Lady Manners, Maria Riddell, Anne Bannezman, &c. certainly names of omniparity with some that swell his list of poetesses. Admitting specimens of living writers, however 'the female mind is making a rapid advance,' had better have been avoided. We are costive enough to believe the 'Indifference' of 'single piece Greville' will beam a star of fame when time has diminished the galaxy of modern brilliance into a thousandth ray. In other respects the Editor's volume, 'one of the first that has been entirely consecrated to women,' is excellent, forming a valuable Appendix to the 'Specimens' of Ellis, Southey, and Campbell, and must be considered, like those, a standard work.

76. *The Tor Hill. By the Author of "Brambletye House," &c. In three vols. 8vo.* Colburn.

THE author of this work stands much in the same relation to his "great Exemplar," as the ordinary novel writers of the day stand towards *him*—there is a great gulph between each, through which it seems impossible for either to pass. There is a steady and pleasing course, very far above mediocrity, very much below the standard of excellence, in which he moves; and laying aside all invidious comparisons, to which we have been formerly forced by the injudicious praise of interested parties, we are most willing to award him the merit that belongs to a lively and ingenious writer. Such are our honest impressions. We hail him therefore as a powerful auxiliary in the ranks of imaginative writers, with strength and resources sufficient to interest and amuse during the absence of "*The Master*," and with an ease and a grace that belong only to genius and a cultivated taste.

The subject of the present story belongs to the times of the Eighth Henry, a period the most pregnant with moral consequences to us and to our posterity of any that history embraces. For, as Mr. Smith has well and beautifully observed in allusion to the vices and depravities of this Monarch and his Court: "from these poisonous elements did Heaven, by a beautiful moral alchemy that merits our admiration not less than our gratitude, extract that inestimable elixir of Reformed Christianity, which effected more in a few years towards ennobling and advancing the human race than all that had been accomplished since the birth of Christ."

The references to this important event are therefore among the most interesting occurrences of the volume, and they are treated by our author in

a manner most creditable to his talents, and most honourable to the estimate he has formed of the value of this great blessing. A benefit which subserves in his hand to exalt a feeble intellect to the heroic daring of a Christian martyr, and to subdue a fiery and impatient spirit to the meekness and angelic temperament of the Gospel of Peace. We will endeavour to give a broad outline of the story itself.

The work opens at Calais, and gives a portrait of Sir Giles Hungerford, who, impatient of his appointment as Governor of the Lantern Gate, is anxious to exhibit his prowess in some more active service, and from his fiery temperament is willing to engage in any warfare rather than wear out his spirit in rest and inaction. The opportunity is soon afforded him. A party of adventurers from Calais having been surprised, had surrendered to the French troops, and were murdered by the peasantry in cold blood. Sir Giles proceeds at the head of a small body of regulars, but followed by a band of adventurers (a description of persons little better than robbers) to take signal vengeance on the murderers. He effects his purpose, but is afterwards himself surprised by a larger force, and after a desperate battle, is mortally wounded. He is conveyed into the French camp, where he dies, after having given his nephew Dudley the necessary directions respecting his only child, Cecil Hungerford, then under the care of Sir Lionel Fitzmaurice in England, providing, that if his son should die without issue, his estates should devolve upon Sir Lionel.

The Duke of Vendome having learnt the death of his prisoner, directed that the body should be escorted to the frontiers of the English pale with military honours; and a truce having subsequently been concluded, Dudley proceeds to England to fulfil his uncle's injunctions, and to decide upon a measure in which he is more nearly concerned, having been affianced (as was the practice of the age) when a child, to the eldest daughter of Sir Eustace Poyns. He is attended on his journey by an Anglo-Gaulish servant named Pierre, who is destined to whistle and sing through all the adventures of his master after the most approved fashion in such cases made and provided. Dudley arrives in England in the immediate vicinity of Wells in Somersetshire, and in the neighbourhood of Sir Lionel Fitzmaurice.

We must pass over a capital description of the Hostelry of "The Tables," the Landlady "Sib Fawcett," and the adventures of Dudley and his man in the cavern of "Wokey hole," as contributing little to the progress of the story. But we will bring the travellers at once into the presence of the hero of the piece, Sir Lionel himself, merely premising that during a thunder storm, which interrupted their journey to the Tor House, the travellers had seen their host in the habiliments of a necromancer stalking on the ramparts of his castle, the presiding genius of the storm, and directing the wrath of the angry elements. Dudley is here invited to take up his abode, and is introduced to the wife and daughter of Sir Lionel, the former a strange compound of the domestic œconomist and heroic devotee, now prating in the antiquated jargon of an ancient housewife, and not unfrequently displaying an energy of character worthy of the best ages of romance.

The daughter Beatrice is a stately high-souled beauty, with all her father's haughtiness, but without any of his dissimulation. This character has been beautifully and elaborately wrought, and she will doubtless prove a general favourite.

In this mansion is imprisoned the unfortunate Cecil Hungerford, the heir of the possessions surrounding the Tor House, and in whose fate a melancholy interest is excited. The intention of Sir Lionel has been long manifest. In his communications with Sir Giles Hungerford on the subject of this unhappy youth, he had represented him as of feeble frame and of weaker intellect, utterly unfit for knightly enterprize, craven, and effeminate. His real character is, however, very different, and is ably drawn. Upon this sensitive being the most devilish arts and diabolical contrivances had been practised. Optical illusions were superadded to personal chastisements, until he was goaded into such aberrations as would almost justify a charge of temporary lunacy. It is under these influences that Dudley has an accidental sight of the son of his own relative Sir Giles, and his first impression is that of com-

passion for his fatuity, until a further acquaintance during his stolen interviews exhibits the practices of Sir Lionel and his infernal agents in their true light. He obtains an interview, and taxes him with his crimes towards his ward, a fierce rencontre ensues, Dudley's sword is wrested from his grasp by some unexplained contrivance, and he owes his life to the interposition of Beatrice. This is one of the most animated scenes in the story, and is as fine as it is highly wrought.

Dudley escapes to the Abbey of Glastonbury, with whose venerable abbot Sir Lionel has had a long and rancorous feud, and by the advice of this able counsellor he proceeds to London to solicit the aid of Wolsey, then in power. "Yes, my son," says the abbot, "even though he be leagued with the spirits of darkness, they shall fall prostrate before the spirit of light and of the law, even as the magicians of Pharaoh sank down before the superior power of Moses."

Dudley digresses on the road to pay a visit to the father of his betrothed, and to take a view of his intended, now no longer interesting, since his acquaintance with Beatrice had ripened into a mutual attachment. The whole family of Sir Eustace Poyns in their stately formality are but the bores of the novel, and as they assist nothing in the developement, we may dismiss them all, with the exception of the intended wife of Dudley, with whom in the sequel we are again concerned. Dudley reaches London, but his enemy has been at work before his arrival. By the assistance of a relative (Sir John Dudley) he gains an interview with the Lord Cardinal. Some charges are brought forward by the Cardinal which are vehemently denied by Dudley, being, as the reader will suspect, the malicious reports of Sir Lionel. In addition to this, his enemy had denounced him as treasonable and disaffected, and the emissaries of the Star Chamber were in pursuit of him. By the advice of his attorney, he "takes sanctuary" in Westminster, a place privileged from arrest, and consequently abused to the vilest purposes. Here resorted untried malefactors, runaway spendthrifts, the dregs of the city, and all whom vice or misfortune had compelled to banishment from society were here congregated.

In the mean time the threat of the Cardinal was not inoperative. A commission was appointed to examine into the state of the supposed lunatic Cecil, and the diabolical machinery of Sir Lionel was again employed to unhinge the mind and bewilder the intellect of his unhappy charge. The detail of these practices is painfully distressing, and we should have imagined them sufficient, on a spirit so finely touched and a frame so delicately organised, to have effected their intended purpose. Of the scene that follows, we cannot speak in terms of approbation, highly wrought as it is,

> "Nec Deus intersit, nisi dignus vindice nodus
> Incederit."

It was a most hazardous attempt, and we think cannot be approved by a sound taste. Under the influence of feelings more than usually excited by the increased horrors that had been practised in the night, he hurries into the fields, and after a melancholy apostrophe to his desolate condition, he addresses a prayer to the deity, typified by the sun. Concluding "Thou wilt not refuse to see me when I kneel before thee; thou wilt not *draw down those eye-lids* in anger when I humbly"——"He broke off with an abrupt horror, for a gust of wind suddenly springing up, dispersed the mist, and discovered to him the object which he had just addressed as the *central eye of God with its lid drawn down.* So at least it appeared to his disturbed and terrified perception." It was the great solar eclipse. Of course his insanity is *confirmed,* and Sir Lionel obtains a momentary triumph.

We have brought our readers thus far into the plot, and we feel that it would tend to weaken the interest they would feel in the perusal of the story, were we to pursue it to its disentanglement. Here, therefore, we shall leave them; after hinting that we have not even adverted to a very important Royal Personage, who is made to act a very characteristic part.

There are many pages in these volumes in which the general reader will feel no sympathy. We mean that accumulation of antiquarian lore under which the author has buried heroes and heroines, to the sad interruption of the interest we feel in their fate. His lectures on gastronomy would have been amusing elsewhere. We have no ap-

petite to discuss the dainties at the Swan, scarcely to feel any pleasure in the banquet of the Cardinal. Our thoughts are in the Tor House, in the prison-room of the unhappy Cecil, or awaiting the result of that complicated machinery by which Sir Lionel, the necromancer—the alchymist—the demon—works his impious purposes. Not but that the researches of the author into the customs of the age of which he wrote, are highly creditable to his industry, and his correct synchronical skill; but there is, if we may say so, a too affected display of the treasures he has gleaned, and too strong a savour of recent acquisition—he has read that he may write, a very natural process doubtless, but it seems too apparent.

Upon the whole, then, we assert Mr. Smith has written a clever and entertaining romance, hurried perhaps too abruptly and unnaturally to a close, yet exciting throughout a deep interest, and maintaining a steady course through many high and perilous flights. There is much skill in the individual portraits introduced, nor is any offence given to historical accuracy.

The references to that great Work to which we have before alluded, are in a strain of grateful piety, and redeem some of the earlier blemishes. We allude to the profane rhapsodies of Friar Francis, whether delivered in monkish Latin, or in the very words of our ritual. Mr. Smith has commenced a successful career; and though we dare not say,

"Cheer'd by his promise we the less deplore
The fatal time when *Scott* shall be no more;"

he has our best wishes, that health and leisure be given to him to enjoy his merited honours, and to enlarge his interesting contributions to the joint stock of harmless pleasure and innocent amusement.

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76. *The History of the Reformation of the Church of* England. *By* Henry Soames, *M.A. Rector of* Shelley *in* Essex. *Vol. III. (Reign of King* Edw. *VI.)* 8*vo. pp.* 768.

TO a despotic Prince, Popery is a most useful State machine, because its doctrines tend to slavery of mind and person, and, like the Inquisition in Spain, the plea of irreligion may be made to cover the imprisonment and murder of those whom the Sovereign wishes to destroy. But in England it must, except in a very few instances, have been a very serious incumbrance. For there the King had only to conciliate the Parliament, and, except in the case of a quarrel between them, the intrusion of the Papal usurpation must have been under the best circumstances a great inconvenience; and if a quarrel did ensue, then the King or the Barons respectively tried to win the Pope over to their party, and the unnatural contest was only protracted. The wars of York and Lancaster had sickened the people of civil war; and Henry, who, with regard to the country at large, was averse to inciting rebellion, managed his Parliament with ease. Indeed England could get nothing by the Pope. It could acquire no accession of liberty, law, or wealth. For every want of this kind, the people resorted to their Parliaments. To these, not to the Pope, they looked for controul of the King; and long before the Reformation they felt only the wretched consequences resulting from an excess of devotees, that is, an excess of petty, annoying, domestic tyrants; for in private life, devotees always act the part of persecutors, spies, pedagogues, and informers. They will be masters over every body. Whatever were the motives of Henry, and they were several, his tyrannical disposition was a providential good; for a man who had so much of the Devil in him as not to give way to God, would not be likely to succumb to the Pope; and when Cranmer suggested that the papal authority was itself amenable to that of Scripture, Henry seized the powerful weapon with avidity, and slashed away as he liked. It was evident that the Pope could have no chance of resistance, unless he could excite a rebellion. This he could not do, and was therefore obliged to submit to exile. During his secession, i. e. till the reign of Mary, Cranmer was fortunately the ruling ecclesiastical authority; and the work before us, the progress of the Reformation in the reign of Edward VI. shows that the architect of it was that admirable (we could almost in our enthusiasm say) inspired Reformer; for of him it might be said as of David, "He overcame the lion and the bear (Gardiner and Bonner), and made the uncircumcised Philis-

tine (the papal Goliath) as one of them."

To show in what manner he effected this wonderful victory, is the striking feature of the work before us. It enters into the most luminous details of the circumstances, and exhibits by the clearest logic the wisdom and policy of the measures adopted. Sophistry indeed advanced to the combat, but it was shot dead in the very instant that it came within the line of fire. The doctrinal troops of the Pope proved like his military ones, mere men of straw, when they had to combat with Scripture, the doctrines and practices of the primitive church, common sense, and fair dealing. In truth our author very justly says,

"It is often a matter of astonishment with Protestants, that any serious men of sound sense and good information can continue in the profession of Popery, but when it is known that such pains have been taken to prevent even learned Romanists from finding in libraries complete information upon their own religion, this circumstance may be accounted for easily enough." p. 160.

The temper of Cranmer, which was exceedingly amiable, was exactly of the kind fitted to conciliate an imperious King and haughty nobles. To the former he had proved a most useful counsellor and auxiliary; and as the History of the Reformation, though excellently told by Mr. Soames, is a topic far too copious for our limits, and as we have no idea that we can give the portrait of a man by exhibiting only his nose, we shall make our extract from a passage containing a conversation of Henry concerning Cranmer. It will show, *inter alia*, how closely Elizabeth copied the style and manner of her father.

"An attack was made upon Cranmer's reputation during King Henry's reign. Sir Thomas Seymour, then one of the gentlemen of the privy chamber, stood foremost in the work of mischief. His first measure was to circulate a whisper about the court that the Archbishop of Canterbury, although selling woods and taking fines to an unusual extent, had greatly departed from the hospitality of his predecessors, being intent only upon realizing a fortune for his family. These reports were so notoriously false, that some members of the Royal household quarrelled with Seymour for spreading them abroad. The knight, however, persisted in his tales, and one day he contrived to make the King acquainted with them. Henry observed, 'I do marvel that it is said my Lord of Canterbury doth keep no good hospitality; for I have heard the contrary.' Then, uttering some high commendations of the Archbishop, he abruptly broke off the discourse. Within a month afterwards, as the King was dressing for dinner, he said to Sir Thomas, then attending with the ewer; 'Go ye straightways unto Lambeth, and bid my Lord of Canterbury come and speak to me at two o'clock in the afternoon.' The messenger immediately crossed the water, and enquiring for the Archbishop, was led by the porter towards the hall. No sooner had he reached the screen, than, stricken by the manifest falsehood of the tales to which he had lent himself, he started back. Within the spacious room were ranged three principal tables handsomely provided, besides inferior ones, liberally supplied. 'Cannot I go to my Lord's apartment through the chapel?' asked the Knight. 'That way, Sir,' said Mr. Neville, the Archbishop's steward, who now came forward, is not open at dinner time, the door being locked. You must therefore let me lead you into his Grace's presence through the hall.' On hearing this, Seymour followed his conductor, and soon found himself in an apartment where the Archbishop was dining in a manner suited to his station. The King's message being delivered, Cranmer insisted that his visitor should share his repast. Sir Thomas remained but a short time at table; being anxious, as he said, to return and wait upon his Majesty. He reached the Royal presence before dinner was removed, and Henry said immediately, 'Will my Lord of Canterbury come to us?' The reply was, 'He will wait upon your Majesty at two o'clock.' The King asked again, 'Had my Lord dined before you came?' 'No, forsooth, I found him at dinner.' 'Well,' rejoined the King, 'what cheer made he you?' Sir Thomas then fell upon his knees, and said, 'I hope that your Majesty will pardon me.' 'Why, what is the matter? asked Henry. 'I do remember,' replied the supplicant, 'having told your Highness, that my Lord of Canterbury kept no hospitality correspondent unto his dignity. I now perceive that I did abuse your Highness with an untruth. For besides your Grace's house, I think he be not in the realme of none estate or degree, that hath such a hall furnished, or that fareth more honourably at his own table.' The King then said, 'Ah! have you spied your own fault now? I knew your purpose well enough; you have had among you the commodities of the abbeys which you have consumed; some with superfluous apparel, some at dice and cards, and other ungracious rule. And now you would have the Bishop's lands and revenues to abuse like-

wise. If my Lord of Canterbury keep such a hall as you say, being neither Term nor Parliament, he is metely well visited at those times, I warrant you. And if the other Bishops kept the like for their degree, they need not to have any thing taken from them, but rather to be added to and holpen. Therefore set your hearts at rest, there shall no such alteration be made while I live." pp. 727—729.

The plan of the mercenary courtiers was to deprive the prelates of their landed properties, and to assign them pensions for their maintenance.

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77. *A Vindication of the Sentiments contained in "A Letter to a Clergyman on the peculiar Tenets of the present Day, in answer to the Letters of the Rev. Mr.* Whish, *which were intended as a Reply to that Publication; comprising a more ample Discussion of various important Subjects, which have given rise to Controversy in the Church. To which is added, an Appendix, containing a few Remarks addressed to another Antagonist. By* R. Bransby Cooper, *Esq. M. P.* 8*vo. pp.* 450.

WE are happy to have an opportunity of vindicating a man so universally and deservedly respected as Mr. Cooper.

Every body knows that *original sin* has been a leading topic with divines of a certain class (why we know not), and that it has brought the Church into discredit by the affixation of the soubriquet *original-sin men* to particular persons. We think that such persons have not understood the subject, for they have made of it a physical absurdity, in that they have affirmed, that what is utterly spoiled is capable of resuming its original properties; i. e. that a putrid carcase be physically susceptible of living functions. We are satisfied that Reason and Religion (God being the author of both) can never be at variance; for things incomprehensible are only such, because it is impossible for man to understand them. The original-sin men having, however, affirmed that the fall has made of human nature a complete mass of corruption, a mere rotten egg, it is so palpable an absurdity, that Mr. Cooper has very justly and philosophically said that, if so, man must have been physically incapable of good actions in any way. The truth is that, according to a theologian of the very highest class, Dr. Wheeler (Theological Lectures, I. 133), the moral sense remained after the Fall, but with enfeebled physical powers; and that this is correct, is proved by St. Paul's doctrine, couched in the well-known texts, relative to the law of the members warring against the law of the mind. Now Dr. Johnson says, that where there is shame, there may yet be virtue; and if a man be open to shame, he is open of course to repentance, which the Scripture never denies, and would be utterly impracticable under complete depravity. But such a form of animation is not to be found. No animal exists, with whose being some providential good or other is unconnected. Natural philosophy and chemical experiment show that God cannot be the author of undefecated evil of any kind; for even in man, if any one becomes so intolerably bad as to be a civil injury, the sense of suffering makes others in correction feel and urge the value of virtue; but philosophers know that it is impossible for any man to be without some good qualities. In truth, the Calvinistic doctrine of Mr. Whish, which consists of cavils only, is completely confuted by Bishop Tomline, whom we shall quote from Mr. Cooper (p. 73). His Lordship says (Refutation of Calvinism, c. i. p. 3),

"The general approbation of virtue and detestation of vice, which have universally prevailed, prove that the moral sense was not annihilated, and that man did not become by the fall *an unmixed, incorrigible mass of pollution and depravity*, absolutely incapable of amendment, or of knowing or discharging by his natural powers any part of the duty of a dependent being."

And in his observations on the 10th article (c. i. p. 54), he says,

"We can by no means allow the inferences attempted to be drawn from them, [i. e. the words of the article] by modern Calvinistical writers, namely, 'that of our own nature we are *without any spark of goodness in us*,' and *that man has no ability or disposition whatever with respect to faith or good works.*"

Now a more bare-faced, impudent, unphilosophical absurdity than the last position was never maintained, for, was it the fact, there could not nor would not exist any religion at all among mankind, nor civilization, for religion implies faith in God, and civil

association laws, which imply again good works. But we are truly sorry that Mr. Cooper has been troubled, like another Eneas, to descend into a Tartarus of wretched logic, and disperse mere ghosts of arguments with a substantial sword. Of the beautiful and conclusive ratiocination of Bishop Tomline we have had occasion more than once to speak; and also it has been our lot to reprobate the system of Calvin, because it makes God *irrational*, the author of evil. We see that Mr. Whish never presses Mr. Cooper but, so far as we can judge from so polygonal a controversialist, from some error or other of Calvin; and that Mr. Cooper rebuts him with Bp. Tomline, and not only him, but another antagonist, who, having got tipsy with Calvinism, talks like a man in such a condition. To him Mr. Cooper has administered an emetic in his Appendix. Mr. Cooper, in short, defies Calvinism, and very properly so, for it no more follows that a biblical scholar is a man of judgment, and completely understands his subject, than that one particular edition of the Bible is to have the exclusive character of being the only text of it. But Calvin could not in the nature of things be more than an expositor, for he certainly wrote not under the dictates of inspiration. He has advocated positive absurdities, the predestination of *all* men *before birth!* and notwithstanding this, Christ's coming into the world to save *all* men. The very doctrine of the necessity of Christianity at all, turns upon the Fall, as a sole consequence of free will, and to the philosophical thinker no man living could be more monstrously absurd than Calvin, unless indeed it be several of his followers. The advocates for Calvinism do not discriminate between miraculous interference and physical impossibility. For instance, a part can never be greater than a whole; and the whole knowledge which we possess of God's attributes, are founded upon the physical impossibilities of his being otherwise than omniscient, omnipresent, &c. &c. No presumption of power can make him otherwise, for (with good intention only) we ask a schoolman's question,—would it be possible for the Almighty to commit suicide, to destroy his own being? Cold as our blood runs at such a horrible idea, and even the avowal of it, it is not worse than the murder of millions, which Calvin has laid to His charge. He has affirmed that God has voluntarily sent men into the world for no other purpose, but to incur eternal misery, without any power on their parts to prevent it. To such a madman (so far as regards that horrible position), and to the followers of such insanity, Mr. Cooper addresses the following paragraph:

"I am satisfied, by the arguments of many very respectable authors of the present day, that our Articles are not Calvinistic; but surely it would be most satisfactory to the orthodox members of the Church of England, and most useful to the junior Clergy of the Establishment, who are just entering on their course of teaching, to be assured from the highest source of spiritual decision to which a Protestant can bow, that the peculiar tenets of Calvin, so far from being adopted or admitted by our Church, are rejected by her as contrary to the attributes, the will, and the word of God."—P. 417.

But this is an age of mountebanks in all professions; and not one only (taking with him a serious Andrew, instead of a merry one,) appears now and then and here and there, but they go in flocks like larks. A more fatal mode of injuring Religion cannot be devised; for Religion is intimately interwoven with Legislation and public and private well-being; and positions which will not stand the test of reason, only introduce contagious diseases among the healthy. There was a time when men looked to *good authority* for their opinions. Mr. Cooper has thought fit to advocate such old respectable notions, and we are sure that he will be considered to have done so very successfully by every friend of rational piety and good sense.

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78. Vagaries *in quest of the Wild and the Whimsical. By* Pierce Shafton, *Gent.* 12*mo. pp.* 239. Andrews.

A FEW of these miscellanies are old friends, whom we are glad to see in a more durable shape, nor are the others inferior in point of merit or interest. If the "Introductory Epistle" be the old device of a lodger's papers, we can excuse the repetition, for the sake of those papers: indeed, we have learned to pay little attention to prefaces, but to consider their candour as

insidious, and their confessions as an additional tax upon our credulity.

We perfectly agree with the sentiments contained in "Character-hunting." The paper entitled "My first Appearance on the Stage," is amusing, as is "The Templar's Story." "The wandering Jew" is written in a higher strain. "The unknown Region" is a good *jeu d'esprit* on a certain square situated rather to the northward of the Metropolis, which would have been better, we think, had it been longer; too much time is taken up in the voyage, and too little is allotted to the *newly-discovered* territory. The sketches of low life are, perhaps, too accurate, and this is a fault which all readers of taste will wish amended.

With the poetry we have been much pleased. "The Rapture of Beneficence" is our favourite. "My Birth-day;" "Tell me now that thou art mine;" "A new Arion;" may also be recommended. "The Crumbs for the Critics" is a disarming title, but we like that division the least, unless "Oh come, the Window" be an exception.

We know too much of authorship not to congratulate any young man on his preference for professional labours, but many readers will doubtless regret that Mr. Becke has resigned the pursuit of literature.

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79. *The History of Inventions and Discoveries, alphabetically arranged. By* Francis Sellon White, *Esq. F.S.A.* 8*vo. pp.* 547.

THIS work (Mr. White says) was solely undertaken at first for amusement, but having assumed a magnitude beyond his expectations, he has given it to the public, under a hope of its utility. (Pref. iv.) It is evidently compiled from Encyclopedias, as to the chief sources, but occasionally improved and (as it seems to us) augmented by the author, in good taste. On a subject of such latitude, and, we may add, extreme difficulty and uncertainty, it is impossible, given points excepted, to state the real history of very numerous discoveries and inventions; and it is, as a general rule, better simply to state what ancient authors say, than to give to any the credit of knowing particular inventions, where the periods are very distant, or the sources of intelligence very limited. The arts in Asia and Egypt were the prototypes of nearly all those in Europe; yet Pliny, having no oriental knowledge, finds the authors of them among the Greeks; and Beckman would have told us, if he could have done so without ridicule, that Thebes and the Pyramids were built by the Germans in the sixteenth century. If a German had to do with an invention, it was certainly modern, but if he had not, it might meet with a fair chance. At the same time, it is both amusing and useful to know what authors have said upon such topics, as it is good to have moons and twilight, for were there a total silence upon the subject, we should be for several hours in complete midnight. Mr. White has also great merit for having condensed this copious store of matter into a very eligible form; and we only speak concerning an absurdity of principle, extended to impossible points of knowledge. For instance, in p. 19, we are told that the *first* volcanic eruptions from Mount Ætna is that mentioned by Diodorus Siculus, as if any man who ever lived, even Cuvier himself, could be competent to make such an affirmation. There are, however, subjects of mathematical, philosophical, chemical, and mechanical science, of which the modern origin is unquestionable; and in these disquisitions Mr. White is excellent. We need only mention the article *clock* (one very difficult), where a world of information is condensed; and though we cannot as Antiquaries admit all the facts stated by Mr. White or any other author whatever, because it is impossible that their originals, whom they quote, could have pretensions to certainty, yet even a hypothetical knowledge of discoveries and inventions, prevents oblivion of them, and suggests improvement. We shall, therefore, only say, that Mr. White's book is useful, instructive, and entertaining. We extract a very curious paragraph from the article *Parliament*:

"It is rather singular that Speakers, like Bishops, always affect reluctance to undertake the office, *which cannot be easily accounted for, unless it be true that it was formerly the custom to buffet them when elected.*" P. 460.

We cannot now refer to the ancient liturgists in the Bibliotheca Patrum, for a true origin of the *nolo episcopari*, or *speakerari*, but we can confidently

avow that we never remember that it was owing to fear of a threshing *. Odd things were, however, done by our ancestors, so odd as to be perfectly childish; but custom and circumstances make things abstractedly foolish perfectly rational. Brand's Popular Antiquities abound with instances; and Englishmen see folly in foreign customs, and foreigners in ours. The Big-endians and Little-endians of Gulliver are all reasonable men, when consequences and interests are attached to their respective principles.

80. *Twenty-four Views in* South Wales, *from original Sketches taken on the Spot, and drawn upon Stone by* W. Eldridge. Dickinson.

WE have been very considerably gratified with the first number of this series, which we may truly affirm to be some of the most beautiful specimens of the lithographic press which have ever come under our notice; being even superior in picturesque effect and cleverness of execution to those views in New South Wales, which we noticed with so much commendation at the time of their appearance. As an accompaniment to this series, the one now in course of publication will be very appropriate. They are free from that smeary appearance and carelessness of manner which till lately distinguished the productions from chalk drawings on stone; and represent, 1. Pont y Coch near Llanelly, Brecknockshire. 2. Falls of the Rheidiol near Pont-ar-Fynach, Cardiganshire. 3. Pont-ar-Llechie near Llangadock, Brecknockshire. Of these the second exhibits the boldest outline, and produces the grandest effect, while the last has all the soft and quiet feelings which a more homely and rustic scenery presents on a still summer's morn. Pont y Coch is, however, the most romantic, possessing the grandeur of the falls of Rheidiol with the more woody scenery of Pont-ar-Llechie. The gracefully overhanging boughs,—bending in silent majesty,—and the dashing of the water's foam over the masses which arrest its course, produce a beautiful picture.

* If it be the fact, there might have been an allusion to the buffeting of Christ by the Roman soldiers.

81. *The Heart, with Odes and other Poems. By* Percy Rolle. 12*mo.* *pp.* 126.

THIS is a little volume of considerable promise, containing many poetical thoughts very sweetly expressed, and it is precisely on this account that we are tempted to regret its publication. We must explain this seeming paradox. It has been our lot to see the children of promise generally die an early and premature death. The public taste in poetry is fastidious; it stops not to inquire into the age and the circumstances of him who presents a volume to its inspection. "No book," says an elegant writer with a profound knowledge of human nature, "was ever spared in tenderness to its author." General readers have neither leisure nor inclination to hunt for beauties; a feeble line, a common-place expression disgusts them, and they pronounce a hasty censure on the whole. If the volume of Mr. Rolle had been presented to us in manuscript, we should have returned it with this advice;—"Your poetry evinces talents, which, if cultivated with care, and brought to the standard of a severer taste and a sounder judgment than you have yet applied to them, will one day do you honour; but hazard not premature publication. Be not known to the *few* as the author of a volume, of which your own after-improvement will cause you to think *lightly*. To write smooth verse, is in the present advanced age a very common accomplishment; you have higher gifts, have also a higher ambition. He never yet won an abiding fame, who was too impatient to wait."

The volume, however, is before us; and we will only repeat, that it is full of those indications which belong to a genuine poetical temperament, but it wants revision and correction.

The following is a specimen in proof of each:

Tears.

Woman, I envy thee the tears
  With which thy griefs are *wash'd away*,
And quench'd the deadly fire that sears
  The heart, and goads it to decay;
As mists are melted into rain
  And lost, earth's bosom scattered o'er,
So sighs that rend the heart with pain,
  Melt into tears, and are no more:
Light is the grief that thus can pour
  Itself from *the o'erflowing* eyes,
To that which racks the bosom's core,
  And may not vent its agonies:

Often, alas! 'tis mine to mourn
Without a hope *to which to* fly,
By *torture's tooth* my heart is torn,
And yet each burning lid is dry!

82. *The Living and the Dead. By a Country Curate.* 8vo, *pp.* 379.

WHEN we first looked at this book, we were afraid that it had issued from the manufactory of Mr. ——, the Original Sin man, and other charlatans, who propose to introduce the golden age into Great Britain, by stuffing it full of blind devotees, like Italy, Spain, and Portugal. But we have been agreeably disappointed—*practical Christianity*, and the *qualities useful to society* (i. e. a *correct understanding* of the intentions of Christ in the reformation of the world) is its sole object, and it is not a book which makes Christianity a mere lucrative trade for preaching auctioneers; or, in the words of our author (p. 75), a system of all others the best calculated for disseminating doctrines fatal to morality, and encouraging confident hypocrites.

In short, it is a charming miscellany, full of sweet sentiment and the "beauty of holiness," as beautiful in description as an angel of Guido upon canvas.—But we have no room for praises, not even for numerous fine passages, because one long one we *must* give—*viz.* the following account of ARCHDEACON DAUBENY—a man whom hawkers and pedlars in religion have represented to the vulgar as a Vicar-general of the devil himself, because he has justly thought that schism is only one roguish mode of selling bad wares.

We shall not copy *their* slander, but commence our account with the building of the Church of Rode, co. Wilts.

"The Church is a perfect picture. Built in the most beautiful style of Gothic architecture, on the summit of a hill—in the midst of the most enchanting landscape—looking down with an air of protection upon the hamlet, that is scattered at irregular intervals below it—and completely isolated from every other object—it forms a feature on which the eye of the most fastidious critic may repose with transport. Its cost is reputed to have exceeded ten thousand pounds, of which the Archdeacon alone contributed three. 'It is my legacy,' he said to me at Bradley, after the consecration was over, 'to the Church of England.' The books for the reading-desk are the gift of the Archdeacon's grandchildren; being, as I heard the little ones joyfully relate, 'the savings of our pocket-money towards grand-papa's Church.' The plate for the communion was presented by the Archdeacon; and there is a fact connected with it so emblematic of his simplicity of heart, and to my mind so expressive of his character, that I cannot forbear recording it. Some months previous to the completion of Rode Church, its indefatigable supporter was so severely attacked with illness, that his recovery was deemed hopeless. Acquainted with the opinion of his medical men, and perfectly coinciding in it, he calmly and steadily betook himself to settle his affairs, and especially every particular relating to his Church. 'Let the Communion vessels,' said he, to his old friend Mr. Hey, 'be as handsome as can be made—but plated. I have always condemned those who have placed unnecessary temptations in the path of their fellow mortals; and I am earnest that the last act of my life should hold out to others no inducement to sin.'

"Nor is the beautiful Church at Rode the only substantial proof which the Archdeacon has given of his zeal for the Establishment. The inhabitants of Bath well know how unwearied and how liberal an advocate he proved himself to be for the building of Christchurch in that city; the money, the pains, the time, and the exertion which he brought to the cause. Such is the man who has been styled, forsooth, 'a hypocrite.' Well; there are, to be sure, various shades of hypocrisy, and different modes of evincing it, but that which the Archdeacon has adopted appears to be the most extraordinary of all. One has heard of men giving to a cause their *breath*, in the way of eulogy—or sanctioning a charity by their *name*, and a *nominal* subscription; but to devote a handsome private fortune to the support of the Established Religion of the country, and this, year after year, in the most liberal manner, and at every opportunity, and as it will be seen in the sequel, by the exercise of the most undeviating self-denial—is one of the most extraordinary specimens of hypocrisy I have ever chanced to meet with.

"So much for his public character. We will now look at him in another light, as a parish priest. The peasant of sixty years ago would hardly recognise, in its present state, the village of North Bradley. It was once a poor, straggling, miserable hamlet—had a Church half in ruins—and, surrounded with a few stunted shrubs, a vicarage apparently in a state of dilapidation: it is now the very picture of thriving industry. Its Church and Church-yard in admirable order, tell the passing stranger that there is a watchful eye over both; while the vicarage, embosomed in trees, with its verdant lawn and sweeping shrubbery, says as plainly, that both taste and generosity have been

tried here. In the centre of the village, the heart of the philanthropist is gladdened by a noble structure, entitled, the 'Vicar's Almshouse;'—it is built of Bath free-stone, in a style at once handsome and substantial, and is devoted to the reception of twelve poor people, who, from the experience of better days, and the education and habits of former years, are far too good for the pollution of the common poor-house, and yet are obliged, by sorrow and misfortune, to seek any shelter, however dreary, where they may hide their head and die. I have often dreamed in theory of what a blessing such an institution as this might prove to a parish; I never till now saw it realized—and yet in a commercial country like our own, and where wealth is in such a constant state of fluctuation, what a circle does not such a scheme embrace. For what country Clergyman, at all conversant with the state of his flock, cannot say that he has found many children of sorrow, far superior to the indiscriminate mixture of the village workhouse, but who, aged, helpless, diseased, and stricken, have no longer the power or the means of assisting themselves. A little further on is the Asylum, endowed in the same liberal manner as the former—built in the same handsome style—and furnished with the same comforts; here four blind and aged people pass the little remnant of their life in continual prayers and praise;—prayer, that God would shower down his choicest blessings upon their generous benefactor; and praise, for having their lot cast in a parish where there is one who has the means and the inclination to cherish and protect the helpless blind.

"Nor has the rising generation been forgotten. The Vicar's school, a room well designed, and admirably adapted to its object, is filled with healthy and happy faces; while a school-master and school-mistress are paid, with a comfortable residence, from the same ever open hand.

"It is hardly possible for the stranger to pass through North Bradley without having his curiosity excited by the appearance of one or other of these striking buildings; and it is still more impossible, on becoming acquainted with its object, to check the enquiry 'who built it?' The same answer will apply to all—the Archdeacon. Or, as a farmer's wife, with her bright good-humoured face, answered my incredulous query on the subject—'Ay, you may stare; but 'tis all the old gentleman's doing—all his doing. Ah! it was a fine day for the parish, when parson Daubeny came to Bradley.' It has been calculated, that the sum of fifteen thousand pounds would barely cover the past and present charities of its venerable incumbent; nor do I think this by any means an extravagant computation. I well know in what an overflowing stream his 'Winter charity' annually flows. Flannel and warm clothing for the aged and infirm; hats and bonnets by the score, for the industrious poor; coals by the chaldron; potatoes by the cart-load; and cheese by the ton;—such is the princely manner in which the Archdeacon's bounty arrives at Bradley. And the liberality with which it is distributed, does not disgrace the donor. His own chaplain—whom, I believe, I may safely term his almoner—told me, 'the Archdeacon's directions to me are, ask no questions of the applicant, whether he goes to Church or Chapel; if he can look you in the face as an honest man, and say I am in want, and you have no reason, *primâ facie*, to disbelieve his statement, give without enquiry, and at once.' These are the actions, pursuits, and plans of a man who is 'in his second childhood.' These are the '*circumscribed*' charities of A BIGOT!—This is the manner in which, month after month, and year after year, the fortune, time, and talents of that man are employed, whom the Catholic Bishop, Dr. Baines, has the hardihood to insinuate is a hypocrite.

"But perhaps it may be urged in reply, 'all this display of charity is very Christian and very praiseworthy; but the Archdeacon's fortune is handsome, and he can afford it. Beyond doubt, there is no gratification which he denies to himself.' The reverse is the fact. The pervading feature of every object at the Vicarage, is its extreme simplicity; every thing is good, but singularly plain. His table is frugality itself; the epicure or the fanciful eater must not trust himself there: *Fuge littus iniquum.* Alas! for *them*, not a trace of self-indulgence, personal extravagance, or private gratification is perceptible. In conversation, the Archdeacon is reserved; and there may be some truth in the remark, that 'he does not possess the knack of talking;' but the few observations which fall from him are those of a man who has read much, and thought more. He is cautious and rather unwilling to form fresh acquaintances; and is accused, I think, most unjustly, of hanging back from the younger Clergy. I say unjustly, because I have heard those whom distance had placed beyond the sphere of his action, and others whom fanaticism had blinded to his worth, term him 'a haughty dignitary,' and 'a high priest,' &c. but during a residence in his own immediate neighbourhood, I had reiterated proofs of the kindness and courtesy of his manner to his younger brethren in the ministry; how ready he was at all times to afford them not only his advice, but his able and unwearied assistance, and, if circumstances required it, his personal support. His circle of private friends is small. I remember his once saying to me, 'there is not in England a great deal of society in which a Clergyman, that is, I mean, a Clergyman alive to the duties of his holy calling, and mindful of the

sacredness and separation of his profession, can with propriety mingle.' He holds in dignified and just contempt that vilest of all expedients for killing time—taking up, and laying down, scraps of painted paper; but is particularly fond of sacred music. Like some other able men, he has lived too much in his study, and too little in the world; and is occasionally the dupe of the most barefaced imposition. Of this I heard an instance from his own lips. We had been talking of the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews. 'Not long ago,' said the Archdeacon, 'a most singular looking individual, miserably clad, and the very picture of poverty, came to Bradley, and requested to see me. After a short preface, he told me he was a converted Jew. My mind misgave me about the man; but as I felt reluctant to turn him empty away, I entered into conversation with him at some length, and questioned him pretty closely. His answers were so singularly well expressed, and evinced such an intimate acquaintance with Scripture—his account of himself so plausible—and the change, which gradually took place in his mind, was so extremely natural, and so ingeniously described—that I felt convinced I had done him injustice. I kept him ten days, clothed him, and gave him a draft for ten guineas. Forty-eight hours afterwards I heard of his getting drunk at the Ring of Bells in the next village, and boasting how gloriously he had gulled old Daubeny! I must confess, I felt rather chagrined at the moment; though to be sure, after the experience I have had, I ought to know better by this time. Well, well, after all, I had better be the *cheatee* than the *cheater*.'

"Reserved, and at times austere, as he appears, he abounds in kindly feeling. It was delightful to see him come out in his grey reading gown, and romp with his little grandchildren on the lawn, the most noisy and riotous of the party; and there is no instance I remember, of my ever having spent a day with him, in which he did not mention the late Mrs. Daubeny, coupled with some brief but most affectionate apostrophè to her memory." Pp. 366-376.

"Such (says our author) is the ARCHDEACON of SARUM—the HYPOCRITE and the BIGOT. How far the portrait is correct, let those who know him best determine. I have sketched him as he is—in a light far more subdued than my own respect for his worth, and admiration for his talents would prompt me. If the portrait, then, appears highly coloured, blame not the painter, but the original."

Who, *we add*, will be mean enough to asperse such an apostolical, philanthropical character? no abstract *conscientious* dissenters, we are sure; only those *fripons* who live by schism. Let such men call him hard names, and expunge his book (as they do) from those fit to be read, because it shows that their own wretched works are only bills of mortality, accounts of the diseases which they propagate, and of the numbers that die of them, still DAUBENY ON SCHISM is founded upon the uncorrupted doctrine of the Gospel, and his venerable name we fondly trust, registered in the last volume of that Gospel—the Book of Life.

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83. *Romanism contradictory to the Bible; or the peculiar Tenets of the Church of* Rome, *as exhibited in her accredited Formularies, contrasted with the Holy Scriptures. By* Thomas Hartwell Horne, *M.A.* 12*mo.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 60.

EVERY body knows that the Roman Catholic religion was no more in its origin than Heathenism plated over with Christianity, and that, after plain brass Paganism was subdued, the old Romanism was improved into a mere engine of power and profit for the benefit of the Bishops of Rome. All this is perfectly plain; but now-a-days, forsooth, the lady of Babylon is affirmed never to have been a naughty woman, always a chaste, venerable matron, and so forth. However, Protestants maintain that Christianity should be tested by the Bible; and Mr. Horne shows that the Papists reckon Christianity to be vested in the person of the Pope. Thus virtually they exalt him to the rank of the Holy Spirit.

Mr. Horne shows the errors of Romanism, by contrasting the Scriptures with their tenets. We shall go through his sections *seriatim*.

1. *The Holy Scriptures are a complete rule of faith*, (2 Tim. iii. 15, 17, Rev. xxii. 8, &c. &c.) The Council of Trent, however, says, "*All* saving truth is *not* contained in the Holy Scripture." pp. 8, 9.

2. *Canon of Scripture.* The Romish Church makes the Apocrypha to be of equal authority.

3. *It is the duty of* ALL *to read the Scriptures.* The Church of Rome prohibits the reading of them.

4. *The Holy Scriptures invite and command inquiry*,—the Pope *cannot* be infallible,—1 Thess. v. 21, x. 1. Cor. v. 15. Gal. i. 8. The infallibility

is disproved by the bad lives, various doctrines, &c. &c. of Popes.

5. The Romish Church is *not* the mother and mistress of all churches,—those of Jerusalem, Samaria, Cyprus, Phenice, and Antioch, being much older.

6. God alone is to be worshipped (Matt. iv. 10. Acts iv. 12); but the Romish Church admits the merits and intercession of the Virgin Mary and the Saints, &c.

7. The Romish Church errs in its manner of worship, by celebrating service in an unknown language, contrary to 1 Cor. xiv. 3, 6, 14, 16, 19.

8. The complete atonement of Christ is contradicted by the Church of Rome,—but the Romanists make this atonement dependent upon celebration of Mass, and destroy all the arguments contained in chapters 7, 8, 9, of the Hebrews.

9. The Romanists affirm that good works *alone* are meritorious, and worthy of eternal life; that there was no original sin in the Virgin Mary, &c.

10. The Romish Church makes *seven* sacraments, whereas Christ has only founded two.

11. The Romish Church forbids the cup to the laity, contrary to Matt. xxvi. 26—28. 1 Cor. x. 16. It prohibits marriage to the Clergy, contrary to well-known texts.

17. Purgatory and Indulgences. The first is contrary to Heb. ix. 27. 1 Sam. xxv. 29. Matt. vii. 13, 14. viii. 11, 12. The second to Ps. cxxx. 4. Isa. xliii. 25. xliv. 22. Jer. i. 20. Mark ii. 7. Luke v. 21, Eph. iv. 32, 18. Auricular confession is contrary to Scripture and reason.

19. Deposing power of the Pope. Here we shall give an extract from page 41.

"In 1800 the late Pope Pius VII. announced his election to the pontificate to Louis XVIII. as the lawful King of France; and in the following year he exhibited a most edifying instance of *papal duplicity*, when it suited his interest, by entering into a concordat with Buonaparte (who had not long before professed himself a Mussulman in Egypt), in which, besides suppressing 146 episcopal and metropolitan sees, and dismissing their Bishops and metropolitans without any form of judicature, he absolved all Frenchmen from their oaths of allegiance to their legitimate Sovereign, and authorized an oath of allegiance to the first Consul; and when Louis XVIII. sent his ambassador to Rome to present his credentials, the Pontiff refused to receive him. With marvellous infallibility, however, not quite eight years after, the same pontiff issued a bull (in June 1809), excommunicating Buonaparte and all who adhered to him in his invasion of the Papal states; in which bull he makes the same extravagant pretensions to supreme power, which had been put forth by Saint Gregory VII. Innocent III. and other pontiffs."

Mischievous as is to the world such nonsense as Romanism, yet by allowing no system of education whatever, which is not incorporated with the support of that system, and masterly policy, supported by the secular arm, it continues to dupe thousands; and those who do not adopt it sincerely, continue in it nominally, because it is against the point of honour to change a political or religious creed; as in France, such persons turn infidels. The demoralizing consequences of upholding a religion which men cannot think to be worthy of God are manifest, and thus such a religion becomes a serious public evil, and, we are sure, contributed in a great degree to that wickedness which obtained and (according to Sir Walter Scott in "Paul's Letters") still obtains in France, and will do so, as long as religion is deemed a mere matter of form,—an evil which forsooth is now to be cured by the Jesuits, *in the present state of knowledge!*

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It may be curious hereafter to refer to the price and progress of the *magnificent edition of "Livy" upon vellum*, recently sold by Mr. Evans. After having been purchased by Mr. Edwards in Italy, it was subsequently sold in his sale by Mr. Evans, for about nine hundred pounds, to Sir Mark Sykes; at the dispersion of whose library it was again sold by Evans for three hundred and sixty pounds to Payne and Foss, who transferred it to Mr. Dent for five hundred pounds or guineas.—Messrs. Payne and Foss have again become possessed of this most valuable treasure for two hundred and fifty pounds.

The assignees of Hurst, Robinson, and Co. have sold, in one lot, for two thousand guineas, the remaining copies of the Stafford Gallery (originally engraved at an expence of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds). The plates have been destroyed

under an especial Act of Parliament. They have likewise sold, by private contract, in one lot, the whole of their remaining valuable stock of ancient and modern engravings, of every description, together with the original plates, to Messrs. Grave and Boys, for fifteen thousand pounds. This is considered the most extensive purchase, relative to this department of the arts, that ever was effected.

Royal Society.

April 26. Davies Gilbert, Esq. Treasurer, in the Chair.

At this meeting, H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence, Lord High Admiral of England, was elected a Fellow of the Society; and a paper was read, "On the derangements of certain Transit instruments by the effects of temperature." By Professor Woodhouse, F. R. S.

May 3. Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, "Rules and Principles for determining the dispersive ratio of Glass, and for computing the Radii of Curvature for Achromatic Object-glasses;" submitted to the test of experiment. By Professor Barlow, F.R.S.

May 10. Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, "Some Observations on the Effects of Dividing the Nerves of the Lungs, and subjecting the latter to the influence of Voltaic Electricity." By Dr. Wilson Philip, F.R.S.

A paper was also read, "On the Change in the Plumage of some Hen-pheasants." By W. Yarrell, Esq. F.L.S.; communicated by W. Morgan, Esq. F.R.S.

May 17. Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

A communication was read, "On the Secondary Reflection produced in a Magnetic Needle by an Iron Shell, in consequence of an unequal distribution of Magnetism in its two branches;" discovered by Capt. Wilson, R. N.; by Professor Barlow, F.R.S.

Papers were also read, "On the Difference of the Meridians of the Royal Observatories of Greenwich and Paris." By T. Henderson, Esq.; and "On Astronomical Observations at the Paramatta Observatory;" by C. Runcker, Esq.

May 24. Mr. Gilbert in the Chair.

Papers were read, "On the Destruction of the Fire-damp in Coal-mines." By Mr. Finchem; and "On the Radiation of Heat," by Mr. R. W. Fox.

Royal Society of Literature.

April 26. The annual meeting of this Society took place at its chambers in Parliament-street, the Bishop of Salisbury, President, in the chair. After the preliminary business, his Lordship read an address to an auditory of from forty to fifty individuals, mostly men eminent for learning and talents. The gold medals adjudged this year by the Council were then delivered. Mr. Lockhart received that presented to Sir Walter Scott, which the President delivered to him with a suitable address. The Officers and Council for the ensuing year were next ballotted for; and thanks being voted to the chair, the meeting dissolved.

Zoological Society.

May 17. The anniversary meeting of this society took place May 17, the Marquis of Lansdowne, President, in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended; Earls Spencer, Malmesbury, and Carnarvon, Lord Auckland, Marquis of Carmarthen, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Sir Everard Home, Sir Robert Heron, M. P., Sir T. D. Acland, Bart., Sir John de Beauvoir, Mr. Baring Wall, M. P., &c. being present. The President informed the meeting, that the works in the Regent's-park are rapidly advancing: the walks have been laid out and partly exeeuted: and pheasantries and aviaries, with sheds and enclosures for some of the rarer animals belonging to the society, were in active progress. It was expected that the gardens would possess sufficient interest to authorize the opening of them during the ensuing autumn. The President then announced that the number of subscribers exceeded 500, and that the list was daily increasing.

Literary Fund Society.

The friends and supporters of this excellent institution celebrated their Anniversary on Wednesday the 9th of May, at the Freemasons' Tavern.

Lord John Russell presided, in the absence of his Grace the Duke of Somerset, who was stated to be disabled from attending by indisposition. After dinner the noble chairman gave the usual toasts—"The munificent Patron of the Society, the King," three times three, &c. Lord John Russell, having apologised for the absence of the Duke of Somerset, said, I am eager to mention a circumstance which must add much to the prosperity of our Society, namely, that the gentleman who has consented to fill the chair of our President, at our next anniversary festival, is the Right Hon. George Canning, First Lord of the Treasury. *(Enthusiastic cheering.)*

Mr. Fitzgerald recited a poem on the occasion; and the Chairman's health was proposed, in an eloquent address, by Mr. Dawson, M. P. for Louth.

The Rev. George Croly, one of the Registrars, read an able address, composed by himself, stating the objects of the Society, and the benefits resulting from it. The following extracts from this eloquent production cannot fail of being read with pleasure:

"The principle of this Institution is to administer assistance to Literary persons de-

prived by accident, disease, enfeebled faculties, or declining life, of the power of literary exertion."

"The objects of the Fund include a very extensive class. It is unquestionable, that in the present age some branches of Literature have obtained signal remuneration. But its graver provinces are still but a barren inheritance; while works of imagination are munificently encouraged, all that vast and lofty region which belongs to Science and Learning is comparatively unproductive. The Philosopher, the Mathematician, the Classical Scholar, the Divine, stand but on the verge of that opulent stream which swells round the more favoured Literature.

"Many of the applicants are members of the leading professions, holding, in earlier life, considerable rank in the public eye, and cast down from the fairest prospects of competence and honour by irresistible calamities. Many are still more painfully entitled to assistance; females known as authors, or the destitute widows and orphans of men of ability and virtue.

"All suppression of names, and of circumstances which might lead to names, is obviously essential.

"The state of the Society's finances will be best understood from a slight notice of its history.

"The first suggestion of the Literary Fund is due to the late Mr. David Williams, who brought forward the subject so early as the year 1773. The death of a learned individual, Floyer Sydenham, under peculiarly afflicting circumstances, in 1788, gave additional interest to his plan. A private subscription was collected, the public attention was drawn by an appeal from the founder's pen, and in 1790 the first annual festival was held, and the Institution fairly took its place amongst the most distinguished instruments of public benevolence.

"In 1797 a Permanent Fund was formed, and a beginning was thus made for securing the Institution against future casualty. In 1803 its claims were introduced, by the late excellent Earl of Chichester, to the notice of His present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, by whose munificent patronage it was immediately adopted, established in a house, and has continued to be sustained and honoured.

"The distinction of his Royal Highness's patronage was followed by an event of striking interest—the legacy of Thomas Newton, the last representative of the great philosopher. On hearing the statements of the Society, he exclaimed, with justified enthusiasm: 'This is the Institution for the Representative of Newton,' and bequeathed his estate to the Literary Fund.

"A CHARTER was now judged necessary, and after experiencing considerable difficulties, which were combated by the intelligent and zealous perseverance of Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, to whose services the Society has been deeply indebted since his first connexion with it; this instrument, so important to its consolidation and permanency, was in the year 1818 obtained.

"It is not the purpose of the Literary Fund to reward able authorship, which should look for its reward to the Nation; nor to encourage bad authorship, nor to sustain the idle, nor to indulge the profligate; but to interpose, as far as it may, between the meritorious and those calamities against which no rank of merit can be always a security; to lift up the honourable and cultivated mind crushed by misfortunes that defy human prudence; to save those from falling whose fall would be a scandal to the literary honour of the country; to help those who cannot help themselves; to save the half ruined from being wholly ruined; to prevent casual poverty from being degraded into desperate privation; sickness from being turned into death; and, where death is inevitable, to soften the dying hour, by the feeling that the widow and orphan of the man of genius will not be cast loose to the bitter chances of the world.

"Since its commencement in the year 1790, the Literary Fund has distributed no less a sum than 12,000*l.* among upwards of one thousand cases; some of them of a remarkable nature, and in which the result of the relief was immediate and public. But the few instances which may have thus escaped into observation, can furnish no estimate of the actual extent of service. How vast a mass of lonely misery the bounty of the Fund may have lightened, or even extinguished; how many sinking spirits it has cheered to new exertions; what sick-beds it has made the beds of health; what years of helpless decay it has made years of comparative comfort; what agonies of mind among a class of men whom the habits of their whole lives, their education, and intelligence, render most vulnerable in the mind, have been healed; must be beyond human record: but they will not be forgotten where it is most important for men, and even for Institutions, that they should be remembered."

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

April 30. This ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this University took place. The spot which has been selected for the building is situated at the end of Gower-street, and comprehends a very extensive piece of ground, which is enclosed by paling. Gower-street and the adjacent streets were this day crowded with passengers and carriages moving towards the place. At a quarter past three o'clock, the Duke of Sussex arrived upon the ground. In about ten minutes afterwards the Royal Duke, attended by the committee and stewards, went in procession to the platform, upon which the foundation-stone was depo-

sited. The stone had been cut exactly in two, and in the lower half there was formed a rectangular hollow, in which the medals, coins, &c. were to be placed. The architect then read the following inscription engraved upon the copper-plate which was to be placed inside the stone:

"Deo Opt. Max. Sempiterno Orbis Architecto Favente, quod Felix Faustumque sit Octavum Regni Annum Ineunte GEORGIO Quarto Britanniarum Rege, celsissimus Princeps AUGUSTUS FREDERICUS SUSSEXIÆ DUX, Omnium Bonarum Artium Patronus, Antiquissimi Ordinis Architectonici Præses apud Anglos summus, primum Londinensis Academiæ Lapidem, inter Civium et Fratrum circumstantium Plausus Manu sua locavit Prid. Kal. Maii. Opus diu multumque desideratum Urbi Patriæ commodissimum tandem aliquando inchoatum est Anno Salutis Humanæ MDCCCXXVII. Anno Lucis Nostræ MMMMMDCCCXXVII. Nomina Clarissimorum Virorum qui sunt e Concilio, Henricus Dux Norfolciæ, Henricus Marchio de Lansdowne, Dominus Johannes Russell, Johannes Vicecomes Dudley et Ward, Georgius Baro de Auckland, Honorabilis Jac. Abercrombie, Jacobus Mackintosh, Eques, Alexander Baring, Henricus Brougham, Isaac Lyon Goldsmid, Georgius Grote, Zac. Macaulay, Benjaminus Shaw, Gulielmus Tooke, Henricus Waymouth, Georgius Birkbeck, Thomas Campbell, Olinthus Gregory, Josephus Hume, Jacobus Mill, Johannes Smith, Henricus Warburton, Johannes Whishaw, Thomas Wilson; Gulielmus Wilkins, Architectus."

The upper part of the stone was then gradually raised by the help of pullies, and the Duke of Sussex having received the coins, medals, and inscription, deposited them in the hollow formed for their reception. On the golden trowel, with which the mortar was laid, was inscribed the following words:—"With this trowel was laid the first stone of the London University, by his Royal Highness Augustus Duke of Sussex, on the 30th of April, 1827. Wm. Wilkins, architect; Messrs. Lee and Co. builders."

Amongst the company present, were—the Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Carnarvon, Lord Auckland, Sir Robt. Wilson, Mr. John Smith, M.P., Mr. Brougham, M.P., Dr. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Watson Taylor, M.P. the Hon. Captain Dundas, the Hon. Douglas Kinnaird, Colonel Jones, Mr. Alderman Venables, &c.

The mallet used in the above ceremony, was the one used in laying the first stone of St. Paul's Cathedral, and presented by its great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, to the Masonic Lodge of Antiquity, of which he was a member.

INTERLINEAL TRANSLATIONS.

At the Philosophical and Literary Society of Bristol, May 17, the Rev. Mr. Eden read a paper on Translations from the Learned Languages. He particularly dwelt on the utility and advantages of interlineal translations, in conveying the true sense of an author, and facilitating the acquisition of a language. His reasons for considering our most popular translations, those in rhyme especially, as but ill calculated to give just and accurate ideas of the originals, appeared to be extremely well founded.

Previous to the reading of the Rev. Mr. E.'s Essay, some observations on Literal Translations were read by Dr. PRICHARD, who introduced to the notice of the meeting a curious specimen of an Interlineary Literal Translation of the Scriptures, by Xantis Pagnini, published as early as the year 1528, at Lyons, in France. The volume which Dr. P. laid on the table was printed in the year 1584. It was calculated to show at how early a period that method had been resorted to as a means of facilitating the acquisition of the dead languages. The work consisted of the Old Testament in Hebrew, and the New, in Greek, with an Interlineary Translation in Latin to each. "I may observe," said the Dr. "that although this translation of Pagnini's obtained great celebrity, it has shared the same fate to which a diversity of opinion condemns all literary productions; and by some of the *most learned men* it has been treated with strong censure."

NORTH WEST EXPEDITION.

Letters have been received at the Admiralty from Captain Beechey, of the Blossom frigate, which detail the particulars of the voyage of that ship into Behring's Straits. It appears the vessel arrived in the harbour of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Kamtschatka, in June last, and there learnt of the failure of Captain Parry's expedition; and after refitting and taking in such stores as could be procured, sailed to the northward. The Blossom entered Kotzebu's Inlet, and then proceeded to Behring's Straits, and reached the latitude of 72.30., when all further progress was put an end to, by an impenetrable barrier of fixed ice, which extended in an entire mass as far as the eye could reach. After several fruitless attempts, and remaining as long as it was prudent, Capt. Beechy returned, and again entered Kotzebu's Inlet, the shores of which are represented as having a most inhospitable and dreary appearance. They had several interviews along the coast with the natives, but could not from them, or by any other means, obtain the least information of Captain Franklin or any of his party, who, it was understood, were to proceed in the course of last summer from the mouth of the Mackenzie river to the westward, in the hope of being able to reach some part of the coast in the neighbourhood of Icy Cape or Kotzebu's Inlet. The officers and men were all well, but the ship had suffered some damage from the pressure of the ice.

The Bruce Manuscripts.

The fine collection of Æthiopic, Arabic, and other Oriental manuscripts obtained by Bruce, the celebrated traveller in Egypt and Abyssinia, (an account of which was given in vol. xcv. ii. p. 66) have been brought to the hammer, by Mr. Christie. They consisted of nearly 100 volumes. Among the Biblical manuscripts was an Æthiopian version of the Old Testament, in 5 vols. containing the whole of the sacred books, except the Psalms, made from manuscripts used by the Greek church at Alexandria, at a remote, but unknown period. This copy is considered unique. Each page is divided into three columns, and the manuscript has a considerable number of marginal variations. It is written on vellum, in very clear and beautiful characters. It includes the book of Enoch, which was first brought into Europe by Mr. Bruce. The three copies of it, originally belonging to him (one of which is at Paris, and another at Oxford), are all that are known to exist of it on our Continent. There are also in this collection two copies of the four Gospels, in Æthiopic; and the Epistles and Acts of the Apostles, in two volumes, on vellum. The Constitution of the Apostles, or a Collection of the Canons made by the first General Council (which is the Statute Book of the Church of Abyssinia), in one volume; and the Synaxar, or History of the Saints venerated in Abyssinia, in four large volumes. Among the historical manuscripts is the celebrated Chronicle of Axum, on vellum, in double columns. It professes to have been compiled from materials or records found by Damatious (Damascus), Bishop of Rome, in the Church of St. Sophia, and read at the first council of Nice to the 318 Fathers assembled there.—There were also a variety of Arabic MSS. relating to the histories of Syria and Egypt, and the conquest of Spain by the Saracens; a Topographical Description of Egypt, the Course of the Nile, &c.; several works on Medicine and Natural History; and an unique Coptic MS. on papyrus, said to have been found in the ruins near Thebes, in the former residence of some Egyptian monks. It contains 76 leaves, in small folio, of papyrus, of a dun colour, and exceedingly brittle. The character is neat, of the uncial kind, and, consequently all in capitals, without points or spaces. This manuscript is supposed to have been composed in the 2d, or the beginning of the 3d, century. It was brought from Scotland by Mr. Bruce, for the purpose of its being inspected by Dr. Woide, whom he permitted to copy it. Mr. Christie, on introducing this extraordinary collection to the notice of the company, observed, that if Europe derived no other benefit from the travels of Bruce, she had been greatly enriched by his labours in obtaining these valuable MSS. which ought to be purchased by the nation. There were several booksellers and literary men present, but no advance was made upon the sum at which the collection was put up on behalf of the proprietor—*viz.* 5,500*l.*

German Literature.

In Germany, among the unaccountable number of non-political journals, there appear at this time—a morning—a mid-day—an evening--and a mid-night Gazette. The latter, so far from being sleepy, is the most lively and spirited of them all; being edited by the celebrated poet Müllner. There is also announced as nearly ready for publication, at Berlin, the Fool's Gazette (die Narrenzeitung), to appear three times a week, for the benefit of every description of fools.—Professor Beck states, from an authentic account lately published, that from 1814 to 1826 there have been printed in France 33,774 books, and in Germany, within the same period, 50,303. The University of Gottingen counts at present 1460 students, of whom 352 study theology, 652 the law, 284 medicine, and 172 the philosophical sciences. The University of Munich had on the 23d of December last 1342 students.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Antiquaries.

April 23. The annual Election of Officers took place, when the Earl of Aberdeen was re-elected President; and James Heywood Markland, Esq. F.R.S. was elected Director, in the room of W. R. Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S. promoted to be one of the Vice-Presidents. The Society afterwards dined together at the Freemasons' Tavern, the President in the Chair.

May 3. The President in the Chair.

The President's appointment of William Hamilton, Esq. F.R.S. as his Deputy, was read.

A communication was read from the Rev. J. Hunter, F.S.A., addressed to Mr. Ellis, enclosing an original letter from Lenthall, the Speaker of the House of Commons, to Sir Thomas Fairfax, respecting Col. Hammond's government of the Isle of Wight, and charge of Charles I. in Carisbrook Castle. It was formerly in the hands of the historian Rushworth, and is adlluded to in his "Collections."

The reading of Dr. Meyrick's notices from Military writers on Hand Fire-arms was continued. The portion of this paper now read, related to the Tricker-lock, the Fire-lock, the Self-loading gun, the Musket-

arrow, the Match-box, the Fancy-gun, and some other subjects. Musket-arrows were arrows discharged from muskets, especially used in naval warfare. The Match-box was invented by one of the Princes of Orange: it consisted of a metallic tube, in which the burning match was placed, perforated with small holes so as to admit the air, but prevent the light of the match from betraying the troops to the enemy, in the night.

May 10. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

Mr. Konig, through the hands of Mr. Ellis, exhibited drawings of three ancient buildings on the Continent; *viz.* the Cathedral of Beauvais, the Hotel de Ville at Brussels, and the Hotel de Ville at Louvaine. The reading was concluded of Dr. Meyrick's Notices from Military Writers on Hand Fire-arms.

May 17. Hudson Gurney, Esq. V. P. in the Chair.

A communication was read from the Rev. Thos. Rackett, F. R. S. and S. A. accompanying the exhibition of five pieces of ancient sculpture in stone recently purchased in France. Three of these relics of antiquity were bought at a village in France, on the borders of Flanders, to the Church of which they are supposed formerly to have belonged. They are superior in execution, however, to the dry style of the Flemish sculptors, and were probably the work of an Italian artist. One of them, representing Christ bearing the Cross, strongly resembles in the arrangement of the subject, the celebrated altar-piece at Magdalen College, Oxford, though it was certainly executed anterior to that picture. The other two of this series represent, respectively, the Resurrection of Jesus, and the Adoration of the Shepherds. They were formerly painted in oil-colours and gilt, and furnish an additional proof that the art of painting in oil was known before the time of Van Eyck. The subjects of the remaining two sculptures, are, Moses striking the rock, and the Presentation in the Temple. They once formed part of the Abbey of St. Bertha at St. Omers, and were obtained at Dunkirk.

Mr. Ellis, in a letter addressed to the President, communicated a transcript of a manuscript by Sir Gilbert Talbot, Master of the Jewel-house in the reign of Charles II. giving a detailed account of the duties, privileges, fees, and perquisites of that office.

May 24. Henry Hallam, Esq. V.P. in the Chair.

A communication was read on the Progresses of King John.

Opening of a Mummy.

Paris, April 26.—The opening of the mummy which makes part of the collection of Egyptian antiquities which M. Passalacqua has just sold to the King of Prussia, took place to-day in the grand hall of the Sorbonne. After the removal of the outer envelope, composed of linen, hardened with animal glue, the whole of the body was found wrapped with bandages, which had completely kept their forms; these bandages unrolled, laid open a second set of envelopes of brown linen, impregnated with a strong aromatic bituminous odour, and adhering, in a great degree, one to another. At length, on the removal of these, the body was discovered, with the hands joined, the position ordinarily observed in the embalming of young females. Between the knees were two small rolls of papyrus, in perfect preservation. Beside these rolls was a kind of little bag, wrapped up in bandages, like the mummy itself, in which it was hoped that something curious and important would be discovered; but it contained nothing but grains of wheat, a number of which had germinated. The chest was covered with an inscription on papyrus, which could neither be removed nor read, which is so much the more to be regretted, as it was from that papyrus that the most important discoveries were expected. The last thing examined was the cranium, which it was thought would be filled with bits of linen and bitumen, as in other mummies, but it was empty. The head was furnished with flaxen-coloured hair, in perfect preservation; and as the whole of the teeth were found complete and very small, it was naturally concluded that the person must have been a young man. The inscriptions found on the envelope, and the circumstances observed in the opening, prove that this mummy was one of a priest of Isis, who had died in his 30th year.

SELECT POETRY.

THE DUKE OF YORK'S MONUMENT.

By W. Hersee.

"There never was a charaeter, in this or any other country, that merited better than that of his Royal Highness, that his memory should be conveyed to posterity with respect."—Duke of Wellington.

WHY would ye raise a monumental fame?
Is love the offspring of the sculptor's hand?
Can silent stone give honour to his name
Beyond the praises of his native land?
A grateful people knew his living worth,
Prov'd and regarded through a length of years—
And when he clos'd his eyes upon the earth,
They freely gave their tributary tears.
And what more pow'rful eloquence can speak?
What more than this would even chief-[tains crave?

What more would Honour or would Virtue seek,
Than love in life, and tears upon the grave?

Yet raise the monument—and thus record
Truth's noblest lesson for all future days—
That, of all gifts, a Prince's best reward—
Living or dying, is—a Nation's praise!

Let not the marble's purity be taught
To speak in flattery of the royal dead:
Tell not of battles that he never fought—
Nor place the crown of falschood on his head!

Where was his greatness? Has there never been
A nobler prince beneath the smiling sun?
In ages past has England never seen
A Chief who more resplendent honours won?

Was he renown'd for eloquence of speech—
And did the senate echo with his voice?
Did his mind soar beyond the common reach?
Did raptur'd hearers listen and rejoice?

Are there not living princes, chiefs, and men,
With greater pow'rs than FREDERICK e'er possess'd?
Yes—and the country knows it!—Aim not, then,
To make his monument a nation's jest!

Yet raise the marble to an honour'd name—
And let the artist all his aid impart;
That future ages may behold the fame
A Prince may gain by virtues of the heart!

Let sculptur'd Truth and Friendship intertwine
O'er the fair tablet that shall speak his praise,—
And there, with Justice, gracefully combine
To crown the statue with unfading bays.

Beneath where this exalted group appears,
There let a meek assemblage lowly bend,
Paying the tribute of their grateful tears
To him—the Widow's and the Orphan's friend!

What nobler tribute, if it be but just?
Can laurels give more honour to the brave?
When princes mingle with their kindred dust,
What purer incense for the royal grave?

With all the candour of a soldier's heart,
Well did the Chief his dignity maintain;
And, when his pow'r a blessing could impart,
To him did merit never plead in vain!

Then let this simple record mark the spot:
"His country dedicates this sacred stone
To him whose virtues ne'er can be forgot
While truth shall speak in Nature's genuine tone."

MODERN COURTSHIP.

A TALKATIVE Parrot, both spruce and alert,
Paid a visit one morn to Miss Jay a great flirt;
He thought her so flippant, with plumage so bright,
That Poll who had once heard of love at first sight,
As soon as the first salutations were over,
Imagin'd of course he must now commence lover.
He flatter'd her beauty, which caus'd her to blush,
For as to her mind, he car'd not a rush.
She chatter'd so sweetly, and hopp'd with such grace,
He was certain all bipeds to her must give place.
He ask'd as a favour she'd give him a tune,
And mention'd his fav'rite air, "Bonnie Doon."
She greatly regretted her voice was too hoarse,
And acknowledg'd her tones like a Raven's were coarse;
But flatter'd at length by his earnest request,
Conceitedly answer'd she would try her best.
"Bonnie Doon" was so old, with its tune she was tir'd,
But she'd warble a song which was now much admir'd.
Then flying with speed to a neighbouring rill,
To dip in its waters so limpid, her bill,
After coughing and hemming she took up her fan
To screen her sweet face, and politely began.

"Fly to the forests, fly with me,
Our English woods are rude for thee.
But oh! the choice what heart can doubt
Of glens with love or meads without."

She ceas'd, with a look of such confident grace,
And display'd to her beau so bewitching a face,
He with rapture confess'd all her notes rich and rare,
And declar'd that no Songstress with her could compare,
Which vastly delighted the artful young Fair.

Thus secure of her conquest in acting her part,
He *too* hastily offer'd his juvenile heart;
And she promis'd her beau should no evils betide,
That a very short time should make her his bride.

Bright Phœbus at length usher'd in the fair day,
And the couple appear'd deck'd in splendid array;
A pair of sweet Doves too, as bridemaids were seen,
Who gaily were winging it over the green.
Yet amidst all their smiles some were inwardly vex'd,
But each ardently hop'd that her turn would be next.
Lord and Lady Cock Robin attended in state,
And many a songster arriv'd with his mate.
In an oak's hollow trunk in a neighb'ring glen,
Away from all fowlers or mischievous men,

They plighted their vows, thought with joy on the past,
And promis'd fidelity e'en to the last.
To their numerous friends, they sent favours and cakes,
And gaily set off for six weeks to the Lakes.
Alas! when a short idle month past away,
Ennui they found sadly clouded each day.
To that soon succeeded indifference too,
And his fate poor Sir Parrot indeed had to rue.
With this nymph who pretended to be so attach'd, [not match'd.
To his sorrow he found he was pair'd, but
She could warble most sweetly, but oh, to her shame,
Of domestic economy knew not the name.
Her showy outside had bewilder'd his brain,
He felt it and mourn'd, but too late to complain.
He finds the gay flirt he has chosen for life,
Is deficient in qualities wish'd in a wife;
So trifling her manners, so vacant her mind,
Her converse as thoughtless, and quite unrefin'd!
He oft more than once in the course of the day,
Disgustingly turn'd from her presence away.
Displeas'd with himself, even more than his mate, [too late;
That he saw not these follies before 'twas
That with all his discernment he was not aware [snare;
A Syren could catch him so soon in her
Like others whose thoughts seek for nothing but pleasure,
He marries *in haste, to repent at his leisure.*

Z.

Certaines Conditions et qualitez principalement requises en gens de plusieurs estatz.

Lansdowne MS. 380. Fol. verso. 133.

EN prince loyaulté
En clere humilité
En prelat sapience
En advocat loquence
En chevalier proesse
En riche homme largesse
A marchant foy tenir
A sergent obeyr
A herault congnoissance
A femme contenance
A drap belle couleur
En vin bonne saveur
A mestier grant gaing
A laboureur *beguin*
A flateur mentir
A larron cler ayer
A *accremisseur*[1] *appertie*[2]
A lucteur[3] gaigner pris
A Ribault compte et gay
Et putain sans effray
A prescheur estre clerc
A cuisinier estre *nelt*[4]
A prestre chastelé
A escuier habillete
A povre esperance
A messagier diligence
A juge *actrempance*[5]
A *hollier*[6] decevance
A mallade pascience
A pecheur repentance.

[1] Qu. from achréme "vieillard que tousse." [2] Qu.
[3] Qu. from locquet, a lock locqueteur —a thief?

SONNET ON INDEPENDENCE.

By John Taylor, *Esq.*

"I CARE not Fortune what you me deny *," [state,
Said Thomson, who enjoy'd a happy
Admir'd, caress'd, and foster'd by the Great,
Anxious the Poet's wishes to supply,
And hence he well might Fortune's frowns defy.
Ah! happy Bard, who knew 'twould be his fate,
To bear a name of high poetic rate,
Long as the Seasons roll beneath the sky.
Alas! I scorn not Fortune, but in vain,
Through life, to court her favour have essay'd,
Toil'd on my rugged path with grief and pain,
Nor one advance toward Independence made:
Let me no more then after Fortune strain,
Nor fear how soon the turf be o'er me laid.

LINES,

By a Mother in 1815.

AS the sweet flower which scents the morn,
But withers in the rising day;
Thus lovely was my Henry's dawn,
Thus swiftly fled his life away.

And as the flower that early dies
Escapes from many a coming woe,
No lustre lends to guilty eyes,
Nor blushes on a guilty brow.

So the sad hour that took my boy,
Perhaps has spar'd some heavier doom;
Snatch'd him from scenes of guilty joy,
Or from the pangs of ill to come.

He died before his infant soul
Had ever burnt with wrong desires;
Had ever spurn'd at heaven's controul,
Or ever quench'd its sacred fires.

He died to sin, he died to care,
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then springing on the viewless air,
Spread his light wings and soar'd to God.

This—the blest theme that cheers my voice,
The grave is not my darling's prison;
The stone that cover'd half my joys
Is roll'd away, and he is risen.

[4] Nect, or next. [5] i. e. moderation.
[6] Pimp.
* The Castle of Indolence.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, *May* 1.

The House met this day, and owing to the recent changes in the Administration, the most intense interest was excited. Every avenue was crowded, and the attendance of Members was unusually great. On the Ministerial benches sat Mr. Tierney, Sir Francis Burdett, Mr. Calcraft, Sir John Newport, Lord Stanley, Mr. Brougham, Mr. Spring Rice, Sir Robert Wilson, Mr. Fowell Buxton, and several other gentlemen who formerly sat on the Opposition benches. Mr. Peel and his brethren took their seats on the lower benches near the spot occupied by Mr. Canning, when out of office.

On the motion for a new writ for Ashburton, in the room of the Right Hon. W. S. Bourne, who had become Home Secretary, Mr. *Peel* rose, and explained the circumstances which had induced him to retire from the public service. He said, that in withdrawing from the service of the Crown, he was actuated by no motives that could be construed into levity, jealousy, or disrespect towards any one. No private pique, nor personal feeling, had swayed his actions; he retired upon principle, and had he done otherwise, he should have felt unworthy the confidence of the House. "The House and the country are well aware, " said the Right Hon. Gent. " that there is a great constitutional question, to one particular side of which I profess myself fervently attached. For 18 years I have pursued an undeviating course of opposition—have always offered the most uncompromising hostility—against any measure for granting further concessions to the Roman Catholics. During 14 of those 18 years, I have held office under the Crown, and during 11 of those 14 years, that office has been closely and intimately connected with the affairs and interests of Ireland. I still retain, and without the slightest variation, the opinions I have so long advocated; and, having so done, I felt that it would not be consistent with the maintenance of my character as a public man, to acquiesce in any arrangement, which, while it conferred benefit on me, and enabled me to retain office, was calculated materially to promote the success of the question, to which, under other circumstances, I had offered the strongest resistance." The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he lost no time in making up his mind to retire from the public service, when he found that his colleagues would differ upon this subject. He particularly directed the attention of the House to the relative situations of Prime Minister and Secretary of State for the Home Department. The church preferments laid with the former, and the latter had to attach his signature to them. Here, then, was one plain reason why the persons who filled these two situations ought not to differ on either political or religious questions. He embraced that opportunity of repelling with indignation the accusation, that himself and his colleagues had formed a cabal. The course which the individuals to whom he alluded pursued, was a course founded on the honest opinion which each individual entertained, and which ought to be held up as an example to every other officer of the Crown. With respect to the Lord Chancellor and a distinguished individual (the Duke of Wellington), whose name was stamped with the gratitude of his country,—when he found that they were attacked by the most shameful accusations, he felt the indignation which every honest mind must feel at such revolting ingratitude. His separation from his right hon. friend, with whom he had acted with so much cordiality, had been to him a source of great regret. He retired from the public service without entertaining any personal feeling either as regarded party or spirit.

Sir *F. Burdett* said, the ground on which he and his friends thought it incumbent to support the present Administration was, the hope of advancing that principle which induced the Right Hon. Gent. to withdraw, and which the whole civilized world acknowledged, with the exception of England.

Sir *Thos. Lethbridge* expressed himself as strongly opposed to the present Administration, and called for a trial of strength at once on the Catholic question.

Mr. *Dawson* (late Under Secretary for the Home Department) denounced the coalition between Mr. Canning and the Whigs, as the basest, most unnatural, and unprecedented that had ever taken place. He attacked the press, which was in favour of the new arrangements, as corrupted to the very heart's core, for hardly a portion of it gave expression to the real opinions of the country; and he contended that the parties who had recently joined the new Ministers were only anxious to participate in the sweets of office.

Mr. *Brougham* replied with much sarcasm to the preceding speaker, and said that he gave the present Administration his support most cordially and heartily; but he had

from the first voluntarily refused office, because he would not throw any obstacles in the way of such an arrangement being perfected as would be conducive to the happiness of benighted Ireland.

Mr. *Canning* then addressed the House in a most powerful and impressive speech. He entered into a history of his conduct with reference to the Catholic question and the late Ministerial transactions. He spoke in the highest terms of Mr. Peel's candour and sincerity, and hoped their separation would be only for a time. He intimated that his Majesty's opinions were Anti-Catholic; and stated, that when first applied to for advice, he recommended a Government conformable to these opinions, which of course involved his own retirement. For a time, he knew not whether this advice would be acted upon; at length it was distinctly stated, that such a Government could not be formed, and he received his Majesty's commands to model one on the principles of Lord Liverpool. To have placed at the head of this Government, as had been required of him, another person holding Lord Liverpool's sentiments on the Catholic question, would have been virtually to admit, that he was himself disqualified from that high office by his peculiar opinions;—and sooner than disgrace himself by sanctioning such a principle, he would retire for ever from public life, be proscribed and persecuted, and betake himself to perpetual banishment. If the new Cabinet did not embrace an equal proportion of the supporters of both sides of the question, it was not because he had been guilty of any breach of faith. "When (continued the Right Honourable Gentleman), upon the 12th of April, I went to the chamber of my Sovereign, intending to propose a plan and arrangement, which should comprise all the Members of Lord Liverpool's Government, and embrace, therefore, an equality of Protestant and Catholic votes, or rather, I should say, a preponderancy of Protestant voices—a circumstance occurred which prevented that intention from taking effect. Was it my fault, Sir, that—by any sort of concert I certainly will not venture to say, but by a singular coincidence, undoubtedly—at that very time, on that very day, and in that very chamber, five Protestant resignations (I call them Protestant only in the parlance of this House) were put into my hands? Five Protestant resignations came into the King's hands, within twenty-four hours; and thus, five of the members on whom I had reckoned for the new Cabinet, were at once withdrawn: and, upon this statement, I ask, whether it is fair to impute to me a wilful non-execution of the orders of my Sovereign, in the formation of that Cabinet. *(Hear.)* But did the matter rest here, Sir? I received these resignations about the middle of Thursday, and within some two hours of the meeting of this House. I had already given directions for the moving of the new writ—(for the borough of Newport, we presume)—when I received these resignations. Upon receiving them, I said to my Sovereign, 'Here, Sire, is that which disables me from executing the orders I have received from you, respecting the formation of a new Administration. It is now open to your Majesty to adopt a new course, for no step has yet been taken in the execution of those orders that is irrevocable; but I must fairly state to your Majesty, that if I am to go on the same position where you have been pleased to place me, my writ must be moved for today, for if we wait until the holidays without adopting any definitive steps, I see that it is quite hopeless for me to attempt to persevere in the objects I have undertaken.' I need not repeat to the House, the words in which my Sovereign graciously replied to this representation, but I may state that he gave me his hand to kiss, and confirmed me in the office to which I had been named. *(Loud cheers.)* These, then, Sir, are the steps which I really have taken; these are the means by which I have been placed in the station I at present fill. I have meddled not with the conduct or the opinions of any other man. What have been the principles of conduct of others among my late colleagues, for the best of reasons and the wisest, I do not pretend to say; for really I do not know them.—*(Hear.)* I had never offended them intentionally, nor did I know that I had ever excited among them unwittingly any feeling so hostile or personal to me, as to be at all likely to lead to this result."—*(Hear, hear.)* The Right Hon. Gent. then stated that with the new Government the Catholic Question was not to be a Cabinet question, but stood exactly as it did in 1812. Much as he estimated the importance of the measure, he knew there was a strong feeling in the country against it, and no consideration should induce him to run hostile to that, for he valued a week of peace in England, above the accomplishment of almost any theoretical or practical good. He had no doubt, however, the time was ripening, and the measure would finally triumph.

House of Lords, *May* 2.

On the opening of the House, the newly-created Peers, Lord *Lyndhurst*, Viscount *Goderich*, Lord *Plunket*, and Lord *Tenterden*, took their seats.

Lord *Ellenborough* (from the Opposition side) said, that since the adjournment of the House, an entirely new Ministry had been formed on different principles from the last, or on no principle at all, and noble persons who had seceded from that Administration had been so grossly assailed, he

hoped they would take the very first opportunity afforded to them of rebutting these charges.

The Earl of *Eldon* said, that he learned for the first moment that he and the noble Lords who had resigned their offices, had been charged with concert in resigning those offices, and with the unpardonable offence of dictating to their Sovereign. That he himself should be supposed to have been guilty—after having sustained all the principles he had so undeviatingly sustained, through evil and through good report—of yielding to a doctrine so unconstitutional as to affect to dictate to his Sovereign—who should have the government of the country, subject to that controul which belonged to the two Houses of Parliament, constituted as the Parliament of this country was, was a thing that he would never hear stated, as far as regarded himself, without declaring that it was a base and scandalous falsehood. —*(Cheers.)* On the other hand, he would take the liberty of saying, that he had a right, for the sake of his Sovereign's safety, whom he had so long served, in dutiful attention to him, and in dutiful attention to the memory of his father, whom he had so long served, to state in that House, and to his Majesty, that he never disguised from him any opinion he ever entertained on any subject submitted to his consideration.—He spoke in the presence of many who knew that for years past it had been a question with him whether he ought to resign or not. And when the circumstance of this change took place, the question with him was, not whether he should maintain a purpose of resignation, but whether he should fulfil that purpose of resignation which, for some years past, he had expressed. Meaning to resign, if an Administration of principles similar to his own had been formed, could it be supposed that he ought not to have resigned when an Administration had been formed—as they had been told, though he did not know whether it had or not—of perfectly different principles? With respect to the Catholic Question, his opinion was, that the decision of a question so important, should not be deferred. He had certainly, hitherto, been one of those most anxious to oppose the bringing forward of this question, but he now was clearly of opinion, that the time had come when it should and ought to be brought forward. His Lordship denied most solemnly before his God, that he had acted in concert with any man, and declared that he had not even seen their communications."

The Duke of *Wellington* stated that he had been most unjustifiably and calumniously treated. He had been abused day after day, by a press, which if not in the pay, was under the direct influence of Government. In reference to his late resignation, he stated, that on the 10th of April he received a letter from the Right Hon. Gent. who now filled the office of Prime Minister, which stated that the King had desired the writer to lay before him, with as little delay as possible, a plan for the reconstruction of an Administration;—and that it was his Majesty's wish, as well as his own, that the new Administration should adhere to the line of policy pursued by Lord Liverpool: he then hoped that his Grace had no objection to form a part in such new Administration. Now their Lordships would observe, that the letter did not inform him as to the persons of whom the new Cabinet was to consist, nor as to those members of the old Cabinet, who either had resigned, or were expected to resign; and as these explanations had, he understood, been given to his other colleagues, he was rather astonished at the omission in his case. On the 11th of April, he wrote to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Canning's letter, and expressed his anxiety to serve in the Councils of his Majesty, with the same colleagues that formed the Administration of Lord Liverpool, but, before he gave his answer, he wished to know from Mr. Canning, who was to be placed at the head of the New Administration. On the same evening, he received a reply from Mr. Canning, stating that he felt it his duty to submit his (the Duke's) letter, with his answer to it, to his Majesty. Mr. Canning then added, that it was a well-understood arrangement that, whenever his Majesty entrusted to any individual the formation of an Administration, that individual was to be at the head of the Government: he concluded by stating, that he had no reason to believe that his Majesty intended in this case to depart from the usual arrangements, and that he (Mr. Canning) was appointed at the head of the new Administration. He (the Duke) wrote an answer to this letter, in which he stated, that he had understood from Mr. Canning, that he had had a different arrangement in contemplation from that which he was then fulfilling;—that he had not felt himself warranted in collecting from the communication of the Right Hon. Gent. that he himself was to be at the head of the Administration;—that he had diligently turned the subject in his mind, with a view of seeing how far he could, consistently with his principles, take a share in the new Administration;—that he sincerely wished he could bring himself to a conviction, that the new Government was to adhere to the line of policy pursued by Lord Liverpool, but he was afraid that it would not;—that he conceived the principles of Lord Liverpool's policy had been already abandoned;—that the measures of a Government, constituted on the principles of Mr. Canning, would be viewed with suspicion by foreign Governments, and would give no satisfaction to the

people at home;—and that under these circumstances, he requested Mr. Canning to communicate to his Majesty that he wished to be excused from forming a part of the new Cabinet. He was bound to avow to their Lordships, that the present Cabinet materially differed from that of which Lord Liverpool had been the head; and the chief difference between them was this—that the Cabinet of Lord Liverpool was founded on the principle of maintaining the laws as they were; whilst that of the Right Hon. Gentleman was founded on the principle of subverting them. *(Hear, hear.)* The principles of the noble Earl were principles by which any man might safely abide; the principles of the Right Hon. Gentleman fluctuated every day, and depended upon transitory reasons of temporary expedience. As to the charge of conspiracy between him and his colleagues, it was a foul falsehood, and he cared not who said it. The office of Commander-in-Chief of necessity placed the holder of it in a constant confidential relation with the Prime Minister, who had in fact the chief controul in his own hands, and from all the communication he had had with the Right Hon. Gent. he saw that it would be impossible to consider the continuance of his relation with him either serviceable to the country, or creditable to himself. He then referred to ministerial negociations which had taken place at former periods, in some of which Mr. Canning was a party, to show that the person employed to negociate was not expected, as a matter of course, to be at the head of an Administration.

Lord *Bexley* said, that after having tendered his resignation, he was induced again to resume office by the assurance he had received that the line of policy adopted in the Administration of Lord Liverpool would not be abandoned. He acquitted the noble Duke, and those of the late Administration who had resigned, of any thing like a conspiracy. As to the question of making one of a divided Administration, the noble Lord observed, that in this respect there was no departure from the principle of Lord Liverpool's Administration.

Viscount *Goderich* (late Mr. Robinson) said, he had witnessed the late separations in his Majesty's Councils with the deepest regret. He disavowed all participation in the calumnies which had been cast upon the noble Lords, and said, that, from what he knew of the character of the public press, and the connexion subsisting between it and the Government, he had no hesitation in expressing his opinion, that the press was an engine too powerful and independent to be made use of in the way alluded to. The changes which had taken place were to be ascribed, not to the Ministers who remained, but to those who had fallen off. They refused to form an Administration themselves, and was his right hon. friend to say to his Majesty, "I will run away and leave you in such a predicament as no Sovereign was ever placed in before?" He should throw himself upon the indulgence of their lordships, declaring that he aimed at nothing but the honour of his King, and the good of his country. *(Cheers.)*

Earl *Bathurst* observed, that he retired because, when the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, Lord Liverpool, and Mr. Peel, were no longer in office, there was such a blank formed, as would not justify him in retaining office. He denied that there had been any concert in the resignations.

The Earl of *Westmoreland* said, that it was the invariable practice of public men to decline office when differences of opinion arose between them. He had served his Majesty many and many a year, and no man was more proud of it than he was, while under the guidance of the late Administration; but he resigned office when he could not longer be of any use to his King and country.

Lord *Melville* said, it could not be expected that he was to embark in a new government, without knowing the members of which it was to be composed. It was precisely upon that ground he stood. He estimated highly the talents of his Right Hon. friend, Mr. Canning, but he confessed he did not think he could form an efficient government, such as the exigency of the country required, if stripped of his old associates.

Lords *Londonderry* and *Ellenborough* concurred in one common sentiment of uncompromising hostility to the Government, as it was then composed.

The Earl of *Winchelsea* said, that no period of the political history since the Revolution of this country, could at all compare with the present era. He contrasted the characters of the ex-ministers with those who retained their places, and those individuals who had succeeded to new appointments; and, with reference to Mr. Canning, he concluded by observing, that consistency in him was never observable. Ambition and the love of place were the pivots of his whole political life.

House of Commons, *May* 4.

The changes in the Administration were the principal subject of discussion. The debate was long, interesting, and animated. Mr. *Dawson* spoke with great acrimony, when he asked Mr. Canning if any arrangements were in progress to fill up the offices of Master of the Mint, Judge Advocate, &c. Mr. Canning arose and loudly replied with the monosyllable "*Yes*," which occasioned great shouting and laughter.—Mr. *Peel* wished to know, seeing the new allies of Government, whether Parliamentary Re-

form was to be an open question like that regarding the Catholics, and be supported by part of the Ministry.—Sir *Francis Burdett* declared that nothing of the kind had been sought.—Sir *E. Knatchbull* said, that, seeing by whom the Ministers were surrounded, he must withdraw his support from Mr. Canning's Administration.—Mr. *Canning* declared he should oppose Parliamentary Reform, and also the Test Act Repeal.—Sir *George Warrender* said, that he would give the Government his independent support, and he was convinced it had the support of the country.—Lord *John Russell* said, he was too well pleased at the resignation of the seceders to wish to see them restored now at the price of Parliamentary Reform.

May 7. General *Gascoyne* brought forward his motion for a Committee to inquire into the present distressed state of the Shipping interest.—Mr. *Huskisson* rose to oppose the motion, and expose the fallacy of the gallant General's statements. He declared the allegations of the Ship-owners, that British trade had declined, to be untrue. The Hon. Gentleman then stated that in 1814, our trade with other ports in Europe amounted to 540,000 tons, and in 1826 it came up to 878,000. In the last year, eggs, to the astonishing number of 65,000,000, were imported from France, the duty on which amounted to 22,000*l.* As respects the trade to the West Indies, one fact is certain, that, in the last year, and while that trade was open to others, the amount of British shipping engaged there, has been greater than in any of the six preceding years. (*Hear, hear.*) Then as to our trade with North America, in place of 151,000 tons, it now amounts to 391,000 tons; and in the last year, it exceeded that that of every other, except 1825. With the East Indies our trade has increased from 50,000 to 72,000 tons. With respect to the African trade, which is one of a most valuable description to England, the increase has been from 9,000 to 26,000 tons. As to Ireland, in that country there has been a great increase in trade, not only to the Baltic, but to the Colonies, and at that I exceedingly rejoice. In the year 1784, the quantity of timber which came from British North America, was 784 loads; from the Baltic, 105,000. In the year 1825, we imported from America, 407,000 loads, and from the Baltic, 270,000. (*Hear, hear.*) The coasting trade, so important to this country, amounted in the year 1823, to 7,399,000 tons; in 1824, 8,110,000; in 1825, 8,340,080; and in 1826, 8,306,000 tons. Thus, this trade has grown with our growth, and is of the greatest advantage to the towns along our coasts. Can, then, any one say, after all this, that our maritime interest is diminished? He had heard no one fact laid down in the reasoning adduced to support the motion which could prove the case that it was necessary to establish; consequently he would give to the motion his most decided negative.

After some remarks from Mr. *Peel*, the motion was withdrawn.

[Both Houses have been occupied night after night, with acrimonious discussions on the new Administration, resulting from questions put to the Members of Government by the new Tory opposition; but the debates thence arising would be little more than a recapitulation of sentiments expressed in the meetings of the two Houses, which, from the importance of the subjects, we have just given at considerable length.]

House of Lords, *May* 17.

On the Petition of W. Turner, esq. of Shrigley Park, Cheshire, leave was given to bring in a bill to annul the marriage of Miss Turner with E. G. Wakefield, who was then a prisoner in Newgate, and from whom Lord Eldon presented a petition, praying to be heard at the bar of the House against the Bill.

On presenting an Anti-Catholic petition, a discussion arose, in which Lord *Holland* and the Marquis of *Lansdown* opened their Ministerial campaign in support of the new order of things. In this discussion, Lord *Abingdon* spoke as follows:—"All my life I have been a supporter of regular Governments, and have possessed feelings of loyalty and attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, as by law established: believing that to such principles the country owed its greatness, its peace, and prosperity; I cannot, therefore, with these feelings, join or support a Government, of whose principles I never can approve."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

A Royal Ordinance has dissolved the National Guard of Paris. That Guard, (says the *Journal des Debats*,) was composed of the select inhabitants of the capital. It has existed for a series of years, and rendered immense services to order and to royalty. Its lines have twice protected peace within and without, against the movements of foreign invasion and anarchy. Twice has the restoration appeared amidst its ranks, protected by its acclamations, supported by its devotion, and sometimes defended by its arms. This Guard, truly national, is no more.

It was in the first place, in the midst of the second legion, immediately after his Majesty had passed, (says the *Quotidienne*,) that one of the grenadiers of the 2d battalion mingled with the general cry of "Vive le Roi!" that of "A bas les Ministres!" The Duke of Reggio ordered him to be arrested, but he escaped among the lines. Passing in front of the 7th legion, the King's ears were again assailed with the cries of a National Guard, who could not restrain his animadversions on the Ministers. His Majesty stopped, and said in a noble and firm tone,—"I came here to receive the homage of my people, and not remonstrances." The King ordered this National Guard to be broken and degraded. To palliate his irreverence, several of his comrades exclaimed, "Vive le Roi!" and taking advantage of this circumstance, he made off. One man belonging to the 8th regiment was particularly remarked for his disrespectful conduct. Count St. Roman ordered him under arrest; and on his promise to surrender himself, he was allowed to remain free in the lines. The clamour appeared to be most violent in the 3d, 5th, and 8th regiments. The 30th Legion on its return from the Champ-de-Mars, in passing through the rue de Rivoli, mingled with cries of "Vive le Roi!" the exclamation, a thousand times repeated, of "A bas Villele."

During a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the Budget for the year 1828, M. Lafitte made an allusion to the late disbanding of the National Guard, which produced great agitation, and a cry of "Impeach the Ministers" was raised by several voices. M. Lafitte said, if four Deputies would bring the act of impeachment, he would sign it. Immediately several other members declared they would sign it. Order being restored, M. de Villele observed, that he should have had reason to fear impeachment had he not advised the disbanding of the Guard. "I shall never dread," said he, "an impeachment for a measure necessary for the public interest and the safety of the country, which was not to be replunged into revolution by want of firmness on the part of the advisers of the crown."

A most lamentable accident lately took place at the commune of St. Jean le Vieux, in the department of Basses Pyrenees. Just as the worthy priest of the Commune had finished mass, the vault of the church gave way, and the roof fell in with a tremendous crash. A great number of persons were buried in the ruins, and eight or ten lost their lives. Several females were most shockingly mutilated, and it was with difficulty that they were extricated from the mass of stones heaped on every side. The church was in a very dilapidated state; but people resorted to it, as there was no other in the vicinity.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Orders have been issued from the War Office, for a retrograde movement of the Army of Observation, to the same distance from the frontiers as the English and Portuguese corps. These orders are the consequence of representations made by Mr. Lamb and M. Lima, on the advance of the Spanish army, which appeared to have no object but to support the insurrection of Elvas, and to endeavour to extend it to other frontier fortresses of Portugal.

The measures of the present Ministry become daily more and more violent. A circular from the Minister of Grace and Justice, addressed to the Presidents of all the superior tribunals of the kingdom, contains the following passage:—"His Majesty, after having heard his Council of State, and Ministers, orders that the members of secret societies, who may not be voluntarily denounced, shall be immediately arrested, tried, and condemned to death, conformably to what is prescribed by the decree passed to that effect in 1824."

Intelligence from Madrid announces an engagement on the frontiers of Gallicia, between the Spaniards and Portuguese. The latter, it is said, contrary to the faith of treaties, had penetrated into several Spanish villages, which they pillaged. Some soldiers of the regiment of militia of Montreacy marched against the Portuguese, and, notwithstanding their inferiority in point of numbers, charged them, and compelled them to recross the frontier. The militia, carried away by their ardour, penetrated, on their return, into the Portuguese territory, where a number of them were made prisoners.

On Sunday the 29th of April, four companies of the 8th regiment of foot revolted, and attempted to proclaim Don Miguel. They expected to be joined by the artillery, but were opposed by them in Praça. They were surrounded by the 5th foot, 3d cavalry, and part of the artillery, with three field-pieces. They fired blank cartridges over their heads, when they were persuaded by their colonel to retire to their barracks. After this, all was quiet till about day-light, when we were disturbed by the firing of artillery. They had risen to get possession of the Esquina-gate. In the night a reinforcement had arrived from the 1st Caçadores, and the 5th and 8th cavalry, from different parts. The Caçadores dislodged them from the fort. After pretty smart firing, they got in front of the Royal arsenal and artillery, where commenced a considerable firing for about an hour and a half. They had possession of the convent of Paulistas. One friar was killed; another made prisoner. The peasants were more determined than the troops; women joined, crying "Viva Don Miguel."

The Princess Regent has published an

amnesty for the rebels, excluding from pardon all officers who deserted, all chiefs of the revolted peasantry, the magistrates and ecclesiastics, who joined them, and the rebellious junta denominated the Supreme Government of the kingdom. Her Majesty has been labouring under a severe illness for some time past.

AFRICA.

Major Laing has fallen a victim to his perseverance in endeavouring to explore the interior of Africa, after reaching Tombuctoo. On his arrival, the Fellahs, to the number of 30,000, demanded him, in order to put him to death, "and to prevent thereby," they said, "christian nations from profiting by his information to penetrate some day into these distant countries for the purpose of enslaving them." The Prince who commanded at Tombuctoo, refused to give him up, and sent him out privately under an escort of fifteen of his own guard. The Fellahs, however, discovered this, pursued, and murdered Major Laing, and those who guarded him. Meanwhile the Fellahs, whose ambition is equal to their ferocity, availing themselves of Major Laing's arrival at Tombuctoo, and of the species of protection which he had received there, seized upon that city, and imposed an annual tribute, which the inhabitants, unable to offer resistance, are in future to pay, for having, as it is said, made themselves accomplices in a project of invasion meditated by the infidels. This information is communicated by a Scheik of Tripoli, who has long resided at Tombuctoo. He declares that there exists a very interesting history of this town, which traces the foundation of it to 510 of the Hegira (1116 of J. C.), written by Sidi Ahmed Baba, a native of Arawau, a small town of the country of the Kentes, a considerable people of Soudan.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

April 8. A numerous and respectable meeting of members of the London Royal College of Surgeons was held at the Bath Hospital, when it appeared to be the general opinion that the powers entrusted to the Royal College called for the interference of the Legislature, and a resolution was adopted to the following effect:—That the testimonials of hospital attendance required by the present system of the College are both inadequate and unjust; privileges being granted to one year's walking through an hospital in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen, which are denied to several years' attendance and dressing in the provincial hospitals of this country, although the latter afford, in many instances, more ample opportunities of acquiring surgical knowledge. It was agreed to petition Parliament.

April 23. The Shakspearian Jubilee, at Stratford on Avon, was celebrated, in commemoration of the natal day of Shakspeare. During the whole of Sunday, the 22d, the several stage coaches from London and the neighbouring towns, were crowded with passengers, and vehicles of every description were put in requisition at Birmingham, Warwick, Leamington, and the adjacent villages, to convey the immense number of individuals who were anxious to witness this splendid pageant, the first upon any scale of magnitude that has taken place since the Garrick jubilee, on the 6th, 7th, and 8th of September, 1769. The festival was conducted by the Shakspearian Club established at Stratford-upon-Avon, who, anxious to do honour to their illustrious townsman (Shakspeare), and to show their loyalty to their Sovereign, have proposed holding a Triennial Commemorative Festival on St. George's day, the 23d of April, and to continue the same on the two following days. The subscriptions have been most liberal. Soon after six, the inhabitants were serenaded by the various bands of instrumental performers parading the town, and subsequently by the ringing of bells, firing of cannon, &c. The arrangements in the line of procession were very judicious, and controlled by the committee, wearing sashes and medals, assisted by about 50 constables. The procession, which had a most brilliant effect from the splendor of the armour, dresses, banners, chariots, and other decorations by Mr. Palmer, passed through the principal streets, amidst the plaudits of an immense congregation, to the birth-place of Shakspeare, which still remains in its former state. In front of the house a temporary hustings had been erected, and upon the cavalcade arriving at the spot, the officiating gentlemen having taken their places, the bust of Shakspeare was crowned by Thalia and Melpomene, and an appropriate address was delivered. At the conclusion, the procession moved on to the church, and at the termination of divine service, returned to the site of the intended new Theatre, which is partly erected, where the Mayor, assisted by the Corporation, laid the chief corner-stone in due form.

The Gloucester and Berkeley ship canal which commenced in 1792, has been opened; and at high water the ship Anne, of three hundred tons, Philips, master, belonging to Mr. Irvine, Bristol, was hauled

into the entrance lock, amidst the exulting shouts and congratulations of the spectators, and the firing of guns.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

New Ministry.

The following is the list of the new Ministry, &c.:—

Peers.—*Lord Chancellor*, Lord Lyndhurst; *Lord President*, Earl of Harrowby;* *Lord Privy Seal*, Duke of Portland;* *Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster*, Lord Bexley; *Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*, Viscount Dudley;* *Secretary of State for the Colonies*, Visc. Goderich.* In the Cabinet, without office, the Marquis of Lansdowne.*

Commoners.—*Secretary of State for the Home Department*, Rt. Hon. W. S. Bourne;* *President of the Board of Trade*, Rt. Hon. W. Huskisson;* *President of the Board of Control*, Rt. Hon. C. W. Wynn;* *Secretary at War*, Visc. Palmerston;* *First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer*, Rt. Hon. G. Canning.*

Not in the Cabinet.—*Lord High Admiral*, the Duke of Clarence; *Master-Gen. of the Ordnance*, Marq. of Anglesea; *Lord Chamberlain of the Household*, Duke of Devonshire;* *Master of the Horse*, Duke of Leeds;* *Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland*, the Hon. W. Lamb.*

Law Appointments.—*Master of the Rolls*, Sir John Leach;* *Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Anthony Hart;* *Attorney-General*, Sir James Scarlett;* *Solicitor-General*, Sir N. C. Tindal.

April 7. At the Kingston Assizes, Daniel Buckley, Jeremiah Andrews, and Dan. Pycroft, were severally indicted for feloniously and traitorously coining at Lambeth, adjoining the Vauxhall Road, four counterfeit sovereigns, one hundred counterfeit half-sovereigns, one hundred counterfeit half-crowns, one hundred counterfeit shillings, and one hundred counterfeit sixpences. It was proved on the trial that this illegal traffic was carried on to a most extraordinary extent. Buckley and Andrews were convicted, and Pycroft acquitted. On the 23d of April Buckley and Andrews underwent the sentence of the law at Horsemonger-lane Gaol. As is usual in cases of high treason, the men were drawn across the yard on a hurdle, the executioner standing behind them with a drawn sword to the scaffold.—The last execution at this prison for high treason was that of Colonel Despard and his associates; but since that time the infliction of the mutilation of the bodies, prescribed by the old law, has been repealed.

May 8. At a public dinner of the Clergy of London, where the Bishops of London, Chester, and Landaff, and about 150 Clergymen, were present, the toast of "Church and King" was given (with great applause): the Bishop of London then addressed the Meeting, and told them that on the occasion of the late Ministerial changes, his Majesty had graciously sent to the Archbishop of Canterbury and himself, requesting they would wait on his Majesty. They accordingly did so, and in the interview with which the King honoured them, his Majesty stated most explicitly, that he had sent for them, as the heads of the Metropolitan Clergy, in order, through them, to satisfy their respective Clergy, and the public at large, what his Majesty's sentiments were with respect to the much-agitated Catholic question. His Majesty declared most positively, that he entertained the same sentiments as those of his late revered Father, and those which his Majesty was known to entertain when Prince Regent. His Majesty further gave as his reasons for those sentiments, that he took precisely the same view of the Coronation Oath which his revered Father and his lamented brother the Duke of York had taken; and that his Majesty felt convinced that nothing could shake or alter his opinions on this momentous question. His Majesty then commanded the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, to make these his sentiments known to their respective Clergy, in order that no misconception might, by any possibility, exist, as to his Majesty's views in the late Ministerial arrangements—the result of circumstances equally unforeseen and unpleasant to his Majesty.

A general Meeting of the Protestant Society for the protection of Religious Liberty was lately held at the City of London tavern; Lord Milton in the chair. It was supposed more than 3000 persons were present. The great object which occupied the attention of the Meeting was the measures now in progress for procuring the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts. Mr. Wilks read the report, which stated that in every part of England and Wales; in every city, town, and village, petitions upon the subject were in preparation, and were in numerous instances signed by Clergymen of the Church of England and Magistrates. The various resolutions having been proposed and carried, Lord Milton, in conclusion, exhorted the Society to persevere, for that, "among the persons who were now entrusted with the administration of the affairs of the country, there was so much liberality and talent, that he felt assured it was impossible for the statute book to be much longer disgraced by the continuance of any religious tests."—Since this Meeting, numerous petitions from the Protestant Dissenters have been presented to Parlia-

* The noblemen and gentlemen whose titles or names are marked with an asterisk, have voted for the Roman Catholic question.

ment, praying for the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

May 14. In the Court of King's Bench, Edw. Gibbon Wakefield (whose trial and conviction for the abduction of Miss Turner, was given in p. 360) was sentenced to three years imprisonment in Newgate; and Wm. Wakefield, his brother, for the same period in Lancaster Castle. A bill is in progress through the House of Lords for the annulment of the marriage. See p. 454.

May 18. About 20 min. before 7 p. m. the water broke into the Thames Tunnel with irresistible violence, forcing its way through that part of the work which the labourers had been employed during the day in excavating, and in a short time the whole of the tunnel, to the mouth of the shaft, was completely filled. About 160 men were engaged in the excavation, when the alarm was raised that the river had broken in. Tallat, the under engineer, and Messrs. Brunel, jun. and Gravatt, the principal engineers, remained for several minutes, using every endeavour, at the imminent peril of their lives, to stop up the cavity through which the water oozed; but all their efforts proving unavailing against the increasing rush of the water, they were forced to retreat towards the shaft. The instant the accident occurred, a general consternation prevailed amongst the workmen, and they simultaneously rushed towards the shaft. It appears that at a quarter before seven o'clock, the 12 shields, or frame-works, were in the act of being propelled forward at the end of the tunnel, to enable the workmen to excavate more securely; and at that time the tunnel extended 580 feet under the Thames. The workmen employed in propelling No. 11 and 12 shields, observed the soil to give way between these shields, and in a few seconds afterwards, the water poured in through an aperture about six inches in diameter. Tallat, the engineer, screwed up three doorways as he retreated towards the shaft, and he was obliged to swim a considerable distance. The engineers are quite confident that they shall be able to repair the injury, and that the only consequence which will arise from it, will be the retarding of the work.—The greatest exertions have since been made, and with some success, to stop the leak, and the men employed in throwing clay into the river over the spot from whence the damage has arisen. The steam-engine has been in full work, and Mr. Brunel feels confident, from the means he has adopted, that the work will in a short time be resumed, and proceed as usual. On Monday, the 21st inst. at low tide, Mr. Brunel, sen., Mr. Brunel, jun., and Mr. Gravatt, descended in the diving-bell to the bed of the river, in order to ascertain the efficacy of the measures which had been adopted. In addition to large quantities of strong clay, some bags filled with the same composition have, with the help of long spikes, been lowered into the river, and laid in such a position as would best answer the purpose intended. Messrs. Brunell descended principally to ascertain whether these bags had been properly placed.

May 20. A very numerous and respectable Meeting of persons friendly to the establishment of a Society for the Diffusion of the Principles of the Reformation, was held at Freemasons'-Hall. The committee, among whom were the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, the Bishop of Salisbury, Earls Winchelsea and Roden, Lords Mandeville, Farnham, Carbery, and Barham, the Hon. and Rev. Gerard Noel, the Hon. J. J. Strutt, the Hon. James King, the Hon. and Rev. Baptist Noel, Sir Thomas Baring, Sir Robert Inglis, several Members of Parliament, and many other persons of distinction, were present. Lord Mandeville was called to the chair. Mr. Gordon stated, that the objects of the society were—first, to assist the resident gentry and clergy of Ireland, and other societies, in the distribution of the Scriptures; and secondly, to occupy vacant ground, by the publication of tracts, and endeavouring to circulate religious instruction among the Irish resident in London, upwards of 130,000 of whom were to be found in one district in this city.—The Meeting was addressed by the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, by Lords Roden, Farnham, Winchelsea, Carbery, and other persons. The sum of 523*l.* was collected in the hall.

May 20. A Cabinet Council was held at the residence of Mr. Canning, at which the three newly-appointed Cabinet Ministers, viz. the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Carlisle, and Mr. Tierney, attended, for the first time; the other Cabinet Ministers present were—the Lord Chancellor, Right Hon. George Canning, Duke of Portland, Marquis of Anglesea, Earl Harrowby, Mr. Bourne, Viscount Dudley and Ward, Lord Bexley, Right Hon. W. Huskisson, and Right Hon. C. Wynn.

May 22. The Duke of Clarence presided at the anniversary dinner of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In addressing the company after dinner, his Royal Highness said, "Whether the declaration I am about to make be popular or unpopular, I think it right, in reference to the peculiar character of this Meeting, to declare, at this time, that to the sound and rigid principles of the Church of England I am unalterably attached—and that it will be, at all times, and under all circumstances, my first desire and duty to maintain those principles."—These sentiments, delivered by the next heir to the Throne of these Realms, will be appreciated, as they ought to be, by

every man in the country who feels an attachment to the Established Church.

The new Library at the British Museum has been opened to the public. The central position of the Museum recommends it as a site for a great public Library, and the convenience of a large class of students is consulted by the facilities afforded of referring at the same time to the collections in the Museum, and to publications in Natural History and Science. The Library at present consists of 165,000 printed volumes, and 20,000 volumes of MSS.

Transparent clock dials, intended to shew the hour at any time of the night, have been recently exhibited at St. Giles's Church, St. Bride's, and other places. The characters are bold, and correctly formed in cast iron, and filled in with stained glass, behind which lights are introduced, so that the hands, as they traverse in the front, are distinctly seen, and the time may be ascertained to the greatest nicety both night and day; and such is the mechanical ingenuity displayed on this occasion, that the clocks, by their own revolution, light themselves as soon as the sun sets at night, and extinguish the same when the sun rises in the morning, and this throughout the year, whether the days are long or short.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

Drury Lane.

April 16. *The Boy of Santillane, or the Robber of Asturias*, a splendid piece founded on Le Sage's celebrated novel of Gil Blas; it was well got up, and received with great applause. We are surprised that Mr. Webster, who so inimitably personated Old Domingo, the black servant, does not have characters of more importance to sustain.

April 18. A three act comedy called *Fast and Slow*, was produced from the pen of Mr. Lunn, which, notwithstanding Liston's talents, was indifferently received. The author spoiled it.

May 21. A new tragedy by Mr. Grattan, author of *Highways and Byways*, was produced, entitled *Ben Nazir the Saracen*, in which Kean acted the hero, and by being unable to repeat his part, caused its death.

Covent Garden.

April 16. *Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians*, was well received, having beautiful scenery, admirable machinery, and good acting to ensure applause.

May 22. A new comedy called *Love and Reason*, was produced, and received with great éclat. It still continues a popular piece.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, April 24.—The Right Hon. Geo. Canning, the Earl of Mountcharles, Lord Francis Leveson Gower, Lord Eliot, and Edm. Alexander M'Naghten, esq. to be Commissioners for executing the offices of Treasurer of the Exchequer, and Lord High Treasurer of Ireland. The Right Hon. G. Canning to be Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

April 24.—Sir J. S. Copley, knt. to be Baron Lyndhurst, of Lyndhurst, co. Southampton.

Lord Forbes, to be High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

April 25.—The Right Hon. Fred. John Robinson, to be Visc. Goderich, of Nocton, co. Lincoln. James Earl of Fife, to be Baron Fife, co. Fife. The Right Hon. Sir Cha. Abbott, knt. to be Baron Tenderden, of Hendon, co. Middlesex. The Right Hon. Wm. Conyngham Plunkett, to be Baron Plunkett, of Newtown, co. Cork.

War-Office, April 27. 1st Foot Guards, Lieut.-Col. E. P. Buckley, to be Lieut.-Col. 13th Foot. Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. Everard, 14th Foot, to be Major. 14th ditto, Major G. Thornhill, 13th Foot, to be Major. 41st ditto, Lieut.-Col. P. L. Chambers, 87th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. 67th ditto, Major Hon. H. R. Molyneaux, to be Major. 87th ditto, Lieut.-Col. H. Godwin, 41st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached. To be Majors of Inf. Capt. W. Mills, 9th Light Drag. Capt. G. T. Colomb, 99th Foot.—To be Majors of Inf. on half pay. Brevet Major G. Bunce, 67th Foot; Brevet Major W. Morris, 97th Foot.— Staff. Lieut.-Col. J. H. Mair, to be Deputy Judge Adv. to the Forces serving in Portugal.

April 30. Gen. the Marq. of Anglesey, K. G. to be Master-gen. of the Ordnance. The Right Hon. Sir John Leach, knt. to be Master or Keeper of the Rolls, and the Right Hon. Sir John Singleton Copley (Lord Lyndhurst), to be Lord High Chancellor. Anth. Hart, esq. Knighted on being appointed Vice-Chancellor of England; James Scarlett, esq. Knighted on being appointed Attorney-general. The Dukes of Devonshire and Portland, the Marq. of Anglesey, Visc. Dudley and Ward, the Right Hon. Anth. Hart, the Right Hon. W. Lamb, and the Right Hon. Geo. Cockburn, sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council. The Duke of Portland to be Keeper of the Privy Seal.

May 1. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. to be one of the Deputies of the Secretary at War.

May 2. Sir W. Johnstone Hope, G.C.B. the Right Hon. Sir Geo. Cockburn, G. C. B. W. Robert Keith Douglas, esq. and John Evelyn Denison, esq. to form the Council of the Duke of Clarence as Lord High Adm. The Right Hon. Sir Anthony Hart, knt. to be Vice-Chancellor of England.

May 4. The Duke of Leeds to be Master of the Horse. Rear Adm. Sir Edw. W. Campbell Rich Owen, K. C. B. to be Master Surveyor-gen. of the Ordnance. Sir Geo. Clerk, bart. to be Clerk of the Ordnance.

May 7. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor, G. C. H. to be First Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty.

May 11. The Duke of Leeds, and Lord Plunkett, to be Members of the Privy Council.

May 12. The Dukes of Leeds and Devonshire, and the Marq. of Exeter, to be K. G.

May 14. 30th Foot, to bear the words "Peninsula" and "Waterloo."—6th Drag. Guards, Brev. Lieut.-Col. Jackson, to be Major. 1st or Gren. Foot Guards: Lieut.-Col. Oswald, 1st Greek Light Inf. and Capt. F. J. Davies, to be Captains and Lieut.-Colonels. 1st Foot: Lieut.-Col. J. Carter, 2d W. Reg. to be Lieut.-Col. 91st ditto: Lieut.-Col. R. Dalyell, to be Lieut.-Col. 2d ditto, Col. N. M'Leod, 1st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached. Brevet Lieut.-col. H. Earl of Uxbridge, 1st Life Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—To be Majors of Inf. on half pay, Brevet Major C. C. Dixon, 90th Foot; Brevet Major J. Thompson, 6th Foot.

May 15. The Duke of Devonshire to be Lord Chamb. and Gen. Sir S. Hulse Vice-Chamb. Earl of Stamford and Warrington to be Chamberlain of the county palatine of Chester.

May 16. Fred. Beilby Watson, esq. Master of the Household, Knighted.

May 17. The Right Hon. Chas. Watkin Williams Wynn, Visc. Dudley and Ward, Visc. Goderich, and the Right Hon. W. Sturges Bourne, the three principal Secretaries of State; the Right Hon. Geo. Canning, First Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury and Chancellor of His Majesty's Exchequer; John Baron Teignmouth; the Right Hon. John Sullivan; and Sir George Warrender, bart.; Joseph Phillimore, LL.D.; and Sir James Macdonald, bart.; to be His Majesty's Commissioners for the affairs of India. The Hon. James Abercromby, to be Adv.-gen. or Judge-martial of His Majesty's Forces.

May 18. Geo. Earl of Carlisle, W. Dacres Adams, and Henry Dawkins, esquires, to be Commissioners of His Majesty's Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues. The Right Hon. Geo. Tierney to be Master and Worker of the Mint.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Aldeburgh.—Wyndham Lewis, esq.
Ashburton.—Right Hon. S. Bourne.
Blechingly.—Right Hon. Wm. Lamb, *vice* Russell, Chiltern Hundreds.
Calne.—Rt. Hon. Jas. Abercromby and Sir Jas. Macdonald, bt.
Cambridge University.—Sir N. C. Tindal, *vice* Copley, now Baron Lyndhurst.
Dublin University.—J. W. Croker, esq. *vice* Plunkett, now Baron Plunkett.
Edinburgh (Shire).—Sir Geo. Clerk.
Harwich.—Sir Wm. Rae, bart.
Hastings.—Joseph Planta, esq. *vice* Lushington, Chiltern Hundreds.
Liskeard.—Lord Eliot.
Newport (Southampton).—The Hon. W. Lamb, *vice* Canning, First Commissioner of the Treasury.
Peterborough.—Sir James Scarlett.
Ripon.—Louis Hayes Petit, esq. *vice* Robinson, now Visc. Goderich.
Sandwich.—Sir E. W. C. R. Owen.
Seaford.—Right Hon. Geo. Canning, *vice* Ellis, Chiltern Hundreds.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Rev. Dr. Jenkinson, to be Dean of Durham.
Rev. Dr. J. Kaye, to be Bp. of Lincoln.
Rev. J. T. James, to be Bp. of Calcutta.
Rev. T. Baker, Canon of Chichester Cath.
Rev. W. Harrison, Minor Canon of Chester Cath.
Rev. Mr. Keene, Preb. in Wells Cath.
Rev. J. Allgood, Felton V. co. Northumb.
Rev. J. Carne, Charles V. Plymouth.
Rev. J. G. Copleston, Kingsey V. Bucks.
Rev. G. Deane, Bighton R. Hants.
Rev. P. Glubb, Clannaborough R. Devon.
Rev. G. Hall, Tenbury V. Worcestershire, with Rochford R. Herefordshire.
Rev. R. Holberton, St. Mary's R. Bridgetown, Barbadoes.
Rev. J. F. Hone, Tirby V. co. Gloucester.
Rev. W. Hutchinson, Ubley R. Somerset.
Rev. J. Hempthorne, Wedmore V. Somerset.
Rev. S. Lane, Holme V. Devon.
Rev. W. Mayd, Wethersfield R. Suffolk.
Rev. T. Mercer, Arthingworth R. co. Northampton.
Rev. W. A. Musgrave, Emmington R. co. Oxford.
Rev. J. Nance, Hope R. with Old Romney R. Kent.
Rev. G. D. St. Quinton, Broughton R. Hants.
Rev. W. P. Spencer, Starston R. Norfolk.
Rev. G. S. Weidemann, St. Paul's P. C. Preston.
Rev. G. Wilkins, Wing R. co. Rutland.

Chaplains.

Rev. N. Barnes, to the Countess Dow. of Chichester.
Rev. J. Morris, to Lord Lynedoch.

Civil Preferments.

May 26. Wm. Robinson, LL.D. author of the "Magistrates' Pocket-Book," &c.; J. L. Lucena, J. Rudell, W. L. Wiggett, A. K. Watson, J. N. Mahon, J. E. Armstrong, and Chas. Austin, esquires, to be Barristers at Law.

BIRTHS.

April 12. At his house in Stratton-street, London, the wife of Geo. Carr Glyn, esq. a son.——16. At Cheltenham, the wife of J. Fosbroke, esq. a dau.——18. At Ilfracombe, Devon, the wife of Capt. W. H. Milles, a dau.——21. At Farley, Wilts, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Fred. Watkins, a dau.——22. At Audley House, Saffron Walden, Lady Braybrooke, a son.——29. At Hythe, the wife of Capt. Davies Smith, R. Eng. a son.——At Eglingham Vicarage, Northumb. the wife of the Rev. H. B. Tristram, a dau.——In Bentinck-street, London, the Lady of Sir Rich. Paul Jodrell, bart. a son.

May 5. At Wood Stanway, Gloucestershire, the wife of the Rev. F. Aston, a son. ——12. At Clifton, the wife of H. Metcalf, esq. a son.——15. In New-street, Spring-gardens, the wife of J. H. Tremayne, esq. a son.——At St. Leonard's, near Horsham, Sussex, the wife of G. Barttelot Smyth, esq. a dau.——At Blackheath, the wife of Simeon Warner, esq. a son.——In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of P. MacEvoy, esq. twins.——16. At Wheatfield, the wife of the Rev. Chas. Spencer, a son.—— At Grosvenor House, Shaftsbury, the wife of the Rev. T. Evans, a dau.——17. At Wm. Sotheby, esq's. Grosvenor-street, the widow of Hans Sotheby, esq. late of the Bengal Civil Service, a son.——The wife of Robert Hamilton, esq. Bloomfield Lodge, Norwood, Surrey, a son.——21. At Cheltenham, the wife of the Rev. James Hayes Sadler, a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

April 16. At the house of the Right Hon. Wm. Hill, his Majesty's Minister at Naples, the Chevalier de Dupont, Inspector gen. of the Customs and Revenue Departments of his Sicilian Majesty, to Miss Douglas, second dau. of the late Sir A. S. Douglas, knt. Capt. R. N.——At Paris, T. W. Ponsonby Molesworth, esq. to Anne, youngest dau. of the Rev. Thomas Fawcett, Rector of Aynho and Greens Norton, Northamptonshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. J. P. Carpenter, Rector of South Sydenham, Devon, to Harriet Eliz. eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Garnier, of Rookesbury, Hants.——At Whitby Church, —— Wells, esq. Lieut. E. I. C. to Miss Simpson, dau. of the late Mr. Henry Simpson, Banker.—— 17. At Islington, Captain Henry Delafosse, Bengal Art. to Miss Shield, of Hornsey-lane, Highgate.——The Rev. W. Hutchinson, eldest son of Thos. Hutchinson, esq. Bury, Lancashire, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Edw. Mitchell, esq. of Castle Strange, Ireland, and grand-dau. of the late Ald. Wray, of Hull.——Charles Hotham Wells, esq. E. I. C. to Isabella, dau. of the late Henry Simpson, esq. of Meadowfield House, Whitby, Yorkshire.——18. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. H. Cooper, esq. only son of the Rev. Sir William Cooper, bart. to Anne, eldest dau. of C. K. K. Tynte, esq. M. P. of Halswell House, Somerset.—— At Swaffham, in Norfolk, John Pyke, esq. R. N. of Staddon, in Devonshire, to Caroline-Sarah, dau. of the Rev. Chancellor Yonge, of the former place.——At Doddington House, Gloucestershire, the seat of Sir Bethel Codrington, bart. Henry Peyton, esq. only son of Sir Henry Peyton, bart. of Tusmore House, near Bicester, Oxfordshire, to Georgiana, third dau. of Sir B. Codrington.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Marquis de Mervè, to Isabella-Selina, dau. of Lady Morres Gore.——At Ditton, Rev. J. E. Tyler, Rector of St. Giles in the Fields, to Eliz. Anne, eldest dau. of the late Geo. Griffin, esq. of Newton House, Monmouthshire.——19. Chas. John Bloxam, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, to Eliz. dau. of Joseph Tucker, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row, Commissioner of the Navy. ——20. Chas. Johnston, esq. of Brunswick-square, son of Wm. Johnston, esq. of Muswell-hill, Middlesex, to Caroline, only dau. of John Roebuck, esq. of Cheltenham. ——21. At Chelsea, the Rev. G. D. St. Quintin, Rector of Broughton, Wilts, to Georgiana-Henrietta-Louisa, second dau. of the Hon. and Rev. Gerald Wellesley, D.D. ——At Heavitree, Exeter, Lieut. Charles Roe, R.M. son of the Rev. James Roe, Rector of Newbury, Berks, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Peter Goullett, esq. of Summerland-place, Exeter.——23. At Dublin, James M'Cullagh, esq. to Anne, only dau. of the late Rev. Richard Dillon.——24. At St. John's, Westminster, Capt. Chas. Jas. Hope Johnstone, R. N. to Eliza, third dau. of Joseph Wood, esq. of St. Michael's-terrace, and Manadon Park, Devon.——At Barnes, John Forbes, esq. son of Gen. Gordon Forbes, of Ham, Surrey, to Eliz. Mary, second dau. of the Rev. John Jeffrey, Rector of Barnes.——The Rev. Thos. Taylor Lewis, of Ayrnestry, co. Hereford, to Eliza, eldest dau. of James Penfold, esq. of Cheam, Surrey.——25. At Cheltenham, Thos. Ingledew, esq. of Clapham-road, Surrey, to Sophia, widow of the late Col. Little, of Kemsey, Worcestershire.——At Leamington Priors, Geoffrey Shakerley, esq. youngest son of Chas. Watkin Shakerley, esq. of

Shakerley, Lancashire, and Somerford Park, Cheshire, to Ellen-Maria, youngest dau. of the late Rev. Jas. Agnew Webster, of Ashfeild, co. Longford, Ireland.——26. At St. Giles's, Camberwell, the Rev. Gilbert Alder, of Little Hampton, Sussex, to Eliz. third dau. of Peter Davey, esq. of Champion-hill. ——At St. Mary's Church, Leicester, John Stockdale Hardy, esq. F.S.A. of Leicester, to Eliza, dau. of the late Thos. Leach, esq. of the Newark.——At York, the Rev. Chas. Wasteneys, only son of Archd. Eyre, to Lucy-Dorothea, youngest dau. of the late John-Robinson Foulis, esq. of Heslerton, Yorkshire.——Geo. Bovet, esq. of Stockton Lodge, near Warrington, to Isabella, youngest dau. of Christ. Mortimer, esq. of Warrington.——At Brussels, George, third son of Wm. Wyndham, esq. of Dinton, Wilts, to Margaret, second dau. of John Jay, esq. of Brussels.——28. At North Stoneham, Hants, Capt. St. Leger, to Eliz. youngest dau. of Sir John-Dashwood King, bart. M.P.——At St. Luke's Church, Albert W. Beetham, esq. of Stoke Newington, to Caroline, third dau. of John Capron, esq. of Finsbury-square.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Henry Dawes, esq. Bengal Service, to Maria, only child of the late Wm. Noble, esq. of Foley-place.——29. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Livingston Callander, esq. 7th Hussars, to Sarah, eldest dau. of Wm A. Becket, esq. of Golden-square.

Lately. At Broadwater, the Rev. E. Elliott, Vicar of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire, to Mary, dau. of John King, esq. of Loxwood, Sussex.——At Cheltenham, H. B. Maxwell, esq. son of Gen. Maxwell, to Mary-Anne-Barbara, dau. of the late John Hunter, esq.

May 1. At Stonehouse, Devon, E. W. Churchill, Lieut. R.M. to Mary, eldest dau. of Geo. Palliser, esq.——At Eaton Socon, Bedfordshire, the Rev. John F. Dawson, to Hester, eldest dau. of the Rev. Hugh-Wade Gery, of Bushmead Priory, Beds.——At Pirbright, Surrey, Chas. Stirling, esq. to Char. Dorothea, only dau. of Vice-Admiral Stirling, of Woburn Farm.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Sam. Wanley Sawbridge, esq. of Olantigh, Kent, to Miss Drax Grosvenor, of Charborough Park, co. Dorset.——At Reading, the Rev. H. I. Barton, to Emma Eliz. only dau. of the late Geo. Henry Warner, esq. of Fiddington, Oxfordshire.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Robert Mangles, esq. of Whitmore Lodge, Sunning Hill, Berks, to Selina-Theresa, widow of the late Capt. Athill, R. N. and third dau. of the late Chas. Bishop, esq. his Majesty's Procurator-general.——At Gloucester, Henry-Hooper-Wilton, esq. to Harriet, dau. of the late Rev. John Jones, of Foy.——At Walbrook, E. S. Howell, esq. of Bucklersbury, to Cath. Emily, eldest dau. of Gen. Sir John Murray, bart.——At St. Martin's, Chas. Edw. Bacon, esq. M.D. of Guildford, to Miss Isabella Rowe, of Newcastle-on-Tyne.——2. At Ealing, S. Printis, esq. B.A. of Christ College, Cambridge, to Cath. dau. of the late Mr. Jos. Knevett, of Cold Hall, Little Ealing, a descendant of the ancient House of Knevett, of Norfolk and Suffolk.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Cæsar Hawkins, esq. of Halfmoon-street, to Caroline, dau. of the late John Dolbel, esq. of Jersey.——At St. George's, Bloomsbury, John-Lucius Dampier, esq. to Margaret-Sarah, only surviving dau. of the late Rev. Christ. Erle, of Gillingham, Dorset.——3. At Effingham, Surrey, the Rev. Geo. Farley, of Woking, to Maria, only dau. of the late Richard Thomas, esq. of the Strand, and Chester-place, Lambeth.——At St. George's, Norwich, James, eldest son of the late Rev. James Wright, Rector of East Harling, Norfolk, to Eliz. third dau. of the late Rev. Morden Carthew.——At North Cray, David-Howard Morgan, esq. of the Rookery, St. Mary Cray, Kent, to Frances-Jane, third dau. of J. Harrison, esq. of Honeyden, Kent.——At Christchurch, Surrey, Capt. Matthew Lidton, R. N. of Taunton, Somerset, to Anne, only dau. of the late S. Bilke, esq. of Stamford-street.——5. At Totnes, Devonshire, James Gay, esq. of Champion-hill, Surrey, to Anna, second dau. of Wm. Searle Bentall, esq.——8. At Acrise, the Rev. Henry Thursby, to Eliz. Mary, fifth dau. of Thos. Papillon, esq. of Acrise-place, Hants. ——At Bishopsgate Church, Edw. Dawson, esq. of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancashire, to Mary, eldest dau. of Robert Bousfield, esq. of the Manor House, Walworth, Surrey.——9. At Feltham, Middlesex, Hen.-T. Curtis, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Emily, eldest dau. of Thos. Burnell, esq. of Feltham-hill.——10. Robert Helme, jun. esq. of Walthamstow, Essex, to Maria, dau. of the late Robert Ingram, esq of Mosford Lodge, Middlesex. 15. At St. Marylebone, the Rev. H. K. Bonney, Archdeacon of Bedford, and Rector of King's Cliffe, Northamptonshire, to Charlotte, dau. of the late John Perry, esq. of Moor Hall, Essex.——At St. Marylebone, Major Alex. Dashwood, to Marian, dau. of Peter Still, esq. of Devonshire-place.——At St. Marylebone, Chas. Lennox Grenville Berkeley, esq to Augusta Eliz. dau. of the late Chandos Leigh, esq. of Stoneleigh, Warwickshire.——16. The Rev. Henry Cockerell, to Eliz. second dau. of J. J. Tufnell, esq. of Langleys, Essex.——17. At Newington, Lieut. G. Hales, R.N. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Bartholomew Churchill Carter, esq. of the Grove, Camberwell, and Tadmerton, Oxfordshire.——At Mathon, Worcestershire, Thomas Best, esq. to Mary-Catharine, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Allen Cliffe, of Mathon House.

OBITUARY.

THE MARQUESS OF CHOLMONDELEY.

April 9. At his mansion in Piccadilly, aged nearly 78, the Most Honourable George James Cholmondeley, first Marquess of Cholmondeley and Earl of Rocksavage, fourth Earl of Cholmondeley, Viscount Malpas, and Baron Cholmondeley of Namptwich, third Baron Newburgh in the Isle of Anglesey, all in the Peerage of England; fifth Viscount Cholmondeley, of Kells, co. Meath, and third Baron Newburgh, co. Wexford, in the Peerage of Ireland; K.G., and K.G.H.; a Privy-councillor; Chamberlain, and Vice-admiral of the Palatinate of Chester.

This Nobleman was born at Hardingstone in Northamptonshire, April 30, 1749, the eldest son of George Viscount Malpas, by Hester, daughter and heiress of Sir Francis Edwardes, fourth Baronet, of Shrewsbury. The Marquess lost his father in 1764, but his mother survived till 1805, when she died at the advanced age of ninety-eight. His Lordship had just passed his minority, when, in 1770, he inherited the Earldom, on the death of his grandfather; whom he was also appointed to succeed as Lord-Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cheshire, a post which had become almost hereditary in the family, having been previously filled by the first and second Earls. He resigned it, however, in 1783, when made Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, and it has ever since been occupied by the Earls of Stamford and Warrington. In 1782 the deceased acted as Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Court of Berlin; and on the 25th of April, 1783, he was appointed to the Captaincy of the Yeomen of the Guard, and at the same time sworn a Privy Councillor. He retained the Captaincy only a few months, and was succeeded in the following January by the late Earl of Aylesford.

On the 25th of April, 1791, the Earl of Cholmondeley was married to Lady Georgiana-Charlotte Bertie, 2d dau. of Peregrine, 3d Duke of Ancaster. This Lady, who, on the death of her brother Robert the 4th Duke in 1779, became, with her sister Priscilla Baroness Willoughby de Eresby, joint hereditary Great Chamberlain of England, survives the Marquess.

On the marriage of the Prince of Wales in 1795, the Earl of Cholmondeley was appointed Chamberlain of His Highness's Household, and the Countess a Lady of the Princess's Bedchamber. They continued in those places until about 1805.

On the death of Horatio, 4th Earl of Orford, in 1797, the Earl of Cholmondeley acquired, after a litigation with the present Earl of Orford's grandfather, a very large accession of property, and the magnificent mansion of Houghton in Norfolk, built by his great-grandfather Sir Robert Walpole, the first Earl and celebrated Minister. His Lordship before possessed the best estate in Cheshire.

In 1812 the Earl of Cholmondeley was appointed by the Prince Regent Lord Steward of the Household, which office he retained till succeeded by the Marquess of Conyngham, the present Lord Steward, in 1821. He was during the same period Judge of the Marshalsea and Palace Court. By patent dated Nov. 22, 1815, he was created Marquess of Cholmondeley and Earl of Rocksavage.

His Lordship is succeeded in his titles and estates by his son George-James-Horatio, (hitherto styled Earl of Rocksavage,) born in 1792, and called to the House of Peers in his father's Barony of Newburgh in 1821. The Marquess has left two other children, Lady Charlotte, widow of the late Col. Hugh Seymour, first cousin of the Marquess of Hertford, and M.P. for co. Antrim (who died in 1821); and Lord William-Henry.

The remains of the Marquess were conveyed to Cheshire for interment. There are, at Cholmondeley Castle, two portraits of his Lordship, one by Hoppner, and the other, in which he is represented as conversing with his steward Mr. Stephens, by Finlater.

THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

April 6. At his house in Stanhope-st. aged 74, after a long illness, the Right Honourable Charles Talbot, fifteenth Earl of Shrewsbury in England, and Wexford and Waterford in Ireland, F.S.A.

His Lordship was born March 8, 1753, the eldest son of the Hon. Charles Talbot (second son of George the 13th Earl), and his second wife Mary, whose father was Thomas, fourth son of Sir George Mostyn, fourth Baronet of Talacre, and her mother Mary-Catharine, eldest dau. of Henry tenth Lord Teynham. The Earl succeeded his uncle in his titles July 27, 1787; and he married Sept. 12, 1792, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of James Hoey, esq. of Dublin. He met with this lady when on her way to Bourdeaux to take the veil. She had no children.

Until the present Duke of Norfolk's accession to that title in 1815, the Earl of

Shrewsbury was considered as the head of the Roman Catholics in England, but his Lordship conducted himself with great moderation. He was of a very retired temper, and much addicted to music and to mechanics.

The Earl died possessed of nearly half a million of money, independent of landed and other property. All his estates, plate, furniture, &c. are bequeathed to his nephew and successor John, who is also residuary legatee to upwards of 400,000*l.* The legacies amount to about 30,000*l.* the annuities to 5400*l. per annum*, and the charitable bequests to 3000*l.* The Earl's remains lay in state at the Bavarian Ambassador's chapel in Warwick-street; and on the 18th, the funeral obsequies were there celebrated in a style of extraordinary pomp and splendour. After the performance of high mass and of a solemn dirge, the funeral procession moved forward towards the family chapel at Heythorp in Oxfordshire. It was in the following order:

Two mutes on horseback.
Six bearers on horseback, two and two.
The chief domestics of the deceased Nobleman, in a mourning coach and four.
Another mourning coach and four, with the deceased's medical attendants, Dr. Nelson and Mr. Bourne.
A third mourning coach and four, with the deceased's chaplains Dr. Fryer, the Rev. Mr. Wild, and the Rev. Mr. Stanley.
State plume of feathers.
Grand Banner of the full arms and crest of the Earl quartered and emblazoned, borne by a page on horseback.
Eight pages walking two by two, and each bearing a banner, with some portion of the Earl's coat of arms emblazoned thereon.
Two mutes on horseback.
Another banner of the armorial bearings of the Earl, differently quartered from the preceding, and borne by a page on foot.
Two mutes on horseback.
The Coronet, resting on a cushion of crimson velvet, richly trimmed with gold lace, and borne on a state horse, fully caparisoned.
THE BODY, in a hearse drawn by six horses, the horses and hearse being severally covered with heraldic achievements emblazoned.
A mourning coach and six, in which the present Earl of Shrewsbury sat by himself, as Chief Mourner.
Two other mourning coaches and six, each containing four relatives of the deceased.
A fourth mourning coach and six, with the three executors.
Five other mourning coaches drawn each by four horses, and containing the friends of the deceased Earl.
The Earl's state coach, drawn by six horses, and richly ornamented with heraldic achievements, emblazoned on a ground of crimson velvet.

The procession was closed by upwards of twenty private carriages; among which were those of the Duke of Norfolk, Lords Petre, Fingal, and Ponsonby; Lady Petre, and the Countess De Front. The banners were of a most splendid description, and were executed under the superintendance of Mr. Cathrow Disney, Somerset Herald.

SIR GEO. H. BEAUMONT, BART.

Feb. 7. At his seat, Cole Orton Hall, Leicestershire, of erysipelas in the head, aged 73, Sir George-Howland Beaumont, seventh Baronet of Stoughton Grange in the same county, D.C.L. F.R.S. and S.A. and a trustee of the British Museum.

He was born at Dunmow in Essex (where his father then resided) in Nov. 1753, the only child of Sir George, the sixth Baronet, by Rachel, dau. of Matthew Howland of Stonehall, Dunmow, esq. He succeeded to the title, in 1762, losing his father at the early age of ten, but his mother survived till 1814. Having received his education at Eton, he entered of New College, Oxford, in 1772. In 1778 he married Margaret, daughter of John Willes of Astrop in Northamptonshire, esq. the eldest son of Lord Chief Justice Willes. They had no children.

In 1782 Sir George Beaumont went to the Continent, and visited the most distinguished parts of France, Switzerland, and Italy. At the general election in 1790 he was returned M.P. for Beeralston, but he sat in the House of Commons only during one Parliament, to the dissolution in 1796. It was not in the arena of politics that Sir George Beaumont distinguished himself; but as a patron of art and amateur practitioner of painting his celebrity is deservedly great, and many admirable specimens of his skill have been exhibited at the Royal Academy. A congenial taste introduced him to the friendship of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who bequeathed him his Return of the Ark, by Sebastian Bourdon, as a memorial of his esteem. This is one of the sixteen pictures which Sir George, a year or two before his death, presented to the National Gallery, where, inscribed as they are (and we trust always will be in legible characters) with the munificent donor's name, they constitute his most appropriate and most public monument.

In private life Sir George Beaumont was a most amiable and excellent man, his manners and accomplishments rendering him an ornament of the circles in which he moved. A portrait of him, engraved by J. S. Agar, from a portrait by

Hoppner, in the possession of Lord Mulgrave, was published in 1812 in Cadell's British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits.

Sir George Beaumont is succeeded in his title and estates by his first cousin once removed, now Sir George-Howland-Willoughby Beaumont, who has married a daughter of the Bishop of London.

REAR-ADM. WILLIAMS.

March 1. In Queen-square, Bath, Robert Williams, esq. Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

This officer entered the naval service under the auspices of Lord Mulgrave, in 1777, as a Midshipman on board the Ardent, a 64-gun ship stationed in the Bay of Biscay to intercept the trade belonging to our revolted colonies, and cut off any succours that might be sent thither from France. From that ship he removed into the America, 64, which, commanded by Lord Longford, formed part of Adm. Keppel's fleet in the action with M. d'Orvilliers, July 27, 1778. Subsequently to that event, Mr. Williams joined the London, a second-rate, bearing the flag of Lord Graves, under whom he proceeded to North America, and continued to serve till Aug. 1781, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant, in the Royal Oak, of 74 guns. In this ship, Mr. Williams, who had previously shared in the action between Vice-Adm. Arbuthnot and the Chev. de Ternay, bore a part in the battles with Count de Grasse, Sept. 5, 1781, and April 9 and 12, 1782.

His next appointment was to the Argo, 44, Capt. Butchert, which vessel, being on her return from Tortola to Antigua, was compelled, after a warm action of five hours, during which period it blew so fresh that she could not open her lower deck ports, to surrender to the French frigates la Nymphe and l'Amphitride, each mounting 46 guns. She was, however, recaptured about 36 hours after, by the Invincible, 74; and Adm. Pigot, the Commander-in-Chief on that station, was so well pleased with the gallantry displayed by her officers, that, immediately after they had passed the usual ordeal of a Court-Martial, and obtained an honourable acquittal, he offered to reappoint the whole of them to her. This proposal being accepted by Mr. Williams, he became first Lieutenant of the Argo, and continued in the same ship till the peace of 1783, when she returned to England, and was put out of commission. We subsequently find him in the Myrmidon, of 20 guns, whose Captain, the present Adm. Drury, was ordered to escort a beautiful yacht sent from England as a present to the Crown Prince of Denmark; which circumstance afforded Lieut. Williams an opportunity of visiting the capital of that kingdom.

At the period of the Spanish armament in 1790, the deceased obtained an appointment to the Elephant, 74, commanded by Sir Charles Thompson, bart.; and on the breaking out of the war with revolutionary France, he accompanied the same officer in the Vengeance, another third-rate, to the West Indies; from whence he returned after the failure of an attack made upon Martinique by the forces under Rear-Adm. Gardner and Major-Gen. Bruce, in June 1793.

Towards the latter end of the same year, Capt. Thompson hoisted a broad pendant as second in command of the squadron sent under Sir John Jervis to attack the French settlements in the West Indies. On the arrival of the armament in Fort Royal Bay, Lieut. Williams was selected to command a division of the gun and guard-boats to be employed in the approaching siege of Martinique. While on that service and under the orders of Lieut. Bowen, of the Boyne, he distinguished himself by his gallantry in boarding the Bienvenu, a French frigate, lying in the Carenage close to Fort Louis. This enterprize was undertaken for the purpose of rescuing a number of English prisoners said to be confined on board her, and consequently exposed to the fire of the British batteries on Point Carriere. The attack was made at noon, March 17, 1794, in the presence, and to the astonishment of the whole fleet and army; the instant the boats appeared at the entrance of the Carenage, the enemy prepared to give them a warm reception. The walls of Fort Louis were covered in an instant with troops, who kept up an incessant fire of musketry on the assailants; at the same time the frigate endeavoured to keep them off, by plying both her great guns and small arms; but at length, intimidated by the boldness of the attempt, her crew fled from their quarters, the greater part retreating to the shore. The British now boarded the frigate, and turned her guns upon the Fort, but was prevented bringing her out of the harbour in consequence of the wind blowing directly in, her sails being unbent, and the impracticability of sending men aloft to bring them to the yards, exposed as she was to the enemy's fire. Lieut. Bowen, therefore, after ascertaining that the English prisoners were in another vessel further up, from whence it was impossible to release them, contented himself with bringing off the French Captain, a Lieutenant, and about 20 men, whom Lieut. Williams had discovered on the lower deck, and forced into his boat through the bow port of the frigate, by which he had entered. Being distributed

among the other boats, they were conveyed in triumph to Sir John Jervis, who, in his official letter to the Admiralty, declared that "The success of this gallant action determined the General and himself to attempt the fort and town of Fort Royal by assault." Throughout the siege, the gun boats, which by the French were called "Les petits diables," were of infinite service, and gained the officers commanding them immortal credit, by the steady and well-directed fire they constantly kept up, both day and night; and though continually exposed to a heavy discharge both of round and grape, their loss did not exceed four men killed and wounded.

After the conquest of Martinique, Lieut. Williams removed with his patron, who had by this time become a Rear-Admiral, into the Vanguard, 74. He subsequently commanded the flat-boats employed in landing the second battalion of light infantry, (under Lt.-Col. Blundell) at Ana du Chocque in the island of St. Lucia; a service which he performed without any loss, although exposed to a very heavy fire from the enemy's batteries. On the reduction of that colony, he returned to Martinique in the Vanguard, and during the absence of the fleet at Guadaloupe, was sent in a sloop to inspect the different posts and fortifications along the coast. We next find our officer serving with a brigade of seamen landed under the orders of Captains Robertson and Sawyer to co-operate with the army in an attempt to recover Guadaloupe from the hands of the Republicans; and receiving a severe wound whilst employed in the erection of a masked battery on the heights near Fort Fleur d'Epée, he soon after left the Vanguard and returned to England in the Minotaur, another ship of the same force.

On his arrival he was appointed First Lieutenant of the Prince George, a second rate, which bore the flag of Rear-Adm. Parker at the battle of St. Vincent. Lieut. Williams, for his conduct on this memorable occasion, was immediately promoted to the rank of Commander, and appointed to the Dolphin, a 44-gun ship armed *en flute*, but previous to his joining her he acted for some time as Flag-captain to Rear-Adm. Parker, in the Blenheim 98, and served *pro tempore* in the Kingfisher sloop of war. From the Dolphin he was posted into the San Yridro, a Spanish 74, which he conducted to England in Sept. 1797. His post commission, however, was not confirmed by the Admiralty till Nov. 10 that year, when he received an appointment to the Formidable of 98 guns, the command of which he retained till Jan. 1798.

From this period we find no mention of Capt. Williams till May 1802, when he obtained the command of the Dryad frigate stationed off Portland for the suppression of smuggling. In Feb. 1803, he was removed into the Russel 74, and soon after ordered to escort the outward-bound trade to the East Indies, from whence he was obliged to return home through ill-health in 1805. His subsequent appointments were to the Ruby 64, Dictator of the same force, and Gloucester 74. In these ships he served on the Baltic station during five successive seasons, and was principally employed in affording protection to the different convoys passing through the Great Belt, a service of the most harassing nature, owing to the difficulty of the navigation, and the annoyance of the enemy, whose gun-boats were ever on the alert. Returning to England each winter, he was occasionally sent to Leith with French prisoners; and on one occasion attached to the fleet blockading the Scheldt, under Adm. Wm. Young.

In 1814, the Gloucester convoyed a fleet to the Leeward Islands, and thence escorted the 90th regiment to Quebec. She returned to England with the trade from Barbadoes in September of that year, and was soon after paid off at Sheerness.

Capt. Williams was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral April 9, 1823. He had latterly resided in Bath, where his wife died early in 1825.

LIEUT.-GEN. JOHNSTON.

March 17. Near Hythe, in Kent, Lieut.-General William Johnston, Colonel-commandant of Royal Engineers.

This officer was appointed Practitioner Engineer and second Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, Oct. 20, 1775; first Lieutenant, Jan. 1, 1783; Captain, May 22, 1790; Major in the army, Jan. 26, 1797; Brevet Lieut.-Colonel, April 29, 1802; Lieut.-Colonel Royal Engineers, July 13, that year; Colonel of the same force, June 24, 1809; Major-General, Jan. 1, 1812; and Lieut.-General 1825.

He served seven years in the Mediterranean and twenty-seven in the West Indies. He assisted during the blockade and siege of Minorca under Gen. Murray in 1781-2, and was wounded; he served at Gibraltar during the latter part of the siege in 1782-3; assisted twice at the capture of Minorca, under Sir C. Grey and Sir G. Beckwith; directed and superintended the demolition of Fort Bourbon, Martinico; assisted thrice at the reduction of Guadaloupe, under Sir C. Grey, Sir G. Beckwith, and Sir J. Leith, the last time as Commanding Engineer, and was present twice at the reduction of St. Lu-

cia, and once at the reduction of Tobago, where he remained Governor and Military Commandant after Gen. Picton's removal.

GEN. CAULAINCOURT.

Feb. 20. At his hotel, 57, Rue St. Lazare, Paris, aged 54, Lieut.-General Armand Augustine Louis Caulaincourt, created by Buonaparte Duke of Vicenza, and formerly Grand Ecuyer of the Empire of France and Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Descended from an ancient family, M. Caulaincourt was born in Picardy in 1772. Devoted to the profession of arms, he was at the commencement of the Revolution an officer of cavalry. He did not emigrate, but served under the revolutionary standard; and, after making several campaigns as a Colonel of Dragoons, he became Aid-de-camp to Buonaparte when First Consul. Having obtained the confidence of his aspiring master, he was regarded as a suitable agent for the arrest of the Duc d'Enghien. In the course of the same year, he was named Grand Ecuyer of France, made General of Division, and presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour. He subsequently received various orders of Knighthood, from Bavaria, Saxony, Prussia, Russia, and Austria. At the time when Buonaparte was carrying on his plans against Austria, Caulaincourt was sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg. He was four years resident at the Russian Court, and received from the Emperor Alexander the cross of the order of St. Ann of the first class. Regarded, however, with dislike by the Russian nobility, he was subjected to various mortifications; and at length, under the well-understood pretext of ill health, he solicited and obtained his recall, and returned to France in 1811. In Buonaparte's infamous expedition against Russia in 1812, Caulaincourt was his chosen Aid-de-camp and companion; and, after a narrow escape from fire, sword, and frost, he returned with his crest-fallen Master in a sledge.

After the desperate battles of Zutzen and Bautzen in 1815, the deceased was appointed to negociate with the Russian and Prussian plenipotentiaries. The armistice, to which he was a party, was soon broken; and the defeat of Buonaparte, at Leipsic, ensued. After hostilities had been removed from Germany to France, Caulaincourt, who had been elevated to the post of Minister for Foreign affairs, was sent to negociate with the allies at Chatillon, but, on some temporary success achieved by Buonaparte, he was instructed to raise his claims; the consequence of which was, that the allies broke off the conferences, and marched to Paris.

On the abdication of Buonaparte at Fontainbleau, Caulaincourt, then Duke of Vicenza, was the abdicator's chief negociator; and he signed the treaty of the 11th of April between the ex-Emperor and the Allies.

On the restoration of the Bourbons, Caulaincourt became a private man; and, before a month was at an end, he made an attempt to justify himself respecting the arrest of the Duke d'Enghien. On this subject he published a letter from the Emperor Alexander; his object in this was to shew that when the arrest took place, he was employed at Strasburgh on other business—that General Ordonner was the officer who arrested the prince,—and that Ordonner alone was employed in that affair. Soon, afterwards, however, a pamphlet appeared, with the title—"On the Assassination of Monseigneur the Duke d'Enghien, and of the justification of M. de Caulaincourt." The pamphlet was anonymous; but it was forcibly written, and, by references to diplomatic documents, it formed a decisive refutation of Caulaincourt's assertions.

Caulaincourt about the same time married Madame de Canisy, a lady who had been divorced; and with her he retired into the country till Buonaparte returned from Elba. He was then (March 21) made Minister for Foreign Affairs. He was extremely active in his endeavours to re-establish the Corsican dynasty; and he was incessant in his assurances to all the Foreign ministers—whose missions were in fact, at an end—that Buonaparte had renounced all projects of conquest, and that his only desire was peace. He addressed circular letters, of the same tendency, to all foreign courts, but equally without effect. One of these circulars came afterwards, with a letter from Buonaparte, to his present Majesty, then Prince Regent. These curious documents were both laid before Parliament. A conciliating and even humble letter was sent by Caulaincourt to the Emperor of Austria; but, like the others, it received no answer. On the 2d of June, Caulaincourt was named by Buonaparte a Member of the Chamber of Peers. On the 17th, he announced to that body, that hostilities were on the point of commencing. He was again employed as one of the Commissioners on the final deposition of his master.

When Louis XVIII. was reinstated, Caulaincourt quitted France, and for some time resided in England. He endured a long illness with great fortitude, and his funeral took place on the 28th of February, in the Church of Our Lady of Loretto.

M. PESTALOZZI.

Feb. 17. At Neuhof, in Switzerland, aged 82, M. Pestalozzi, a "benefactor of the human race."

Pestalozzi was born at Zurich, in 1746. Having lost his father at an early age, he was brought up by his mother, who procured for him the advantages of a good education. His intention was to have devoted himself to the bar; but becoming deeply interested in the various plans which were agitated in Zurich for bettering the condition of the lower orders, he abandoned the study of the law; and was afterwards induced to undertake a manufacturing speculation, with a view of entering into closer contact with the poor. His plan seems to have been somewhat similar to that pursued by Mr. Owen at Lanark; so far, at least, as connecting the instruction of the young with the labours of their parents.

But a series of unfortunate circumstances ruined his establishment. In the retirement that ensued on his failure, he composed his Tale of Leonard and Gertrude, a work which may vie in popularity with the Pilgrim's Progress, or Robinson Crusoe. It became popular in Germany as well as in Switzerland, and the author was encouraged to renew his exertions. Between the years 1781 and 1797, he published his Weekly Journal for Country Folks, Letters on the Education of the Children of indigent Parents, Reflections on the March of Nature in the Education of the Human Race, &c.

After the abolition of the ancient Swiss Governments, and the meeting of the Helvetic Legislative Council at Aran, M. Pestalozzi addressed to the Council a tract, entitled "Reflections on the Wants of the Country, and principally on the Education and Relief of the Poor." He was appointed principal editor of the Helvetic Journal, a paper devoted to the moral and religious interests of the people. In 1799 he was nominated director of an orphan institution, which the Government had established at Stantz. This appointment enabled him to reduce some of his theories to practice; at Stantz, he became at once the teacher, steward, and father of the institution; and there he formed the plan of interrogative education, which has since been known throughout Europe by his name. "I wished to prove," writes he to his friend Gessner, "by the essay I was about to make, that public education is of value, only as far as it resembles private. Every system of education, which is not carried on in the spirit of domestic relations, tends to demoralize man. The instructor should live among his pupils, as in the bosom of his own family. This turn of mind I felt within myself, and I wished that my pupils should discover from every word, action, and look, that I loved them with all my heart, that their pleasures were my pleasures, and that their happiness constituted mine." After struggling with the difficulties of his position for several months, Pestalozzi was enabled to discern the fruits of his labours. Many of his pupils announced good abilities, and in a short time were seen above seventy children, taken almost all from a state of poverty, living together in peace and friendship, full of affection for one another, and with the cordiality of brothers and sisters. He had just succeeded in introducing some manual employment into his school, when the thread of his labours was rudely snapped by political changes; and exhausted in mind and body, he sought to recruit his powers by retirement and relaxation. After an interval of repose, Pestalozzi, under the patronage of the Swiss government, resumed his labours at Burgdorf, in the canton of Berne. At this period he was joined by several men of various degrees of talent and attainment; and the patronage of the Swiss government augmented his pecuniary resources, and furnished him with a locale for his exertions. But political changes once more broke up the rising institution.

The next period of Pestalozzi's career commences with the formation of two separate establishments, consisting, for the most part, of his former pupils. The children of the poorer class took up their abode at Munch Buchsee, a little village about five miles distant from Berne. Here Pestalozzi was much aided by M. de Fellenberg, who has since applied his principles of education, with some important modifications, to the instruction of both rich and poor. At Yverdun, in the canton de Vaud, Pestalozzi resumed his labours for the instruction of the higher and middle ranks of society. The fame of his method was now very generally spread through Switzerland and Germany. Many young men assembled under his paternal roof to act as instructors, and pupils from every part of Europe constituted one happy family around him. Each class had at its head an instructor, who lived with his scholars, and joined in their amusements as well as their studies; and thus, connecting himself not only with their duties, but with their pleasures, was enabled to win their affections, and gently mould them to his purpose. The character of Pestalozzi was the bond that united them; the kindness with which their masters treated them, and which overflowed in every word and action of Pestalozzi himself, contributed to impart a character of good humour and benevolence to the whole groupe. At Yverdun the principles of the method were applied to other branches of instruction, and the former plans were

materially improved. A committee of masters watched over the moral and intellectual welfare of the institution, and drew up essays, or arranged exercises, for the approbation of the whole body. This may be dated as the most flourishing period of Pestalozzi's undertaking, though his pecuniary resources were by no means free from embarrassment. This circumstance co-operated with other causes to introduce divisions among the masters; a separation took place; and from that moment the institution at Yverdun declined. Disputes and dissensions between some of the individuals who had been connected with his establishment, much embittered Pestalozzi's declining years; and, by withdrawing his attention from the school itself, diminished its usefulness, and hastened its dissolution. In 1825 Pestalozzi left the canton de Vaud, and retired to his little estate at Neuhof, in the canton of Argau, where he occupied himself till his death in preparing elementary works. His last production was entitled: "Advice to my Contemporaries."

In 1803 M. Pestalozzi was one of the deputation which Buonaparte summoned from the Swiss Cantons, to deliberate on the means of restoring tranquillity to Switzerland; but he returned home before any arrangement could be effected.

Benevolence was the prevailing feature in Pestalozzi's character. It burned in him with the intensity of a passion, and needed sometimes the sober restraints of judgment. It was as discernible in the affectionate simplicity of his ordinary manners, as in the persevering exertions, and disinterested sacrifices, which marked his long life of trial and suffering. His genius was original, profound, and fertile, rising superior to the most overwhelming difficulties, but too frequently negligent of ordinary resources. The style of his writings is vigorous, pathetic, and piquant, but unpolished and irregular; in his philosophical works heavy, involved, and obscure. His conversation was particularly animated, playful, and entertaining, abounding in unexpected turns of thought, with an occasional felicity of expression that made an indelible impression on the hearer's mind.

M. FELLENBERG.

Early in the present year, M. Fellenberg, the countryman and friend of Pestalozzi, who has been the subject of our preceding article.

M. Fellenberg was born at Berne in 1771. His mother, a great-granddaughter of the celebrated Dutch admiral, Van Tromp, was accustomed to repeat to him, in his early youth, this excellent advice: "The great have friends in abundance; be you, my son, the friend of the poor, the support of the unfortunate and oppressed." The early part of his education was conducted with great care at home; subsequently he was sent to the public establishment at Colmar, in Alsace in France; but his ill health obliged him to return, some years afterwards, into Switzerland. There he accustomed himself to live upon bread and water; and, in all respects, to adhere to the severest regimen. In his travels through Switzerland, France, and Germany, commenced soon after his return, it was usual for him to stop some time in the villages, assuming the appearance of an artizan, or of a labourer, that he might with more facility be enabled to study the characters of men and the nature of their wants. Once he was solicited by a young woman to undertake the religious instruction of her uncle, who was deaf. M. Fellenberg, by means of gestures, succeeded in making himself understood; but his zeal produced no other effect than that of gaining his pupil's good-will, although he actually resided with him in solitude for a whole year, near the lake of Zurich. From that period forming an intimacy with Pestalozzi, he devoted his time and attention to the education of youth. Submitting to the new order of things in Switzerland, in 1798, M. Fellenberg exerted his influence amongst the peasants with the happiest effects. However, as the Government refused to perform what he had promised in their name, he withdrew his interference in public affairs.

Of an exceedingly speculative turn, M. Fellenberg now purchased the estate of Hofwyl, of which all the world has heard, two leagues northward from Berne; and then he formed,—first, a farm, which was intended to serve as a model to the neighbourhood, in all that might be useful in agriculture, cultivating it under his own care, and actually increasing its customary produce five-fold;—secondly, an experimental farm, for the instruction of pupils who resorted to it from various parts of Europe;—thirdly, a manufactory of agricultural implements, farming utensils, &c. with which was connected a school of industry for the poor, who were taught the business of the various handicrafts;—fourthly, a boarding-school for young gentlemen;—and, fifthly, an institution for instruction in agriculture, theoretical and practical. He also established a school for the instruction of teachers belonging to the surrounding country; but that scheme was, after some years, abandoned.

Of M. Fellenberg's establishment at Hofwyl, the entire business of which was conducted by the founder and thirteen assistants—full accounts have been published in the Bibliothèque Britannique,

and other continental works. To enable him to examine every part of the institution, and to observe what was going forward, even in the remotest corners, M. Fellenberg constructed a lofty tower in the centre, from which, by means of a glass, and a speaking trumpet, he conducted the several operations. It must be admitted, however, that the establishment has not been productive of all the advantage that was anticipated.

Amongst the pupils who were sent to study at Hofwyl, where several young men of the first rank in Germany. The late Emperor Alexander of Russia employed a confidential person to examine, and to report on the institution; and his Imperial Majesty was pleased to accompany the insignia of an order of Knighthood to M. Fellenberg, with a handsome Letter in autograph. M. Fellenberg has left a standing Committee entrusted with the execution of his testamentary regulations, with regard to the schools for the poor.

DR. KITCHINER.

Feb. 27. In Warren-st. Fitzroy-sq. aged 50, Wm. Kitchiner, esq. M.D. the celebrated writer on a variety of subjects.

He was son of an eminent coal-merchant in Beaufort-buildings, Strand, who acquired a considerable property in houses and premises adjacent to the Thames, and was a magistrate for Middlesex. This gentleman had a strong taste for music, which was imbibed by the son. Dr. Kitchiner was educated at Eton. His degree was merely from Glasgow, and therefore he could not practice as a physician in London; but having inherited a handsome competence, he was enabled to live independant of his profession, to devote himself to science, and to open his hospitable doors to a vast circle of friends distinguished for genius and learning.

Dr. Kitchiner's love of music accompanied him through life; and, to the last, he played and sang with considerable taste and feeling. Though always an epicure—fond of experiments in cookery, and exceedingly particular in the choice of his viands, and in their mode of preparation for the table, he was regular, and even abstemious in his general habits. There were times, indeed, when, according to his own statement, his consumption of animal food was extraordinary. The craving was not to be repressed, nor easily to be satisfied. It had nothing to do with the love of eating, abstractedly considered, but was the result of some organic and incurable disease. Dr. Kitchiner's hours of rising—of eating—of retiring to rest—were all regulated by system. He was accustomed to make a good breakfast at eight or nine. His lunches, to which only the favoured few had the privilege of entrée, were superb. They consisted of potted meats of various kinds, fried fish, savoury pâtés, rich liqueurs, &c. &c. in great variety and abundance. His dinners, unless when he had parties, were comparatively plain and simple, served in an orderly manner—cooked according to his own maxims—and placed upon the table invariably within five minutes of the time announced. His usual hour was five. His supper was served at half-past nine; and at eleven he was accustomed to retire. His public dinners, as they may be termed, were things of more pomp, ceremony, and étiquette. They were announced by notes of preparation, which could not fail of exciting the liveliest sensations in the epigastric region of the "thorough-bred grand-gourmands of the first magnitude" who were honoured with an invitation. One of these notes is well entitled to preservation as a curiosity:

"Dear Sir, The honour of your company is requested to dine with the Committee of Taste, on Wednesday next, the 10th instant.

"The specimens will be placed upon the table at five o'clock precisely, when the business of the day will immediately commence. I have the honour to be, your most obedient servant,

W. KITCHINER, Secretary.

August, 1825.—43, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square.

"At the last general meeting, it was unanimously resolved, that:

"1st. An Invitation to Eta Beta Pi, must be answered in writing, as soon as possible after it is received, within twenty-fours at latest reckoning from that on which it is dated; otherwise the Secretary will have the profound regret to feel that the invitation has been definitely declined.

"2nd. The Secretary having represented that the perfection of several of the preparations is so exquisitely evanescent, that the delay of one minute after their arrival at the meridian of concoction, will render them no longer worthy of men of taste,

"Therefore, to ensure the punctual attendance of those illustrious gastrophilists, who on grand occasions are invited to join this high tribunal of taste for their own pleasure and the benefit of their country, it is irrevocably resolved, 'That the janitor be ordered not to admit any visitor, of whatever eminence of appetite, after the hour which the Secretary shall have announced that the specimens are ready. By order of the Committee,

"WILLIAM KITCHINER, Sec."

Latterly Dr. Kitchiner was in the habit of having a small and select party to dine with him previously to his Tuesday even-

ings conversazione. The last of these delightful meetings was on the 20th of February. The dinner was, as usual, announced at five minutes after five. As the first three that had been invited entered his drawing-room, he received them seated at his grand piano-forte, and struck up, "See the Conquering Hero comes!" accompanying the air, by placing his feet on the pedals, with a peal on the kettle drums beneath the instrument. This to be sure, was droll; but, at all events, it was harmless.

For the regulation of the Tuesday evenings' conversazione alluded to, Dr. K. used to fix a placard over his chimney-piece, inscribed:—"At seven come,—at eleven go." It is said that, upon one of these occasions, the facetious George Colman, on observing this admonition, availed himself of an opportunity to add the word "it," making the last line run—"at eleven go it!" At these little social meetings, a signal for supper was invariably given at half-past nine. All who were not desirous of further refreshment would then retire; and those who remained descended to the parlour to partake of the friendly fare, according to the season of the year. As these parties were composed of the professors and amateurs of all the liberal arts, it will readily be imagined that the mind as well as the body was abundantly regaled—that "the feast of reason and the flow of soul" were never wanting. So well were the orderly habits of the Doctor understood, that, at the appointed time, some considerate guest would observe "'tis on the strike of eleven." Hats and cloaks, coats and umbrellas, were then brought in; the Doctor attended his friends to the street-door, looked up at the *stars*—if there were any visible—gave each of his friends a cordial shake of the hand, wished him a hearty good-night, and so the evening was closed.

We must now speak of Dr. Kitchiner's books. Optics, music, and cookery, were his three principal subjects. His first publication, entitled "Practical Observations on Telescopes," 8vo. appeared anonymously in 1815, and was reviewed in our vol. LXXXV. ii. 55. The third edition was published in 1819 (see vol. LXXXIX. ii. 614). In the mean while he had communicated to the Philosophical Magazine an Essay on the size best adapted for Achromatic Glasses; with hints to Opticians and Amateurs of Astronomical Studies on the Construction and Use of Telescopes in General (Phil. Mag. vol. XLVI. p. 122). These established his fame as an amateur optician; and the "Apicius Redivivus; or Cook's Oracle," 12mo, 1817, signalized him as an amateur gastronomist. In 1822 he published "The Art of Invigorating and Prolonging Life by Food, Clothes, Air, Exercise, Wine, Sleep, &c.; and Peptic Precepts. To which is added the Pleasure of making a Will," 12mo.

In 1822 he issued a small octavo volume of "Observations on Vocal Music" (reviewed in vol. XCII. i. 55); and in the same year a handsome folio of "The Loyal and National Songs of England, selected from original manuscripts and early printed copies" in his own library. Next followed "The Housekeeper's Ledger;" and in 1825 he revised his former work on optics, and published it under the title of "The Economy of the Eyes," in two Parts, the first on the subject in general, and on spectacles, opera-glasses, &c. (reviewed in vol. XCV. ii. 160); and "Part II. Of Telescopes," (reviewed in vol. XCVI. i. 155). A new work entitled "The Traveller's Oracle," was in great measure printed at the period of his decease.

Dr. Kitchiner was married many years ago, but a separation soon ensued. His wife, by whom he had no family, is still living. A natural son, who has been educated at Cambridge, inherits the bulk of his property. The Doctor's will, made about sixteen years since, is as remarkable for its eccentricity as any of the productions of the testator; and it is said that another, making some serious alterations in the disposal of his property, was intended for signature on the Wednesday following the night on which he died.

On the 26th of February Dr. Kitchiner dined at his friend Braham's in Baker-street; and was in better spirits than usual, as, for some time past, in consequence of a spasmodic affection and palpitation of the heart, he had been occasionally observed in a desponding state. He had ordered his carriage at half-past eight, but the pleasure he experienced in the company induced him to stay till eleven. On his way home, he was seized with one of those violent fits of palpitation which he had of late frequently experienced; and on reaching home, ascended the stairs with a hurried step, and threw himself on a sofa. Every assistance was immediately afforded, but in less than an hour he expired, without consciousness and without a pang.

His remains were interred in the family vault at the Church of St. Clement Danes, but it has been announced that a monument will be erected to his memory in the new church of St. Pancras, in which parish he had long resided.

This amiable and useful man possessed the estimable virtue of never speaking ill of any one: on the contrary, he was a great lover of conciliation, and to many he proved a valuable adviser and firm friend. In manners he was quiet, and ap-

parently timid. As we have said, however, he had three grand hobbies,—cookery, music, and optics, and whenever he entered upon either of them he was full, cheerful, and even eloquent.

JOHN FLAXMAN, ESQ. P.S.R.A.

At the time of printing our memoir of the late Professor of Sculpture, in p. 273, we had not met with the following eloquent eulogy on him, pronounced by Sir Thomas Lawrence at the Royal Academy on the day of his death:

"Mr. Flaxman's genius, in the strictest sense of the words, was original and inventive. His purity of taste led him, in early life, to the study of the noblest relics of antiquity; and a mind, though not of classical education, of classic bias, urged him to the perusal of the best translations of the Greek philosophers and poets, till it became deeply imbued with those simple and grand sentiments which distinguish the productions of that favoured people. When immersed in these mingling studies, a fortunate circumstance—the patronage of a lady of high rank [Countess Spencer], whose taste will ever be remembered with her known goodness—gave birth to those unequalled compositions from Homer and the Greek tragedians, which have so long been the admiration of Europe. These, indeed, from their accuracy in costume, and the singular felicity of the union between their characters and subjects, may have naturally conveyed, to minds unaccustomed to nice discrimination, the idea of too close an imitation of Grecian art. Undoubtedly the *elements* of his style were founded on it; but only on its noblest principles, on its deeper intellectual power, and not on the mere surface of its style. Though master of its purest lines, he was rather the sculptor of sentiment, than of form; and whilst the philosopher, the statesman, and the hero, were treated by him with appropriate dignity, not even in Raffaele have the gentler feelings and sorrows of human nature been traced with more touching pathos, than in the various designs and models of this estimable man. The rest of Europe know only the productions of the earlier period of his fame, but these, which form the highest efforts of his genius, had their origin in nature only, and the sensibility and virtues of his mind. Like the greatest modern painters, he delighted to trace, from the actions of familiar life, the lines of sentiment and passion; and from the populous haunts and momentary peacefulness of poverty and want, to form those unequalled groups of maternal tenderness, of listening infancy, and filial love!

"The sources and habits of composition in Michael Angelo and Flaxman were the same; and, sanctified as the memory of the former is by time and glory, it receives no slight addition from the homage of this modest but great man, whose SHIELD OF ACHILLES, that matchless union of beauty, energy, and grandeur, *his* genius only could surpass."

To our list of monuments by Flaxman in Chichester Cathedral, may be added the names of Mr. Frankland, Mr. Udney, and Mr. Quantock.

MRS. POWLETT.

May 1. At Great Dunmow, Essex, in her 55th year, Anne, wife of the Rev. Charles Powlett.

She was the eldest daughter of the late learned Rev. Wm. Johnson Temple, Vicar of St. Gluvias in Cornwall. That gentleman was previously Rector of Mamhead in Devonshire (to which he was presented by his relation the first Earl of Lisburne, whose seat was in the parish *), and there Mrs. Powlett was born. Her mother was of the highly respectable house of Stowe in Northumberland, and nearly connected with the family of Sir Francis Blake. Being employed by her father as his amanuensis in writing several of his publications, Mrs. Powlett had acquired a more than usual fund of knowledge; and she had imbibed from her parents a deep but unaffected sense of religion. She was the mother of ten children, four of whom, with her partner during more than thirty years, survive to lament her loss.

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* Mr. Temple was recommended by Lord Lisbourne to the Hon. Dr. Keppell, Bishop of Exeter, who appointed him his Chaplain, and presented him to the Vicarage of St. Gluvias. Had not the Bishop soon after prematurely died, it was expected that he would have given Mr. Temple the living of Milor adjoining to St. Gluvias, and have appointed him Archdeacon of Cornwall. Mr. Temple's "Essay on the Clergy" was universally admired, and was particularly noticed by that pious prelate, Bishop Horne. His other pamphlets were also well received; but he is best known by his character of Gray, adopted both by Mason and Johnson. Mr. Temple left unfinished a work on "The Rise and Decline of Modern Rome." He died in 1796. These particulars are chiefly additional to those which may be found in vol. LXVI. 791, 963, and Nichols's "Literary Anecdotes," vol. III. pp. 190, 756.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At his residence in Palace Yard, Gloucester, aged 84, the Rev. *Martin Barry*, Perpetual Curate of St. Nicholas in that city, and Vicar of Down Hatherley, in the same county. He was of Jesus Coll. Camb. M A. 1782; was presented to his church (that of the largest parish in Gloucester) by the Corporation in 1775, and to Down Hatherley by the King. He was venerated for the conscientious and unostentatious discharge of his various duties.

At Newent, Glouc. after a painful illness, the Rev. *Wm. Beale*, for 22 years Curate of that parish, and Vicar of Dymock, to which he had been presented within these few years.

Aged 74, the Rev. *Charles Colthurst*, Rector of Desertmartin, co Londonderry. He was of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. B. A. 1774, and was Chaplain to the late Earl of Bristol, Bp. of Derry.

The Rev. *Henry Hale*, Rector of Orcheston St. Mary, Wilts, and Perpetual Curate of King's Walden, Herts. He was formerly Fellow of Clare Hall, Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782, and by which society he was presented to Orcheston in 1796. To King's Walden he was instituted at the presentation of his cousin Paggen Hale, esq.

Advanced in age, the Rev. *James Hartley*, Rector of Staveley near Knaresborough, to which he was presented in 1775 by the Rev. G. Astley.

At Llandinabo, Heref. aged 83, the Rev. *J. Hoskins*, nearly sixty years Rector of that parish, to which he was presented by his father, the Rev. Charles Hoskins, in 1768, and Lecturer of Uxbridge.

The Rev. *Joseph Ogden*, Minister of Sowerby, in the parish of Halifax. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1785, M.A. 1788, and was presented to his church in 1796 by the Vicar of Halifax.

The Rev. *Wm. Salmon*, Vicar of Tudely cum Capell, Kent. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1791, and was presented to his living in 1818 by Lord le Despenser.

The Rev. *Thomas Trevor Trevor*, Prebendary of Chester, Rector of West Kirby, and Vicar of Eastham, both in Cheshire. He was of Christ Church, Oxf. B. and D.C.L. 1816, obtained a Prebend in Chester Cathedral in 1795, and was presented to both his livings by that Dean and Chapter, to Eastham in 1797, and West Kirby in 1803.

March 3. At the seat of Lord Stafford, Costessy, Norfolk, aged 33, the Rev. *Lawrence Strongitharm*, late pastor of the Roman Catholic Chapel, St. John's Maddermarket, Norwich.

March 12. At the White Houses, near East Retford, aged 82, the Rev. *Joshua Flint*, Vicar of Clareborough, Notts. to which church he was presented in 1800 by the late Duke of Devonshire.

March 14. Aged 72, the Rev. *Richard Johnson*, Rector of the united parishes of St. Antholin and St. John Baptist, in London, and Incumbent of Ingham, in Norfolk. He was of Magd. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1784; was presented to his London parishes in 1810 by the King, and was instituted to Ingham, held by sequestration, in 1817. The presentation to St. Antholin's being alternate, the present turn belongs to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's.

March 16. In Prince's-st. Hanover-sq. aged 70, the Rev. *Alex. Thistlethwayte*, Rector of West Tytherley and Broughton, Wilts. He was son of the Rev. Robert Thistlethwayte, D.D. of Norman Court, Wilts. and grandson of another individual of the same name, who was also D.D. and both of Wadham Coll. Oxford. The deceased was a student of Queen's, in the same University, B.C. L. 1780. He was presented to both his churches in 1781 by his father.

March 17. Advanced in age, the Rev. *Roger Wilson*, Vicar of Brodsworth, near Doncaster. He was of Eman. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1786, M.A. 1789, and was presented to his church in 1808, by the Dean and Chapter of York.

March 23. At his house in Castlegate, York, in his 80th year, the Rev. *Watson Dennison*, Vicar of Feliskirk, in the N. Riding of Yorkshire, and formerly of Trimdon Hall, Durham. He was presented to Feliskirk in 1776, by the Archbishop of York.

March 25. At Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucester, the Rev. *John Taylor*, Rector of Newington Bagpath, to which he was presented in 1811, by David Taylor, esq.

March 27. Advanced in years, the Rev. *Thos. Bromley*, late Rector of Bishopstone St. Mary, Wilts. and Bighton, Hants. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1771, M.A. 1774, and was for many years one of the masters of Harrow School. He was presented to Bishopstone in 1810, by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, and to Bighton in 1814 by J. and E. Eyre, esqs. Mr. Bromley was universally beloved and esteemed as a gentleman and a scholar.

March 30. Aged 65, the Rev. *John James Jones*, late of Caer-Cady House, and Rector of Gellygare, Glam. to which he was presented in 1794, by the late Marquess (then Earl) of Bute.

March 31. At Wortham, Suffolk, aged 76, the Rev. *James Merest*, nearly fifty years Curate of that parish, and Vicar of Wroughton, Wilts, to which he was presented by the Rector, the late Rev. Edm. Ferrers.

April 4. At Walthamstow, the Rev. *Henry Foster Barham*, late Fellow of Queen's Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1817, M.A. 1820.

April 5. Aged 73, the Rev. *Thomas Rocke*, for nearly fifty years Vicar of Tenbury, Worc. and Rector of Silvington, Salop. He was presented to both those livings in 1785 by Mrs. Hill.

April 11. At East-Barnet Rectory, aged 45, the Rev. *David Wm. Garrow*, D.D. Rector of that place. He was of Christchurch Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1807, B.D. 1814, D.D. 18.. ; and was presented to his Rectory in 1815 by the King.

April 12. At Sulgrave vicarage, Northamptonsh. aged 64, the Rev. *Wm. Harding*, incumbent of that parish. He was of Wadham Coll. Oxf. ; and was formerly Vicar of Freeston cum Butterworth in Lincolnshire ; which having resigned, he was instituted to Sulgrave on his own petition in 1805.

April 13. Aged 66, the Rev. *Wm. Moody*, of Bathampton House, Somersetsh. Rector of Little Langford, Wilts. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1787, and was presented to Little Langford in 1798, by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

April 18. At Much Hadham, Herts, aged 90, the Rev. *Francis Stanley*, for 63 years Vicar of North Weald, Essex, and late for more than forty years Rector of Eastwick, Herts. He was descended from the Very Rev. Dr. Wm. Stanley, Dean of St. Asaph, Master of Corpus Christi Coll. Camb. and Rector of Much Hadham, who died in 1731, having left by his wife Mary, dau. of Lord Chief Justice Pemberton, a son Francis, who succeeded him in his Rectory of Hadham. The gentleman now deceased was presented to North Weald in 1764, by Wm. Plumer, esq. of Gilston, and to Eastwick in 1781, by the son of the same patron. The latter he resigned about three years before his death. He was very regular and strict in his habits, dividing his time between his rectory-house at Eastwick and his family residence at Hadham.

May 5. Aged 74, the Rev. *Richard Wallis*, Vicar of Seaham, and Perpetual Curate of South Shields and of Blanchland, in the Diocese of Durham. To the first church he was presented in 1783 by Mrs. Robinson, to South Shields by the Dean and Chapter of Durham, and to Blanchland in 1804 by Bishop Crewe's trustees. The last had been the subject of a poem which Mr. Wallis published in 1802, entitled "The Happy Village." (see vol. LXXII. 536.) Mr. Wallis lost his only son, the Rev. John Robinson Wallis, just a year previously to his own decease, May 4, 1826 (see vol. XCVI. ii 282) ; he has left daughters, the youngest of whom is recently married to Thos. Surtees Raine, esq. of Croft in Yorkshire.

May 15. At Penegoes Rectory, Montgom. aged 62, the Rev. *Hugh Thomas*, Rector of that parish. He was of Jesus Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1791. He filled the Chaplaincy of the Ramallies, Capt. Montague Harvey, at the time of Lord Howe's signal victory over the French fleet, June 1, 1794, and afterwards sailed with the forces under Gen. Vaughan, to the Windward Islands, and was appointed Chaplain to a West India regiment and to the Garrison of St. Pierre, Martinique. He officiated there during the command of Sir Wm. Keppel, who presented him to a benefice in Antigua. Upon his return to England, the kindness of Sir William procured for him, during the vacancy of the see of St. Asaph, occasioned by the death of Dr. Horsley in 1806, the Rectory of Llysfaen in Denbighshire, which he resigned in 1809, on being presented by the succeeding Bishop, Dr. Cleaver, to the Rectory of Penegoes, where his memory will be long cherished.

DEATHS.

London and its Vicinity.

March 19. At the Hon. Thos. Windsor's, Gore-House, aged 75, Jane, relict of the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Bromley Cadogan, Vicar of Chelsea, and brother of Earl Cadogan. She was a widow lady, named Bradshaw, before her marriage to Mr. Cadogan in 1782 ; Mr. C. died in 1797. See a short memoir of him in vol. LXVII. 167.

March 23. In Sloane-street, aged 73, Elizabeth dowager Lady Blake. She was the only dau. of Alex. Douglas, esq. of the British settlement at Bussorah, in Persia, and widow of Sir Francis Blake, the late and second Baronet of Twisel Castle, in Northumberland. By that gentleman, who died in 1818, she was mother to Sir Francis, the present Baronet, and M.P. for Berwick ; to Lt.-Gen. Robert Dudley Blake, one other son, and four daughters the youngest, of whom was married in 1805, to Bethell Earnshaw Stag, of Holmforth in Yorkshire, esq. Only ten days after this lady's death, *April* 3, her daughter-in-law, the wife of the present Baronet, died in Sloane-street. Their remains were conveyed together to be interred in the family vault in Northumberland.

April 3. At Windsor, aged 18, Richard, second son of late Edw. Bullock, esq. of Upper Bedford-street, and formerly of Jamaica.

April 10. Mr. J. S. Hughes, printer, Paternoster-row, son of the Rev. J. Hughes, Battersea, Surrey.

April 15. Aged 70, Charles Hundley, esq. of Clayton-place, Newington.

April 16. At Garlick-hill, aged 72, Mrs. S. Downes.

April 18. In consequence of falling accidentally from Lord Harborough's yacht, lying off Deptford Creek, aged 37, Henry H. Bray, esq. of Bryanston-st.

April 18. In Soho-square, aged 86, W. Yarnold, esq.

April 18. At Kensington-gore, Anne, wife of Edmund Mason, esq.

April 19. In Park-st. aged 81, Edward Baber, esq.

April 20. In Goswell-st. road, aged 67, Wm. Thornburgh Brown, esq. late of Cheapside.

April 20. Aged 40, Wm. Norris, esq. of John-st. Bedford-row.

April 20. Aged 65, Edmund Antrobus, esq. of No. 480, Strand, and King's Parade, Chelsea.

April 21. In Great Coram-st. William Smith, esq. Deputy Receiver-gen. of the Excise.

April 21. In Charlotte-st. Fitzroy-sq. Wm. Saunders, esq. solicitor.

April 21. Aged 87, Jas. Hamilton, M.D. of Artillery-pl.

April 22. Cath. Eling, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Venn, Rector of Clapham.

April 22. In Edw.-st. Portman-sq. Amelia Frances, dau. of Peter Moore, esq. 25 years M.P. for Coventry.

April 22. In Giltspur-st. aged 72, John Stracey, esq. formerly of Smithfield Bars.

April 22. Of apoplexy, aged 25, Chas. Anth. Brown, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.

April 24. At Hammersmith, aged 88, Mary, wife of J. Crunden, esq. surveyor, of Hereford-st.

April 27. In Park-place, Regent's Park, Hans, second son of Wm. Sotheby, esq. of Sewardstone, Essex.

April 28. Aged 51, Jane, wife of Jas. Lonsdale, esq. of Berners-st.

April 29. At Manor-place, Chelsea, aged 77, Robert Marris, esq.

April 29. At Walworth, aged 70, Mary, relict of Mr. John Browne, senior Associate Engraver, R.A.

May 1. At Lambeth, aged 27, Hannah, wife of G. W. Dyson, esq. of the House of Commons.

May 2. In Bedford-sq. aged 20, Eleanor, only dau. of John Bell, one of his Majesty's Counsel.

May 3. In Great George-st. aged 12, Georgiana, fourth dau. of John Fane, esq. M.P.

May 3. Aged 67, Anne, wife of Thos. Barnard, esq. of Sloane-st.

May 4. At Clapton, Henrietta Bridget, wife of John Bradock, esq.

May 4. In Jermyn-st. Philip Denniss, esq. late Capt. 41st Foot.

May 6. At his son's, on Camberwell-green, aged 83, Fred. Thos. Walsh, Esq. late Comptroller of the Customs in the Port of London.

May 7. Aged 64, Robert Steven, esq. of Upper Thames-st.

May 7. Aged 22, Frances Maria, eldest dau. of Wm. Horne, esq. one of his Majesty's Counsel.

May 9. In Brompton-sq. aged 64, the relict of John Mills, esq.

May 9. In Hertford-str. Georgiana, infant dau. of Col. and Lady Susan Lygon.

May 9. In Gower-st. Sarah, eldest dau. of late Wm. Walton, esq. of Girdlers' Hall.

May 10. At Barnsbury Park, Islington, aged 44, Ann, wife of Rev. Dan. Wilson, Vicar of that parish.

May 12. In Somerset-st. aged 84, the relict of Hardinge Stracey, esq. of Donnehill, Kent.

May 13. At Stoke Newington, Sarah, relict of Rev. Rob. Welton, late Vicar of Sandridge, near St. Alban's.

May 14. Aged 81, Eleanor, wife of John Lane, esq. of Peckham. She was polished in her manners, and blessed with great strength and energy of mind.

May 14. In Grafton-st. East, aged 77, Benj. Hardy, esq.

May 14. Julia, second dau. of John Leach, esq. of George-street, Euston-square.

May 16. In Old-street road, aged 66, Thos. Taylor, esq.

May 16. Aged 81, Wm. Keene, esq. of Vale-place, Hammersmith.

May 17. At Blackheath, aged 15, Caroline, youngest dau. of Capt. Alex. Greig.

BERKS.—*March* 11. At Windsor, Isabella, widow of Sir David Dundas, bart. Sir David died Jan. 10, last year, and we gave a short memoir of him in vol. XCVI. i. 177.

April 30. At Reading, aged 57, Dr. Salmon.

BUCKS.—*April* 28. At Buckingham, aged 77, Thos. Herne, esq. solicitor.

CHESHIRE.—*May* 13. At Edge-hill, aged 72, Thos. Crewe Dod, esq. a true old English patriot, and representative of one of the most ancient and respectable families in Cheshire. He married Anne, fourth dau. of Ralph Sneyd, of Keel, in Staffordshire, esq. by whom he had a son and five daus.

CORNWALL.—*April* 16. Aged eight years, Caroline Mary, eldest dau. of William Rashleigh, esq. of Menabilly.

CUMBERLAND.—*May* 7. In Caldewgate, Carlisle, Mr. Joseph Thompson, aged 100.

Lately. At Bossenthwaite, in her 80th year, Mrs. Jane Thompson. It is worthy of remark, that this is the first death that had occurred in that parish, consisting of 550 inhabitants, for 14 months.

DEVON.—*April* 24. At Sidmouth, aged 17, Wm. Matthews, son of William Ffarington, esq. of Shaw Hall, Lancashire.

Lately. At Torquay, Miss Worrall, dau. of Samuel Worrall, esq. formerly of Clifton.

May 4. At Torquay, aged 10, the Hon.

Augusta Emily Flower, dau. of Visc. Ashbrook.

DORSET.—*April* 13. Miss Bryer, eldest sister of Rev Edmond Bryer, of Dorchester.

Lately. At Poole, Elizabeth Goodwin, aged 102; she retained her faculties until within a few days of her death, and could see to read without glasses till within the last two years.

April 29. At Lyme Regis, aged 87, Mary, wife of Rev. Michael Babbs.

April 30. At his seat, Heffleton, Dr. Bain, M.D.

May 12. At Weymouth, aged 90, Rich. Prior, esq. late of Clapham, Surrey.

DURHAM.—*May* 12. At Durham, Peter Bowlby Marsden, esq. senior Proctor of the Diocese.

ESSEX.—*April* 19. At Waltham Abbey, aged 68, Theodosia, widow of the Rev. Wm. Jones, late of Broxbourn, Herts.

May 13. Aged 77, Jane, relict of John Halfhide, esq. of Waltham Abbey.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*April* 13. Aged 43, Mr. John Emdin, of Bristol. He was, perhaps, the most successful amateur composer of the day, and the author of a long catalogue of elegant and attractive ballads.

April 20. At Clifton, Anna Maria. widow of Charles Clement Adderley, esq. of Hams Hall, Warw. and eld. dau. of Edm. Cradock Hartopp, bart. by Anne, only child of Joseph Hurlock, esq.

April 22. At Berkeley, aged 23, James Laugharne, esq. of Gray's Inn, a student of Lincoln's Inn.

April 28. At Cheltenham, in his 69th year, Francis Twiss, esq. father of Horace Twiss, esq. M.P. for Wootton-Bassett. He was a gentleman possessed of great talents, with a pleasing urbanity of manners. He was contemporary at Cambridge with Mr. Pitt, with whom he studied at Pembroke College under Dr. Tomline, now Bishop of Winchester.

May 18. At Cheltenham, aged 50, Joseph Marsden, esq. many years Inspector of King's Taxes.

HANTS.—*April* 25. At Lymington, Eliz. wife of John Richman, esq.

Lately. Aged 89, Ann, widow of Henry Adams, esq. of Bucklershard.

At North Wootton, near Sherborne, 104, Mr. Trowbridge.

May 2. At Southampton, Eliza Louisa, daughter of Colonel Grove.

May 14. At Winchester, the relict of Rev. T. Scott, Rector of King's Stanley, Glouc.

HERTS.—*April* 23. At Totteridge Park, aged 85, Edw. Arrowsmith, esq.

May 10. At Great Berkhamstead, aged 78, Mr. Robert Jenks, late of Fleet-street, London.

May 4. At his house on Bushey-heath, aged 63, Colonel Mark Beaufoy, F.R.S.

May 6. At Wormley Lodge, Hannah, widow of James Hare, esq. M.P. and sister to Sir Abraham Hume, bart. She was the only dau. of the late Sir Abraham, the first and late Baronet, by Hannah, youngest dau. of Sir Thos. Frederick, knt. Mr. Hare died in 1804, leaving one daughter, Susanna.

May 8. At Rickmansworth, aged 28, John, fourth son of the late Ald. Magnay.

May 11. At Pollen's-spit, Rickmansworth, Hen. Timberlake, esq.

HUNTS.—*April* 6. At Huntingdon, aged 22, Eliz.-Sarah, youngest dau. of the late Lieut.-Colonel Farquhar.

KENT.—*April* 18. At Bromley, aged 77, Mr. Daniel Taylor, formerly of High-street, Southwark.

April 22. At Kevington, aged 78, Eliz. relict of Joseph Berens, esq., who died Dec. 19, 1825.

May 4. At Deal, aged 49, Mary Ann, wife of Edward Spencer Curling, esq.

May 8. At Sundridge, aged 24, Henry Dyson, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*April* 20. Ann, aged 85, widow of Mr. Hall, Leicester.

May 14. At Appleby, aged 31, Alice, wife of Mr. John Mayon, surgeon, and only dau. of Mr. John Webster, of Wilnecots, Warwickshire.

LANCASHIRE.—*April* 22. At Liverpool, aged 75, Cath. widow of Dr. Brandreth.

Lately. In Lancaster Castle, aged 80, W. Green, who had been confined for a debt of 1,100*l.* about eleven years, and is said to have bequeathed property to the amount of 40,000*l.*

May 16. Aged 43, Anne, wife of Robert Peel, esq. of Hyndburn, near Blackburn.

MIDDLESEX.—*April* 14. At Willingdon, aged 80, William Perry, esq. M.D.

May 1. At Enfield, aged 35, Thomas, son of Thomas Martin, esq.

May 4. Susanna, wife of Thos. Aston, esq. of Ealing, in her 71st year.

NORFOLK.—*April* 9. At Runham House, Mary Eaton, wife of Cha. Symonds, esq. and only dau. of late Eli Morgan Price, D.D.

April 21. Aged 72, W. Withers, esq. solicitor, of Holt.

Lately, in her 80th year, the widow of Shelford Bidwell, esq. of Thetford.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE. — *April* 10. At Peterborough, aged 83, John Benson, esq. one of the principal committee clerks of the House of Commons, and its oldest officer.

April 14. Aged 26, Ann, wife of Mr. John Ekins Palmer Chambers, of Northamp.

Lately. At Wicken, in her 20th year, Emily Eliz. youngest dau. of Lord Charles Fitz Roy.

May 7. At Northampton, aged 72, Alderman Osborne, father of the Corporation.

May 12. Aged 73, Rev. John Horsey, 52 years Pastor of the congregation at Northampton, which was formerly under the care of Dr. Doddridge.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—*May* 2. In his 80th year, Thos. Shadforth, esq. of Red Barns, the senior elder brother of the Trinity House of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

May 16. At his residence, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Ralph Atkinson, esq. the last male descendant of an ancient family in Northumberland, and cousin to the Earl of Eldon and Lord Stowell. Mr. A. was possessed of great wealth, and notwithstanding an apparent austerity in his manner, was distinguished by a kind and feeling heart. To the several charitable institutions in his neighbourhood he was a most liberal benefactor, whilst his private charities were still more extensive, though frequently distributed so secretly, that the objects of his bounty were ignorant of the source from whence they came.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*April* 25. Aged 69, Mary, the wife of Wm. Folker, esq. of Oxford.

SALOP.—*Feb.* Aged 81, Thos. Howell, esq. senior alderman of Oswestry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* Aged 83, Mary, widow of Jas. Coles, esq. of Taunton Lodge, a magistrate and receiver-general of taxes for that county.

April 17. At Bath, Mary Jane, widow of Edw. Horne, esq. of Bevis Mount, Hants.

May 5. At Taunton, in the prime of life, Mr. Henry Jas. Townsend, seventh son of the late Rev. Geo. Townsend.

SUFFOLK.—*April* 12. At Bungay, Matthias Kerrison, esq. father of Major-Gen. Sir Edw. Kerrison, Bart. He was son of Roger Kerrison, of Broke, in Norfolk, by Mary, dau. of John Osborn, of Kirsted, in the same county. Born in an inferior station of life, and enjoying few of the advantages of education, Mr. Kerrison had accumulated by trade, and good management, property of little less value than a million sterling, which is much of it invested in the fine estates of Lord Maynard and the Marq. Cornwallis. His own habits of life were of a very plain kind. He married in 1772 Mary, dau. of John Barnes, esq. of Barsham, in Suffolk, and by that lady, who died in 1815, had other children, besides Sir Edward.

April 15. At Blofield, aged 29, Margaretta Maria, wife of Thos. Cay, esq. of Botesdale.

April 20. At Ipswich, at an advanced age, Matthew Howell, esq.

May 7. Ann, wife of Rev. Thos. Mills, Rector of Statton, and one of his Majesty's Chaplains. She was the youngest and only surviving dau. of Nath. Barnardiston, esq. of the Ryes, near Sudbury, and of Hertford-st. May-Fair.

SURREY.—*April* 2. At Dunstable House, Richmond, aged 78, Benj. Hodges, esq.

April 26. At Balham-hill, aged 68, Edw. Moberly, esq. of St. Petersburgh.

May 13. At Cheam, aged 64, Wm. Neale, esq.

May 14. Aged 29, John-Hobson, son of John Blades, esq. of Brookwell-hall.

SUSSEX.—*May* 8. At Brighton, aged 75, James Hawkes, esq. one of the oldest inhabitants of Reading.

WARWICKSHIRE.—*May* 8. At Bagington Hall, Caroline, wife of Rev. Walter Davenport Bromley.

WILTS.—*May* 19. At Salisbury, in his 82d year, James Wickens, esq. author of a Plain Preface to the Bible, 1802, 8vo.

YORKSHIRE.—*April* 7. At Thorne, Capt. John Maples, R. N.

April 18. At Bridport, aged 33, the Rev. G. B. Wawne, Unitarian Minister of that place.

At Hull, aged 27, Ensign S. Nicholls, 40th reg.

April 21. Aged 45, P. Acklom, esq. of Beverley.

At Scarbro', aged 71, Mrs. Jane, wife of Dr. Oldfield.

April 29. At Swanland, aged 64, Nicholas Sykes, esq. late Alderman of Hull, and brother of Daniel Sykes, one of the Representatives of that town.

May 5. At Womersley Vicarage, aged 9 months, Savile Thos. only child of Rev. Thos. Cator.

May 11. At Churchbarton, near Lynn, aged 80, Sir C. Browne, for many years physician to his Majesty the King of Prussia, and Knight of the Prussian Order of the Red Eagle.

WALES.—*May* 3. At Knighton, co. Radnor, Margaret, widow of George Green, esq.

May 14. At Crickhowell, Georgiana Hood, wife of Chas. Edw. O'Neill, esq. Capt. 44th reg.

SCOTLAND.—*April* 18. At Fort William, Mrs. Agnes Ross, aged 106.

April 19. At Dundee, Janet Findlay, aged 104.

April 22. At Barjarg Tower, Dumfriesh. Wm. F. Hunter Arundell, esq. eldest son of late Rev. A. Hunter, Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh.

May 4. Jane, widow of Dr. John Walker, Professor of Natural History in the University of Edinburgh, and eldest dau. of And. Wauchope, esq. of Niddrie Mareishall.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Laugharne, aged 61, Jane, only dau. of the late Hon John Browne, many years President of the Island of Nevis, and sister to Col. J. F. Browne.

Sir Edw. Bellew, of Barmeath, co. Louth, bart.; a person of courteous manners and good talents, and an influential member of the Popish communion.

ABROAD.—*Sept.* 19. At Allahabad, India, Edw. Taylor Bradby, esq. Capt. E.I.C.

Sept. 26. At Barrackpore, the Hon. Wm. Stapleton, 2d son of Lord Le Despenser, and aid-de-camp to the Commander-in-chief, Lord Combermere.

Feb. 4. Drowned at Pernambuco, aged 20, John-Henry, eldest son of Mr. John Wight, of York-street, Covent-garden.

Feb. 9. At Ridgeland Estate, Jamaica, the Hon. Samuel Vaughan, one of the Assistant Judges of the Cornwall Assize Court, and formerly one of the Representatives of the parish of St. James, in the House of Assembly, and for many years Custos of that parish. During 58 years residence in the Island, his time and talents were always devoted to the public, whenever they were required. Those who knew him in private life will regret a warm and sincere friend, and the Colonial cause is deprived of an able, zealous, and indefatigable advocate.

Feb. 20. In Barbadoes, whither she had gone for the recovery of her health, Fanny, youngest dau. of Dr. Gray, Bp. of Bristol.

March 10. At Malta, Caroline, wife of Capt. Robt. Gambier, R.N. and dau. of Lt.-Gen. Browne.

March 11. At Pisa, aged 36, Mary, wife of the Rev. John Rogers, Canon Residentiary of Exeter, and dau. of the Rev. John Jope.

April 1. At Nantes, in France, Euphrosyne, wife of Stapylton Stapylton, esq. eldest son of Martin Stapylton, esq. of Myton Hall, co. York.

April 6. At Madeira, Thos. Luttrell, esq. British Consul at Parahibo de Norte.

April 11. At Rome, aged 28, Louisa Frances, wife of Philip Z. Cox, esq. of Horwood Hall, Upminster, Essex.

Lately. At Vizapatam, East Indies, John Digby, esq. eldest son of the late Sir John Newbolt, Chief Justice of Madras.

Lately. At Paris, aged 21, Maria, Duchess De Croij, eldest dau. of the Hon. Gen. Dillon, and of Frances, eldest dau. of Dominic Henry Trant, of Easingwold, in Yorkshire.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 25, to May 22, 1827.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	1066	2173	Males	933	1836
Females	1107		Females	903	

Whereof have died under two years old 552

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

Between			
2 and 5	154	50 and 60	200
5 and 10	64	60 and 70	163
10 and 20	75	70 and 80	128
20 and 30	119	80 and 90	50
30 and 40	157	90 and 100	4
40 and 50	167		

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending May 11.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
56	8	39	4	30	3	39	2	49	0	47	2

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6*l.* 6*s.* Straw 2*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* Clover 7*l.* 0*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 6*l.* 0*s.* Straw 2*l.* 2*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 5*l.* 15*s.* Straw 2*l.* 5*s.* Clover 6*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 21. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.*	0*d.*	to 5*s.*	2*d.*	Lamb	6*s.* 0*d.*	to 7*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	4*s.*	0*d.*	to 5*s.*	2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market May 21:		
Veal	4*s.*	8*d.*	to 5*s.*	4*d.*	Beasts	2014	Calves 158
Pork	4*s.*	6*d.*	to 5*s.*	2*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	19,780	Pigs 110

COAL MARKET, May 18, 28*s.* 0*d.* to 42*s.* 0*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 46*s.* 6*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 84*s.* 0*d.* Curd 88*s.*—CANDLES, 9*s.* per Doz. Moulds 10*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, May 21, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	120 0	£. 6 10
Barnsley	285 0	13 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	295 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	143 0	9 10
Coventry	1200 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	—	18 0
Croydon	2 15	—
Derby	170	7 0
Dudley	85 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	100 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	305 0	10 & 3 bs
Grand Surrey	53 0	3 0
Grand Union	24 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	210 0	9 0
Huddersfield	18 0	—
Kennet and Avon	25½ 0	1 1
Lancaster	36 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	387½ 0	16 0
Leicester	360 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	87 0	4 0
Loughborough	4200	197 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	200 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	—
Neath	330 0	15 0
Oxford	680 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	110 0	4 0
Regent's	35½ 0	—
Rochdale	91 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	305 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	39 0	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	275 0	12 10
Severn and Wye	30 0	1 12
Thames and Medway	15 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6
Trent and Mersey	1800 0	75 & bs.
Warw. and Birming.	280 0	11 0
Warwick and Napton	250 0	12 0
Wilts and Berks	5 7 6	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	46 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	3 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	83 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	199 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	82½ 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	73 0	3½ 0 do.
Bristol	60 0	4 15
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	2¾ 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10
Vauxhall	21 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	26 0	1 2 8
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	22 0	0 19 10
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	4 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	123 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	62 0	3 0
Kent	28½ 0	—
Manchester & Salford	33½ 0	—
South London	90 0	3 0
West Middlesex	64 0	2 15
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	55½ 0	2 10
Atlas	8½ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4½ 0	5 10
County Fire	—	2 10
Eagle	4 0	0 5
Globe	151 0	7 0
Guardian	18½ 0	—
Hope Life	4 18	0 6
Imperial Fire	92 0	5 0
Ditto Life	7½ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Protector Fire	¾ dis.	0 1 3
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	2⅞ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	246 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	45 dis.	—
Bolanos	80 dis.	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	½ dis.	—
British Iron	28½ dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	11 0	—
General	1 dis.	—
Pasco Peruvian	19 dis.	—
Potosi	3⅜ dis.	—
Real Del Monte	par.	—
Tlalpuxahua	10 dis.	—
United Mexican	15 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	21½ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	57 0	3 0
Ditto, New	1½ pm.	0 12
City	—	9 0
Ditto, New	—	5 0
Imperial	6¾ dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	3¼ dis.	5 p.ct.
General United	14½ dis.	4 p.ct.
British	17½ dis.	—
Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Birmingham	51 0	3 0
Birmingham&Stafford	5½ dis.	—
Brighton	10 dis.	—
Bristol	25	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	5 pm.	—
Auction Mart	15 0	—
Annuity, British	10 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	4½ dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	85 0	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	18 0	1 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From April 26, to May 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°			*May*	°	°	°		
26	42	51	40	30, 20	fair	11	49	55	43	29, 81	fair
27	43	54	42	, 27	fair	12	48	55	40	30, 10	fair
28	52	62	48	, 06	fine	13	47	56	45	29, 90	fine
29	59	67	58	30, 00	fine	14	46	51	43	, 81	showers
30	60	72	56	, 06	fine	15	47	55	49	, 78	cloudy
1	59	70	50	, 05	fine	16	53	60	50	, 50	cloudy
2	49	58	50	30, 00	fair	17	55	60	55	, 60	cloudy & sh.
3	58	66	55	29, 95	fair	18	58	63	57	, 70	fair
4	54	63	50	, 87	fair	19	60	65	51	, 93	fine
5	53	56	54	, 66	rain	20	62	68	52	30, 04	fine
6	53	54	45	, 22	rain	21	60	68	52	, 10	fine
7	46	53	38	, 67	fair	22	61	62	54	, 09	cloudy
8	45	49	43	, 87	cloudy	23	59	62	53	29, 90	cloudy
9	44	49	44	, 80	cloudy	24	54	55	45	, 40	showers
10	48	53	44	, 79	fair	25	49	56	51	, 38	showers

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From April 26, to May 28, 1827, both inclusive.

Apr. & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
26	203¼	82¼ ½	83 ⅜	88⅞	88⅝	98⅞ 9¼	98⅛	19⅛	247	67 68 pm.	43 44 pm.	43 44 pm.
27	203¾	82¼ ½	83⅛ ¼	88¾	88½	99¼ 9	98⅛	19⅛	—	68 69 pm.	44 45 pm.	44 45 pm.
28	203¼	82⅜ ⅛	83¼ 2⅞	—	88⅜	99 ⅛	—	19⅛	246¼	70 pm.	44 45 pm.	44 45 pm.
30	203¼	82⅛ 1⅞	83 2¾	—	88¼	99⅛ 8⅞	97⅞	19	—	71 70 pm.	44 45 pm.	44 45 pm.
2	202¾	81¾ ⅛	82½ 1⅞	88⅛	87½	99 8⅝	97⅝	18⅞	245	70 72 pm.	45 46 pm.	45 46 pm.
3	202½	81¼ ⅝	82⅛ ½	87⅞	87⅞	98⅝ 9	97⅝	19	245½	71 72 pm.	46 48 pm.	46 48 pm.
4	202½	81½ ¼	82¼ 1⅞	87⅝	87¼	98⅞ ⅜	97	18⅞	—	73 75 pm.	47 48 pm.	47 48 pm.
5	202½	81⅜ ¼	82¼ 2	87¾	87¼	98½ ⅝	97⅜	18⅞	244½	73 75 pm.	47 48 pm.	47 48 pm.
7	202½	81¼ ⅜	82 ¼	—	87⅝	98⅜ ⅝	97¼	18⅞	243½	74 pm.	46 48 pm.	46 48 pm.
8	—	82 ⅜	82⅝ 3⅛	88⅝	88½	98⅞ 9⅜	98⅛	19	246	75 76 pm.	47 48 pm.	47 48 pm.
9	—	82⅛ 1¾	82⅞ ⅝	88¼	88⅛	99¼ 9	97⅞	18⅞	244	———	47 48 pm.	47 48 pm.
10	203¼	82⅛ 2	82¾ ⅞	88¼	88¼	99⅛ 9	98	18⅞	245	76 pm.	48 49 pm.	48 49 pm.
11	203¼	81⅞ 2⅛	82⅝ 3	88⅜	88⅜	98⅞ 9¼	97⅞	18⅞	—	76 pm.	49 47 pm.	49 47 pm.
12	—	82⅛ ¼	82⅞ 3⅛	—	88⅜	99⅛ ½	—	19	—	73 75 pm.	48 46 pm.	48 46 pm.
14	203¾	82¼ ⅜	83 ¼	—	88¾	99⅜ ½	98⅜	19	—	76 77 pm.	47 48 pm.	47 48 pm.
15	203¼	82⅛ ⅜	83 ⅛	88¾	88⅞	99⅜ ½	98½	19	245	76 77 pm.	48 50 pm.	48 50 pm.
16	—	82¼ ⅜	83 ¼	89⅛	88⅞	99½ ⅝	98⅝	19	244¼	77 75 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
17	203	82¼ ⅜	83 ⅛	88⅞	88¾	99½ ⅝	98½	19	245	76 77 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
18	203	82⅛ ¼	82⅞ 3⅛	89	88⅞	99⅝ ⅜	98½	19	—	77 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
19	—	82¼ 2	83 2¾	—	88⅝	99⅝ ⅜	98¼	19	244	76 77 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
21	—	82¼ ⅜	82⅞ 3⅛	—	88⅞	99½ ¾	98½	19	245	76 77 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
22	203	82¼ ⅜	83 ⅛	89¼	89	99¾ 100	98⅞	19	—	76 pm.	49 50 pm.	49 50 pm.
23	203	82½ ¾	83¼ ½	89½	89⅜	100⅛	99	19⅛	—	78 80 pm.	50 52 pm.	50 52 pm.
25	203¼	82¾ ⅜	83½ ⅛	89⅝	89¼	99⅞ 100	98¾	19½	246	80 79 pm.	52 53 pm.	52 53 pm.
26	—	82⅜ ½	83¼ ⅛	—	89⅜	100 99¾	98¾	19⅛	245½	80 pm.	52 53 pm.	52 53 pm.
28	203¼	82½ ⅝	83⅛ ½	—	89½	99⅝ 100	99	19¼	246½	83 84 pm.	53 51 pm.	53 51 pm.

South Sea Stock, April 27, 91⅜.—New South Sea Ann. April 28, 82¾ May 7, 81⅞. May 10, 82½. Old South Sea Ann. April 26, 82. May 10, 81¾. May 18, 82, May 25, 82⅜.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE

GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

London Gazette
Times--New Times
M. Chronicle--Post
M. Herald--Ledger
M.Adver.--Courier
Globe & Traveller
Sun--Star--Brit.Trav.
St. James's Chron.
Lit. Gaz.--Lit.Chron.
Eng. Chronicle
Commer. Chronicle
Packet--Even. Mail
Evening Chronicle
Mercant. Chronicle
Courier de Londres
8 Weekly Papers
22 Sunday Papers
Bath 4--Berks.-Berw.
Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bolton 2
Boston--Brighton 2
Bristol 4--Bucks
Bury 2--Cambrian
Cambridge-Carlisle 2
Carmarth.-Chelms. 2
Chelten. 2.-Chest. 2
Colchester-Cornwall
Coventry 2-Cumberl.
Derby 2 -- Devon 2
Devenport-Devizes
Doncaster-Dorchest.
Dorset--Durham 2
Essex--Exeter 5

Gloucest. 2--Hants 2
Hereford 2 -Hull 3
Hunts 2...Ipswich
Kent 4..Lancaster
Leeds 4..Leicester 2
Lichfield.Liverpool 6
Macclesfi..Maidst.
Manchester 7
Newcastle on Tyne 3
Norfolk..Norwich
N.Wales.Northamp.
Nottingham 2..Oxf. 2
Plymouth..Preston 2
Reading...Rochester
Salisbury..Sheffield 3
Shrewsbury 2
Sherborne...Stafford
Staffordsh Potteries 2
Stamford 2.Stockport
Southampton
Suff..Surrey...
Taunton...Tyne
Wakefield..Warwick
West Briton (Truro)
Western (Exeter)
Westmoreland 2
Weymouth
Whitehaven..Winds.
Wolverhampton
Worcester 2..York 4
Man 2...Jersey 3
Guernsey 3
Scotland 35
Ireland 60

JUNE, 1827.

[PUBLISHED JULY 2.]

Original Communications.

Review of New Publications.

Historical Chronicle.

Embellished with an Elevation of the ABBEY CHURCH of ST. DENIS; a View of the HALL of CHIDDINGLY PLACE, Sussex. And Representations of two Sussex FONTS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by J. B. NICHOLS, CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

S. R. M. says, "Your reviewer asserts at p. 420, of your last Magazine, on the authority of the late Mr. Lysons, that "the etymon of *Sul* is utterly unknown;" now I beg leave to inform him that it is the British word for *the Sun*, and is always pronounced *Sil*, so that Silbury and Silchester would have been originally called Dinas-Sûl and Caer-Sûl. Every Welshman still calls Sunday *Lydd-sûl*. It was a part of antient mythology not to pay a scrupulous attention to the sex of a divinity, and hence the Romans, finding that the ceremonies and offerings to Sûl resembled those by themselves rendered to Minerva, gave this conjoined appellation to the presiding deity at Bath. The serpent is a well-known attribute of the worshipped luminary in Britain; and in Mr. Lysons's 10th Plate it will be found accompanying the head of Sulminerva."

The Rev. W. L. Bowles observes, "In consequence of some very sensible observations of your Reviewer (p. 419), on a small tract of mine, on our Wiltshire Antiquities, I am induced to request an insertion of a few words in explanation. Having come to a conclusion that Tanhill, in the neighbourhood of Avebury, was so called from Tanaris, the Celtic god of thunder, not from St. Anne of the Roman Calendar, I hastily conceived that Avebury was the temple of Tanaris. Your Correspondent remarks very justly, that in Britain *Tanaris* was a secondary deity, and that it is unlikely the greatest temple should be erected to a second deity. In fact, the least attention to the subject convinced me this could not be the case, as in perusing the investigation printed before I read the remarks of your judicious and candid Reviewer, I was led by a series of singular demonstrative arguments, to the conviction that Avebury was the temple of Teutates (Mercury), the greatest god of the Celts, the messenger of the Ζευς Βρουταιος, whose altar was near, on the highest elevation of the Downs, and that Silbury-hill was the 'Mercurii Tumulus,' such as that of which Livy speaks."

M. supposes that our Correspondent, p. 389, in noticing Vicesimus Knox's Description of the Method by which certain Degrees were *formerly* acquired at Oxford, has not seen the note affixed to No. 78, in the last editions of his Essays, which is as follows: "It is justice to add, that since the above essay was written in the warm zeal which a young mind felt for the honour of the Universities, several important reforms have taken place at Oxford. I claim no merit in the alteration; I merely mention the fact. Let others bestow the praise where praise is due. Many, indeed, have been partial enough to attribute the late reform at Oxford in some degree to this paper, and to others on similar topics, in a book entitled 'Liberal Education.' I rejoice at the reform, though it is by no means complete. As to the praise—Deo optimo maximo sit omnis laus et gloria."

Mr. F. Gibson will be obliged by any information on the subject of a gold medal struck in the reign of Queen Anne, on occasion of the passing of that most important statute the Act of Succesion, which was carried by a majority of one vote only, in favour of the present illustrious House of Brunswick, to the exclusion of the Catholic family of the Stuarts. The medal is about the size of a half crown; on the obverse is a bust of Queen Anne; on the reverse is the figure of Britannia with her shield and spear, standing on the shore, repulsing two sea monsters, one of whom has in his hand a fragment of rock uplifted, and the other a large club. The motto is, "Vicem gerit illa tonantis.—(she bears the part of the thunderer.) Inaugurat. Apr. 23, 1702." It is not exactly ascertained whether a medal was presented to each of the members who had voted in favour of the Protestant Ascendancy, or whether only one was struck and presented to the individual who occasioned the majority. It is a fact that the subject had been so frequently agitated in Parliament, and each party so perfectly aware that the balance was nearly equal, that the discussion was shrunk from, day after day, and at length approached with all those feelings which characterize an important struggle, or trial of strength. It is not a little singular, that the original possessor of this medal has in his Diary a memorandum to the effect, that he had previously in his own mind determined not to go down to the House on the evening this great question was decided; but yielding to the entreaties of his friends, he entered the House but a few minutes previous to the division. Had he not done so, the Speaker would have been called on to exercise his privilege of giving the casting vote; and it is a well-authenticated fact, that he was decidedly in favour of the Stuarts. It would be doing a valuable service, were the records of the House of Commons searched into for the official details of that memorable evening, the elucidation of which would form one of the most interesting facts in the pages of English history.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1827.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ON THE SUPPOSED DRUIDICAL MONUMENTS IN WILTSHIRE.

Mr. Urban, *Lake House, Wilts, June* 13.

It was with much interest I perused the observations of your Reviewer on the pamphlet recently published by the Rev. Wm. Bowles, as the *Avant Courier* of the History of the Parish of Bremhill, in which those singular Monuments of Antiquity, Wansdyke, Abury, Silbury, and Stonehenge pass under his consideration,—monuments which have so repeatedly engrossed the attention of the learned inquirer, and which, in conjunction with other circumstances, render the county of Wilts perhaps the most interesting in the Kingdom.

Previously to the remarks of the Reviewer, I had perused the Pamphlet itself, and laid it down with the full impression on my mind, that its author had been advocating the hypothesis that Abury was a Celtic temple dedicated to the god *Teutates*, the British Mercury, and I was indeed surprised, when I observed, that your Reviewer, after making a quotation from it, proceeded with this declaration: "We hesitate as to Abury being dedicated to *Tanaris*," thus leading your readers to suppose it to be the object of Mr. Bowles to prove, that Abury was a Celtic temple of the god *Tanaris*, or Jupiter Tonans.*

I was so much struck with this variance between the remarks of your Reviewer, and my pre-conceived opinion of the intent of the pamphlet, that I was induced immediately to compare the quotation in your Magazine with the original, when I presently discovered, that the words above quoted appear in the first or private edition of the pamphlet (a copy of which must have been in the hands of your Reviewer), and not in the second, or published edition; thus the main scope of the hypothesis became unintentionally misstated, and your readers may rest assured, that it is the purpose of Mr. Bowles to prove, that Abury was a temple of the god *Teutates*, or Mercury, *not* that of *Tanaris*, or Jupiter. In the quotation above alluded to, the author was not speaking of Abury, but discussing the etymology of St. Anne's Hill; and I hope, Sir, you will allow me to recite the portion of it alluded to, placing within a parenthesis the words improperly introduced in the earlier copies, and which led to the erroneous inference.

"What is the *Tanfana* of Tacitus? evidently in Latin Tanaris Fanum! (The temple of Abury then was the Tanfana, the temple of Celtic Tanaris.) Silbury we might suppose to be the hill on which the priests of Tanaris after sacrifice appeared, whilst the people below assembled around it. The British trackway led directly to *the hill*, which in a straight line over Marden (another Celtic temple) looks on to Stonehenge. To this extraordinary spot the whole assembly generally proceeded, headed by the priests, as to the locus consecratus of Cæsar; and Tan-hill Fair is the remains of this annual assemblage with the altered character of modern times."

From the previous context, and from the circumstance that Marden can neither be seen from Abury nor Silbury, but is overlooked by St. Anne's, or Tan-hill, it is evident he is pointing out the etymology of the latter, and assigning to *it* the site of the Tanaris Fanum.

There is no doubt, Mr. Urban, but that the literary world will hail with delight the contemplated History of Bremhill by its worthy and learned Incumbent, and it were to be wished, that the parochial Clergy would more frequently undertake the History of their respective Parishes, as the cause

* See Mr. Bowles's explanation in our Minor Correspondence, p. 482.

of literature would be thus much advanced by the exertions of a class of men often so well calculated to do justice to the subject, which would arise adventitiously before them. I am not aware that the Parish of Bremhill, considered *in seipso*, embraces within its limits any very extensive matter for the pen of the Historian, but the objects of antiquity, with which it is surrounded, will present a discursive and interesting field to the ingenious and enquiring mind of Mr. Bowles.

I think, Sir, that the new hypothesis of the author, that Abury was a Celtic temple of Teutates or Mercury, is very ingenious, and the united arguments in favour of it tend greatly to establish the fact, and I agree also with your Reviewer, that his application of the etymology of Tan Hill (or St. Anne's Hill) is very felicitous. I am, however, sure, from my long and personal knowledge of the author, that he will receive, with every liberal feeling, those remarks on other parts of his hypothesis, which a sincere difference in opinion may draw from me. I am confident, that his wish is to elicit inquiry, and as nearly as possible on abstruse, indeed almost hidden subjects, to gain the truth; and truth, we all know, is best obtained by the collision of opinions. In thus expressing a variance of sentiment, I cannot but feel much diffidence, since it is to differ from one whose well-earned literary reputation will necessarily create a bias in favour of his peculiar views, and with whom to tilt a lance may, perhaps, argue a boldness equal to audacity; yet, I trust, I never shall appear disposed to contravene the opinions advocated by others, without candidly stating the reasons of my dissent.

With these preliminary observations I must now avow, that I do not at all agree with Mr. Bowles as to the origin of Wansdyke, and that, although I think, with him, that Abury was the British Temple of Teutates, yet I doubt its being Druidical; that, although I accord with him in the supposition, that Stonehenge was a Celtic temple dedicated to Belenus as the British Apollo, or Sol, yet I doubt that it was the Temple alluded to by Diodorus Siculus, or that it was a Temple of the Druids; and that, although I agree with him that the very curious sculptured head discovered at Bath in the year 1790 is the head of the Celtic Apollo, yet I *also* consider it to be that of Medusa, the symbolic head of Minerva. I must confess also I much doubt the human sacrifices of the Druids, the burning of living men in wicker images, their peculiar resort to oaken groves, their affection for the misseltoe, and the cutting it with the golden hook. These subjects, Mr. Urban, open a wide field for discussion, and I feel it impossible in the *present* Letter to enter on them all. I am well aware, that these heterodox views will raise against me a host of opponents. The principles and opinions we imbibe in our early years usually stick fast by us. We look back on our scholastic exercises, and recall to our minds the delights of our imagination, when we pictured to ourselves the white-robed Druid ascending the sacred oaks, and with the golden hook cutting off the still more sacred misseltoe, when we heard the deafening shouts of the assembled multitude, as he waved in his hand the mystic plant. We remember again the horror with which we shrunk into ourselves, when we viewed, as we thought, the wicker image filled with its living victims, when we saw their writhings, heard their cries, and felt their pangs; but, Sir, we will draw the veil over these horrors, whether real or fictitious; let it suffice to say, I doubt these things, that I receive the assertions of classic authors (as to circumstances of which they do not assert personal knowledge) *cum grano salis*, and I believe that assertion and verity are often at variance in their pages.

In reference, Sir, to the Temples of Stonehenge and Abury, I must beg permission to make the following quotation from a letter of mine, which appeared in your Magazine for Nov. 1824, p. 406.

"In all countries these ancient stone structures have a strong correspondence in general character, are ever found in the most open and campaign parts, accompanied with sepulchral tumuli, and are situate in realms far distant from each other; they are to be found throughout the British dominions, in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, in the Isles of Scilly, of Man, of the Hebrides, of the Orkneys, and of Iceland, in the Isles of the Mediterranean, in almost every state of the Continent, even in Russia, Denmark, and Sweden; in countries where the foot of a Ro-

man never trod, *where Druidism never reared her head*, and where the oak with its misseltoe never was a denizen. Why, then, Mr. Urban, should we not conclude, that ALL these venerable specimens of antiquity were the religious temples of the most early Celtic and Gothic tribes."

Such, Sir, *was then*, and such *still is* my opinion. Why should we take an insulated view of Stonehenge and Abury, and decide, that *they were* what we cannot for a moment believe *the similar* stone temples in Iceland, in the North of Germany, in Russia, Denmark, and Sweden *to have ever been?* Why should we thus take a partial and confined view of the arguments for the sake of establishing a favourite hypothesis? I protest against so narrow a mode of reasoning. Let us seek the truth, and hail it, wheresoever we find it.

Between the dispersion from Babel, and the foundation of Rome, elapsed a period of nearly 1500 years; half that period again revolved between the foundation of Rome and the establishment of its Empire, and within this very extended space of time surely *all* these temples might have been raised without having recourse to the limited agency, or times of the Druids. In fact, Mr. Urban, we know little, and imagine much, relative to these *supposed barbarous* sages. I am strongly inclined to think we have been much led astray in our estimation of them by the early classic writers. I am greatly induced to believe they were much more local than is usually represented, and that the ancient authors have occasionally transferred *their* appellation to the Celtic priests of the barbarous continental tribes; that thus those dogmata and rites have in later ages been attributed to the *real* Druids, to which they have been real *strangers*.

It will now be asked, Mr. Urban, who I presume the Druids were, from whence they sprung, and to what extent of country were they limited? To these questions I answer, it is *at present* my opinion, that the Druids were Priests of the Phœnicians and early Greeks, who came up the Mediterranean, and colonized different parts of its coasts, and, passing the Straights of Gibraltar, formed settlements also on the western shores of Spain. Sailing across the Bay of Biscay, I further think, these maritime wanderers touched on the coasts of Britanny, and founded those states subsequently called by Cæsar the States of Armorica, and, pursuing their course yet northward, that they seized on the Scilly Isles, seated themselves in Cornwall, on the coasts of Wales, in the Isles of Anglesey and Man, and perhaps on the eastern coasts of Ireland, the western coasts of Scotland, and in the Hebrides, and that from hence also arises the strong correspondencies of language, idiom, or pronunciation, between the respective inhabitants of parts of the Mediterranean coasts, of Bretagne, Cornwall, Wales, and Scotland; the analogies between the vernacular language of Bretagne, the ancient Cornish (now extinct), the Welch, and the Erse tongues, have ever been remarked and acknowledged. So far as these people extended their settlements to those limits, I think Druidism prevailed, but I am not of opinion, that the Druids were generally seated *throughout the inland* parts of Britain and Gaul, where the priests and the rites of the Continental Celts more probably prevailed. In my belief, the Druids were monotheists, that they were peaceful sages, partly perhaps Pythagoreans in principle, and averse from blood. The word Druid unfortunately bears great analogy to the Greek word Δρῦς, an oak, and from this incidental circumstance probably arose their imaginary connection with that tree; it is, however, a much more rational conjecture, that the name of this order of men sprung not from such a collateral circumstance, not from such a comparatively trivial adjunct, but that it directly descended, more obviously and consistently, from the Hebrew Drewr, as may appear from the following note extracted from Cooke's Enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, &c. "The word Drew or Druid I would derive not from Δρῦς, the oak, *for the order was prior to the word*, but from the Hebrew דרור Drewr, signifying (according to Marius de Calashio) liberty, or an immunity and exemption from all secular employment and service." Dion. Vossius (Cæsar. Not. Var.) gives another Hebrew derivation, perhaps still more consistent, as more allusive to their office.

As to the peculiar resort of the Druids to oaken groves, and the just

appropriation of the numerous stone temples to the Druids, I am still as much as ever in doubt. The observations of Mr. Bowles have not at all reconciled my mind to the one or the other. If my hypothesis as to the Druids be really correct, Cæsar, Tacitus, Pliny, and Strabo, probably knew little about them, and their accounts of them may be very incorrect. Their alleged connection with oaken groves, as I said before, arose most likely from the analogy in sound of the word Druid with the Greek word Δρῦς. The appropriation of the temples of Stonehenge and Abury *to them*, is not to be relied on. All the stone temples throughout *the world* are obviously *de eodem genere*, are *ever* situate in the *most open* and *campaign* parts, are *ever* accompanied by *sepulchral tumuli*, and *never* connected with *oaken groves*. Stone temples are found in the Isles of St. Mary and St. Martin, two of the Scilly Islands; in the Isles of Lewis and Arran, two of the Hebrides; in Pomona, one of the Orkneys, and in Iceland; but, Sir, can we for a moment imagine in *these* instances the existence *at any time* of oaken groves.

Before I conclude this letter, I beg leave to quote the following passage from a note appended to the pamphlet of Mr. Bowles, and referring to the Temples of Stonehenge and Abury.

"We are told these could not be Druidical Temples, as the Druids worshipped in woods! now Stonehenge was within two hour's walk of Woodford, Boscombe, the immense sweep of forest extending from Clarendon to the sea, and Abury was nearly at the same distance from the vast woody tract of Pewsham, Melksham, and Chippenham forests, all abounding with misseltoe. The woods were for *secret rites*, the Temples for *public assemblies*; and a Temple to the Sun would hardly be built, where the *sun never shone!* How many *learned* objections would a little reflection and common observation obviate!"

On the most mature reflection, Sir, I sincerely assure you that the difficulties which have arisen to my mind are as great as ever. From my local knowledge of Stonehenge and Abury, and of their respective neighbourhoods, I *confidently* assert, they *are* placed "in the most open and campaign parts of the country." I speak *neither* without "reflection," nor "observation." From my geological knowledge of the parishes of Woodford and Boscombe, I feel assured that they never at any time contained within their limits groves of oak. Stonehenge and Abury are each *some miles* distant from any forest or wood, which either now or (judging geologically) ever did exist. I readily accord with Mr. Bowles, that "a temple to the Sun would hardly be built, where the *Sun never shone*."

Whether the woods alluded to by the author *then* abounded with misseltoe *no man can say*. From local knowledge again, I aver, that the woods of Clarendon do *not now* abound with misseltoe. That curious parasitic is by no means a common plant, although, where it is found, it is generally plentiful. On the oak, however, it is *very rarely* found. I never saw the misseltoe *on the oak*, and it is observed by Dr. Hunter, in his notes on Evelyn's Sylva, "the misseltoe is commonly found on the white-thorn, the apple, the crab, the ash, and the maple, but is rarely seen on the oak."

With the feeling that I ought not longer to trespass on the patience of your readers, I must now take my leave of the subject at present, with the declaration (Gent. Mag. April, 1824, p. 315) reiterated, "*iterum iterumque*," that "the ancient authors certainly represent the Druids as resorting to *woods* and *groves*, and I must confess I know not how to reconcile such representations with the fact, that the structures of stone usually denominated Druidical Temples are ever found in the *most open and campaign countries*." EDW. DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

I BEG to present you with a table of the early lineage of the family of De la Zouche, of Ashby, and a note descriptive of their estates, exchanged with the house of Rohan. The line of descent here deduced is not known to your readers, though there are parts, requisite to connect the whole, familiar to some of them. It concludes with the 3d Baron, by whose influence the inhabitants of Ashby de la Zouch obtained their charter. Scarcely any vestige of the old baronial hall now remains. The owners of the manor are the family of Hastings, King Edward IV. having granted it to Wil-

liam Lord Hastings, his chamberlain, who erected the castle. Under the auspices of the late Marquis the town is rising into distinction, as a *watering place* of fashionable resort. A novel of Sir Walter Scott's portrays some beautiful and imaginary scenes here; hence part of the town is called "Ivanhoe Place." A description of Ashby de la Zouch is to be found in Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. III. p. 635; and in the same volume the interesting ruins of its magnificent castle are finely delineated.

Yours, &c. HENRY W. WHATTON.

Descent of the Baronial Family of De la Zouche.

Arms: Gules, 10 besants, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Eudon I. Viscount de Porrhoët, and de Rennes, 1066; he was at the battle of Hastings, and acquired various fiefs from the Conqueror. (Archives de la Maison de Rohan.) — Emme de Léon.

Alain Fergent, Count of Bretagne, Marit. 2. ob. 1120. (Hist. de Bret. Lobineau. Ord. Vit. p. 544. c.) — Ermengarde, dau. of Foulques IV. Count of Anjou.

Alain I. Viscount de Rohan, 3d son; his grandson, Alain III. Lord of Swavesey, co. Camb. &c. married Constance, dau. of Berthe, Countess of Bretagne. (Acte de Fond. de l'Abb. de Bonrepos, 1184.)

Geofroi, Viscount de Porrhoët and de Rennes, la Souche, 2d son and heir, his eld. bro. Joscius, ob.s.p. Geof. ob. 1142. (Cartul. de l'abb. de Lantenac.) — Havoise, de Bretagne, 3d dau. sister of Conan III.

Alain de Porrhoët, la Souche, 3d son, Viscount de Bretagne, Lord of Ashby (Ascebi), co. Leic. jure ux. (Reg. of Lilleshull Abb. Roper MS. ex Col. R. Cot. Mil.) — Adeliza, dau. and heiress of Philip de Belmeis, temp. Hen. II.

Amicia.

William la or le Zouche, Belmeis, 1st Baron of Ashby, ob. 1 Joh. s. p. Charte de Savigni. (Nicolas's Synopsis of the Peerage.)

Roger* la Zouche, 2d Baron, Lord of Swavesey, &c. 14 Hen. III. (Reg. of the Priory.) — Margaret.

William la Zouche. (Dugd. Bar. vol. I. p. 688.) — .....

Sir Wm. Harcourt, knt. Ld. of Ayleston, co. Leic. &c. (Dugd. Mon. Ang. vol. III. p. 54.) — Alice.

Alan Lord de la Zouche, 3d Baron, Constable of the Tower, &c. (Claus. 51, H. 3. m. 12. ob. 54, H. 3.) — Helen, dau. and coh. of Roger de Quincy, Earl of Winchester.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

HAVING noticed, in vol. XCVI. ii. p. 203 of your Magazine, an engraving of the Planta-genista, or Broom Plant, I request permission to offer a few remarks upon a subject which has occupied the attention of many critics and antiquaries. It should be observed that in the 10th century one appellation was often substituted for another, as warlike habits or other propensities prescribed. Geoffrey, Count of Anjou, who married the Empress Matilda, was called Geoffrey Plantagenet (not by Bourdigne or Manége), and likewise Geoffrey le Bel. The origin is certainly to be attributed to the Angevine family, though much more remote; it arose with Fulco the third Count of Anjou, a warrior of high reputation and impetuous passions, which may be well imagined from the tragic rencontre expressed, by an eminent historian, in these words: "Foulques† III. Comte D'Anjou, défit Conan I. Comte de Bretagne, son beau-frère, au combat de conquereux, et le tua de sa main le 27 Juin l'an 992." The Count made several penitential journies to Jerusalem, for the effusion

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* He ceded to Alain IV. Viscount de Rohan the parish of Plemieuc and the priory of Bodieuc, in the diocese of St. Brieu, in Bretagne, for the manor of Swavesey and lands in Fulbourn, co. Cambridge, &c. confirmed by King John and his successor. (Pat. 14 H. 3, 1, m. 2.)

† Ermengarde, the sister of Foulques III. married Conan I.

of blood he had shed in this and the many other battles in which he had been engaged; and as the symbol of his humility, wore in his cap or bonnet a sprig of the broom plant* *(genista, — "pistillum deprimens carinam),"* a decoration adopted by several of his descendants. The penance, however, ascribed to him upon that occasion is a sort of monastic discipline unworthy of belief. In such esteem was it to wear a sprig of broom, that an order of knighthood was instituted by St. Louis, King of France. The habit of the order, though known to many of your readers, may perhaps be amusing to some. It was a cloak of white damask, with a violet coloured hood; the collar, a gold chain of broom flowers enamelled proper, interlaced with lozenges of gold, fleurs de lis pendent; a cross flory with this inscription: "Exaltat humiles." The order, it is said, continued till the death of Charles V.

Yours, &c. HENRY W. WHATTON.

Mr. URBAN, *Glamorganshire, June 28.*

KNOWING your Miscellany to be a vehicle for the promotion of useful learning, I would wish to give, not publicity merely, but permanency in your pages, to a most interesting anecdote, mentioned in the Courier of the 12th of this month. At the usual Dinner at the Hall of the Merchant Tailors' Company, after the annual examination of the scholars belonging to their School, the Master of the Company, Mr. Dixon, very laudably enumerated the numbers of distinguished persons sent from that school who had filled, and were then filling, elevated stations upon the episcopal and judicial benches. He also mentioned that "theirs was, he believed, the only Grammar School in the country in which the Hebrew language was taught. By many this might be thought a useless acquisition, except for youths intended for the Church. One instance, had, however, come to their knowledge, which tended to correct this opinion. It was that of a youth, who, after being educated in their School, was by the imprudence of his father driven to the necessity of going to India as a common soldier. The knowledge of Hebrew which he had acquired, so facilitated the acquisition of the other eastern languages, that by this means he attracted notice, obtained his first steps of preferment, and ultimately died a Major-general in the British Army." —Thus far the Courier. The notice is indeed most interesting, and may it speak forcibly to the numerous scholars, not only of one, but of other Grammar Schools in the country, in which the Hebrew language is taught. At Westminster it has been taught for many years; and I hope that some one of that "*stabilita domus*" will inform us, when the instruction of it commenced.

At St. Paul's School the late worthy High Master, Dr. Roberts, introduced it more than half a century ago; and when he used to return from his annual examination of the scholars of the neighbouring establishment of Christ's Hospital, he used to reproach his own boys with the superior promptitude and exactness with which those he had been examining went through the paradigms of the Hebrew verbs.— I would not add to this too long, and perhaps too late, communication, except by addressing Hebrew students in well-known words, altered but in one,

"Vos exemplaria *sacra*
Nocturnâ versate manu, versate diurnâ."

Yours, &c. גם זאת.

A. B. remarks, on our Memoir of the Earl of Onslow, in p. 269, that "Lady Harriet, his daughter by his first wife, is living. For some years before his death he lived constantly at his seat at West Clandon, where the poor of that place was most liberal, nor was it confined to them. On representation of distress his hand was always open. His tradesmen were paid with the most regular punctuality."

The Editor will be obliged by communications, informing him who are the present representatives of Sir Rich. Leveson of Lilshull, co. Salop, K. B. anno 1638; Francis Blyth, esq. of Allesley, co. Warw. eod. anno.; Rob. Arden, esq.; Hen. Ferrers, esq.; Digbies of Coleshill; all of Warwickshire, in the 17th century.

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* The genista, or broom-plant, was always considered as an emblem of humility by the classical ancients: Virgil says:

"Salices *humiles*que genistæ."

ABBEY CHURCH OF St DENIS, W.

Mr. Urban, *Shooter's-hill, Feb.* 8.

THE following is a brief history and description of the Abbey Church of St. Denis, accompanied with the view of an elevation of its western front, measured and drawn by myself in the autumn of 1825. *(See Plate I.)*

St. Denis, and his companions St. Rustique and Eleuthere, came from Rome to Paris, as Christian missionaries, about the year 250; and after converting numbers to Christianity, and establishing a Church at Paris, suffered martyrdom upon the heights of Mont Martre. One of their disciples, a pious woman, named Catulle, with the assistance of her servants, conveyed the bodies of these martyrs, during the darkness of night, about four miles, and interred them, marking their grave with a small heap of stones. The heat of persecution being past, a small Church was built over their remains, which was destroyed during the incursions of the Goths under Honorius. That fine spirited woman, St. Geneviève, incited King Clovis the First to rebuild the Church, which was done about the year 500, and St. Gregory mentions in several places in his history, that this Church became very celebrated under the reigns of the successors of Clovis, and that it was again rebuilt magnificently by Dagobert the First, who was there interred in the year 638. The anonymous monk, author of the life of Dagobert, says that nothing was spared by that king in the building and ornamenting of this Church, that he decorated it with a marble pavement and columns, enriched with gold, silver, and precious stones, and with "toutes les espèces d'embellishment connus dans l'univers." The walls were not painted as was usual with most of the wooden Churches of that period, but were more magnificently covered with stuffs tissued with gold. A door of bronze gave entrance to this Church, then the largest and most handsome in France. Within, a rich tomb was constructed by St. Eloy, the goldsmith, and treasurer of Dagobert; which consisted of a dome sustained by pillars covered with plates of silver, ornamented with precious stones, and the busts of St. Denis and his two friends, to whose honour an altar was raised, in front of the cenotaph, made of gilded wood, bordered with richly carved foliage, intermingled with small golden apples and pearls.

About 130 years afterwards, King Pepin began to build the Church of St. Denis of stone, which was finished in the year 775 by his son Charlemagne, under the conduct of a monk of the abbey named Airaud. The lower part of the present western façade is generally considered to be that of the Church of Charlemagne, but surely it is not possible for the minutely sculptured borderings and other carvings about the doors to have continued so sharp as they are for so many centuries; it is more likely to be that of the great Abbot Suger, and of the same age as the first arcade of the nave, and the chapels of the choir, which are incontestably of his time; but it is very possible that the vaults beneath the choir and choir chapels, which have been used as the royal sepulchre for ages, once formed part of the edifice erected by Charlemagne; and William, the secretary of Suger, says, that the foundations and subterranean Chapels of the Church of Charlemagne, were preserved, but does not mention the façade, which if that had been suffered to remain, he surely would not have omitted. Besides, Felibien, the historian of the abbey, expressly states, that the inhabitants of St. Denis furnished two hundred francs to the Abbot Suger, towards the completion of the portal; and its architecture is an highly-interesting specimen of the style of that age, when the taste was vibrating between the circular and the pointed arch, and they were both indiscriminately used in the same building; indeed so much so in this façade, that its three doors, and nearly all its windows, are of different dimensions and differently formed arches.

The great Suger, (for he rose from a simple Benedictine monk of St. Denis, to the dignity of Abbot of its rich monastery, to fill the high posts of minister to Louis-le-Gros, and Regent of the Empire under Louis-le-Jeune during that King's absence in the second crusade, which high stations he filled with glory to himself and vast advantage to the nation,) seeing his Abbey Church in a ruinous state, determined upon its re-erection, himself super-

intending the work, and selecting the trees necessary from a neighbouring forest. In 1137 he had completed the great reparation, or more probably the entire re-building of the western towers and nave, and invited his sovereign Louis the Seventh and the neighbouring Bishops of Paris, Chartres, Orleans, &c. to lay the first stone of the choir, which was done by the King with great pomp and solemnity; who when arrived at that part of the service, in which the words "All thy walls, O Jerusalem, are of precious stones," occur, took from his finger a valuable ring and threw it into the foundation; the other dignified Prelates and Nobles throwing in other ornaments more or less rich, according to their own individual wealth or pride. The substantial parts of his edifice being completed, Suger ordered the most able artists from different parts of the kingdom to ornament it, and painters of glass from *foreign countries*, who filled the windows (of the small Norman form) with coloured glass, representing different subjects from the Scriptures, and the principal events of the first crusade; several of these windows in the chapels round the choir were remaining before the year 1799, and one in the Lady Chapel had a figure of the great Abbot with a cross in his hand, prostrating himself at the feet of the Virgin; beneath was inscribed "Sugerius Abbas."

In the course of the following century, ecclesiastical architecture experienced that wonderful alteration from the heaviest grandeur to the most aerial lightness; which effect is so forcibly felt by the commonest observer, who contrasts the Church of St. Cross in Hampshire, with the Lady Chapel in Wells Cathedral, or the Cathedral of Rochester with that of Lichfield. The Abbot of St. Denis, Eudes Clement, desirous that his Church should not be out of the "march of improvement," and incited probably also by St. Louis and the great architects who were in the employ of that extraordinary Monarch, commenced the present nave, transepts, and upper part of the choir in the year 1231, according to Guillaume de Hangis, author of the life of St. Louis. The round pillars of the choir and surrounding chapels, of Suger's edifice, were preserved, which is the reason that the choir is but 28 feet wide, while the nave is 40; and this singularity obliged the artist (whose name is unknown, but which may be supposed to have been Jean de Chelles, from the great similarity of style observable in this Church, and that part of the Cathedral of Paris built by that architect), to place the first arch on either side the choir diagonally; this arrangement is extremely awkward, perhaps unparalleled, and could only have been tolerated but upon the ground of some insuperable obstacle or imperious superstition. It is said to have been the latter, and that a tradition was universally believed by the people in the 13th century that each architect had devoutly preserved some part of each of the ancient Churches of St. Denis, supposing that the first Church built there had been consecrated by Jesus Christ himself. The expences incurred in raising the present edifice were chiefly defrayed by St. Louis and his mother Blanche of Castile, which is the reason the arms of France, quartered with those of Castile, were so often repeated in the windows and other parts of the Church, but which were destroyed by the agents of the Revolution.

The bottom part of the western front *(see the Plate)* is composed of three doors; that in the middle, 11½ ft. wide, by 14½ ft. high, is ornamented beneath the arch with a bas relief of Jesus Christ in glory, surrounded by angels and saints holding musical instruments; above the figure of Christ is seen the Father, the Lamb, Cross, &c. and beneath the Saviour are numerous figures representing the resurrection. The stone side forming of this door is charged with eight medallions, representing the parable of the wise and foolish virgins. The mouldings of the arch are filled with four lines of figures of saints, having harps, trumpets, violins, &c. in their hands.

The span of the arch of the southern door represents Jesus Christ appearing with several angels to St. Denis and his two friends in prison. The sides are sculptured with rustic occupations for the 12 months of the year; the first medallion shows a peasant reaping; 2. another peasant threshing; 3. two men filling a cask; 4. another man beating a tree, beneath which are pigs eating the fruit; 5.

a butcher killing pigs; 6. an old man sitting with a table before him, upon which are three loaves of bread, his folded hands repose upon a vase, a servant appears behind bringing in a plate of food, and in a corner of the apartment is a conical-shaped chimney; 7. a man mowing grass; 8. a traveller on horseback with a staff in his hand; 9. a peasant planting vines; 10. one person in the dress of a monk is assisted by another in felling trees; 11. a man and woman sitting, the woman reads from a book, the man with tongs in his hand stirs the fire; 12. James with game, which he is placing in two houses of a round form like those of the ancient Gauls.

The bas relief of the north door shows St. Denis and the other two missionaries led to the scaffold, and its sides have medallions sculptured with the signs of the Zodiac. These three doorways are also further ornamented with numerous small borderings, of very elegant designs, but their most prominent decoration, prior to the year 1770, consisted of the twenty large statues of kings and queens which stood upon pedestals beneath their arches. In that year the façade was repaired, and, to the disgrace of the monks be it spoken, the statues were displaced, which is extraordinary, as they were of importance to the history of the abbey, and much to be lamented as historical portraits of the kings of the second race, which we may reasonably suppose them to have been; for we find in the doorway of the north transept, the statues of the six kings of the third race, which followed; namely, Hugues Capet, Robert-le Pieux, Henri the First, Phillip the First, Louis-le-Gros, and Louis-le-Jeune. In the reign of this last prince, the Abbot Suger finished his Church. These, however, are not the originals, as those were destroyed at the Revolution, but having been previously drawn and engraved, have since been restored from those engravings, and the transept-door has thus regained its ancient beauty.

It will be seen from the print, that the façade is finished with two lofty towers, that of the north crowned with an elegant stone spire, which from its lightness and strength is worthy a minute examination. Although more than one hundred feet high, its sides are only ten inches thick, but it is strengthened at its base by twenty-four pillars, each 14 ft. high, and diameter 10 inches, placed in the interior. A very singular appearance is given to this spire by the seven (the eighth has long ago fallen) pyramids, or small spires, whose base forms a triangle, elevated upon pillars placed at the sides of the great spire, and seemingly nodding destruction to the mortals wandering below. The south tower contains the great Charles, the only bell left by the revolution to the abbey (except the three small clock bells seen at the top of the tower); it was given in 1372 by Charles the Fifth, and has been twice since recast, is of a finely deep and solemn tone. Its diameter is 7 feet; it weighs 14,000 lbs. and bears this inscription, "Ludovicus vocor, Carolus V. me fecit, Ludovicus XV. refecit, 1758."

The height of this front is as follows:

	feet.
From the ground to the platform...	90
Platform to top of each tower	90
Spire	110
Iron cross and cock.....	12
Total	302

In 1792 the Abbey of St. Denis was, in common with all other religious establishments, suppressed: its immense collection of rich treasures, consisting of crowns, sceptres, mitres, crosses, cups, vases, dishes, &c. of gold and silver of beautiful workmanship, and enriched with precious stones, was seized upon by the lawless agents of the Revolution; its monks dispersed, and its estates secularized. Yet this was nothing compared with what followed; for, continuing, as usual, to attract crowds of the curious or devout, beneath its venerable roof, the obliteration of its rich stores of antiquity was decreed in the following year. Then began the work of destruction, and the demolition of its altars, its sepulchres ravaged, and the ashes of twelve hundred years succession of Kings and Princes scattered to the winds, or their bones indiscriminately shovelled into a hole in the church-yard. Not a piece of glass left in its windows; that interesting collection of paintings, mostly of the age of Suger, were taken down in the most careless manner, and carried to the Musée des monumens Français, from whence they disappeared, no one

knows whither. Its grand series of magnificent tombs and monuments were broken to pieces; a few were certainly preserved in the Museum, but by far the most valuable, that is, the most antient, were so irreparably injured as not to be recognizable; but we may judge from some of their remains now in the abbey-yard, their alabaster decorated with coloured glass in Mosaic, the gold, the blue, the vermilion, and the violet, how delightful they were. Not even the renown of Turenne, or of the great Henri himself, could preserve their remains from profanation, and their bodies were found to be in so perfect a state, that the features were unaltered; from the beard of the Monarch a soldier cut a lock of hair, with which forming a pair of mustachios, he exclaimed, "I am the conqueror of the enemies of France; I fly to victory!"

But the rifling of its treasures was not the only injury sustained by this venerable fabric, for its roof was torn off, its ailes were converted to granaries, a market was held in its nave, and horses, cows, sheep, and pigs, profaned for years its hallowed precincts, till the policy of Napoleon put a stop to these horrors, ordaining that a thorough reparation should forthwith commence, and in 1806 he issued the following decree: "The Church of St. Denis is consecrated to become the sepulchre of Emperors. A chapter composed of ten canons is charged to officiate in that Church. These canons are to be chosen from among the Bishops, aged more than sixty years, and who are not able to fulfil their episcopal functions. They shall enjoy in that retreat the honours, prerogatives, and treatment, appertaining to the episcopal dignity. The Grand Almoner of his Majesty is chief of the Chapter." The same decree also ordered, that four Chapels should be made in the Church, three destined to contain tables of marble inscribed with the names of the kings of the three races, and the fourth chapel to become the sepulchre of "the Emperors."

The interior of the Church receives considerably too much light from its vast windows, now, alas! shorn of their gloriously coloured glass, which also adds to its appearance of being shorter than we are accustomed to see Abbey and Cathedral Churches: its dimensions are as follow:

	feet.
From western door to the transept	206
Breadth of transept	40
Length of choir	86
Aile and Lady Chapel east of do.	28
Total interior length	360
Height of nave	96
Do. of ailes	40
Breadth of nave	40
Do. of ailes	16

The repairs begun by Buonaparte have been continued by Louis the Eighteenth and Charles the Tenth at an immense expence; a large "chapelle expiatoire" has been erected on the south-side of the nave, in perfect conformity with that part of the edifice, which does great credit to the architectural taste and skill of the builders. The monuments which were preserved are fast regaining their ancient stations; the tomb of Dagobert (in the 13th century style) and that of his Queen directly opposite, we see immediately upon entering. In Chapels on the sides of the nave, are the superb marble tombs of Louis the Twelfth, Henri the Second, and Francis the First, and above the shrine containing what are said to be the relics of St. Denis, is suspended the renowned Oriflamme, the military banner of the abbey, when its Abbot armed its vassals in defence of its estates, on which occasions the Lord of the Manor of Vexin was standard bearer in right of his Manor. In 1088, Vexin becoming the property of the Crown, Philippe the First, in his right as Count of Vexin, and to show his veneration for the Apostle of France, on commencing the first crusade, went in procession to St. Denis, and received the Oriflamme from the hands of the Abbot, when from that time it became the banner of France, till the reign of Charles the Seventh, when it fled so often before the armies of England that it lost its dignity as the national standard, and resigned its place to the white flag of the heroic Joan of Arc.

These, Sir, are a few notes I have put together to accompany the engraving, and such of your readers as wish for a further account of this interesting edifice, may see some well-written papers upon the subject, which

I remember reading in one of your volumes for the early part of the present century, while upon a visit to my good friend the Rev. W. Dakins, in Essex. W. BARDWELL.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 9.

IN Sept. 1814 I communicated a short account of Bremhill in Wilts, the residence of the Rev. W. L. Bowles, which you inserted in the Magazine for that month, p. 203. A subsequent visit to the same favoured spot has given me the opportunity of transcribing two or three inscriptions, added since my former account, which for their elegance will deserve preservation.

Near *the Cascade*, mentioned in the former account, p. 204, are the following lines:

"As the rill that gushing near
Soothes with murmuring lapse the ear,
Be thine confin'd to tranquil joys,
A life that makes no ruder noise."

At the Hermit's Seat.

"Dost thou lament the dead, and mourn the loss
Of many friends, O think upon the Cross."

In a corner of the Church-yard, which commands a beautiful view of the country, to a considerable distance, the following elegant lines are inscribed upon a small tablet:

"Here rest the village dead, and here too I,
When yonder dial points the hour, must lie.
Look round, the distant prospect is display'd
Like life's fair landscape, mark'd with light and shade.
Stranger, in peace pursue thy onward road,
But ne'er forget thy long and last abode."

An anecdote is connected with this inscription, which I record with pleasure, as affording a genuine trait of rural simplicity. A stranger passing by the place, after reading the inscription, was naturally desirous to know the author of lines so unexpectedly good in so retired a spot. The only person in view being the Sexton, who was digging a grave, he was called, and greeted with the question, "Pray who wrote those beautiful lines?" The answer was, "the Carpenter." "Carpenter? what a carpenter of this village." "Yes, our Carpenter." Stranger! "But are you sure he wrote them." "Aye, Sir, quite sure. I knows he did." No further information was to be gained; and the stranger left the country, impressed with the notion that the common peasants of that village wrote excellent verses. Whoever reads them, knowing that the carpenter was only employed to place on the board the thoughts and expressions of the gifted Rector of Bremhill, will not wonder at the merit of the lines, but will doubtless wish, with us, that the hour may be far distant, which the dial shall point for the departure of the Poet. A. N.

Mr. URBAN, *Jnne* 1.

ELEVEN gold British coins were lately found by a shepherd boy, in the parish of Wycombe, Bucks; whilst trying to catch a mole, he took up an oblong flint, and began to dig, when two of the coins dropt from an aperture at the least end, and on breaking the stone nine more were found. The stone in size and shape resembled a swan's egg, though rather flatter. The whole of the coins weighed about two ounces. There was an uniformity of execution in them all, and a great similarity in the impressions, especially on the reverse, yet in some degree they varied from each other. Similar coins are engraved in Ruding's Coinage, British Series, Pl. II. No. 37 and 38. On one side were a horse, the sun, &c. Mr. Ruding says, these coins are usually denominated British; though he acknowledges that we have no positive evidence to justify their appropriation to this Island. They are found chiefly, but not exclusively, in Britain.

The situation of the hill, on which the coins were found, has a claim to public notice; not only as it presents from its summit one of the richest and most varied landscapes in the county (the details of which it may not be necessary to give), but as it bears evident traces of having been a British or Roman station. The vestige of an outwork remains. There are two fosses on the north and east sides, where the hill is very sloping, each forming the segment of a circle; and the south and west sides of the station, on one continued level, was flanked by a large beech wood, a part of which is still standing.

A few years ago a chalk pit was opened on the east side of the hill

near the bottom, and when a few yards into it was cleared away, a stratum of flint was discovered in a solid bed of chalk (for the hill chiefly consists of that material), and running for several yards in an horizontal direction, about three or four feet from the surface, and a foot below it another layer of flint in a parallel line with the upper one. The whole of the flints were completely flat, and about the thickness of a house tile. Some of your intelligent readers, Mr. Urban, may be able to assign a probable cause for the regularity of the position of the flints, and their polished and smooth flatness, where no evident marks appear of the bed of chalk having been before disturbed. W. S.

Mr. Urban, *June* 12.

YOUR Correspondent Col. Macdonald, p. 409, will accept the acknowledgments of most of your readers for his very interesting communication on the "Cremation of Hindoo Widows," in which he gives us a concise view of the Indian Laws, shewing that this practice has no legal authority, but has arisen rather from the self-interest of parties, benefited by the female's death, and by the sinister persecutions of the priesthood. If these laws recommend to a widow an austerity of life, they could never so inconsistently ordain her self-immolation, and therefore the persuasion of any priest that she should enjoy millions of years of future bliss for this act, which is a violation of their law, must be an offence which, like the sacrifice itself, should be abolished. If their laws do not ordain it, and the *Soodheekou moode* declares it "murder for a son to set fire to his living mother," then every son, and impliedly every other person assisting, is guilty of being an accessary and party in the crime, which extends to every one who either persuades or prepares her for the sacrifice, or adds fuel or flame to the fatal pile! But Mr. Macdonald also tells us that "if she shrinks from it, she incurs a penalty of the value of 2*s.* 6*d.*; but it is directed that her neighbours should treat her as before;" therefore their laws merely in this recognise the custom, but afford it no sanction; on the contrary, the prejudice is compromised by a small penalty, and by protecting the reluctant victim from future contempt.

Taking it be correct to state these victims at 1000 yearly, this is to us an alarming number, yet it bears a small proportion to the 40 millions of female population in India; and it is also well known that there is a village on the Ganges where such widows have found a retired asylum, and where they enjoy the restricted consolations of each others' society; by all which, and by the reports of the Missionary Societies, we learn that the number of these victims have of late years much decreased.

I have noticed these points with a view to advance the principle, that any effectual measure of our Legislature, (ever carefully and wisely regarding the religious feelings of others,) for wholly subverting by gradual means this unjust and inhuman practice, would not be contrary to their *own* laws—that any examination whether she be in her sober senses, is but extorting from her an unwilling consent—and that the interest of the parties exciting it, should be exposed and prosecuted. This would perhaps be a just ground for the interference of our Legislature, either in the way of a Statute, or of instructions to the Board of Control, and from them to the Directors, and thence to the Indian Presidencies.

Another motive would also give sanction to such a measure, if it can be found that the practice is forbidden by the Law of God; for as the ancient law was promulgated in the East, and as the children of Shem are dwelling under the dispensation given to their patriarch Noah, and have respect to the subsequent institutions of the Mosaic Law, it would render essential service to the cause in view, if the attention of the native population, and of the scholars in the College at Calcutta, were particularly drawn to the following passages of Holy Writ.

At the hand of man, and at the hand of every man's brother, will I require the life of man: whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed, for in the image of God made he man. Gen. ix. 6.

Thou shalt not kill. Exod. xx. 13. But more particularly human sacrifices are forbidden in strong and unequivocal terms; for it was the practice in Canaan, and it was foreseen by Moses, that the Israelites would be ensnared to adopt it. Thou shalt not do so unto the Lord thy God; for every abomination

to the Lord which he hateth, have they done unto *their* gods; for even their sons and their daughters they have burnt in the fire to their gods. Deut. xii. 31. See Lev. xvii. 1, 7; xviii. 21, 30, and xx. 2; Deut. xviii. 10.

David, in lamenting the sins of their ancestors, says, that they sacrificed their sons and daughters unto devils, and shed their innocent blood to the idols of Canaan. Ps. cvi. 38. The abhorrence of it, which God was thus pleased to express, was taught to the Israelites, in order that it might be equally condemned to all subsequent nations (see Hewlett, i. 492); and it has therefore been repeatedly reprobated by their prophets in the most pointed manner. Thou shalt not let any of thy seed pass through the fire to Moloch—even the souls that commit them shall be cut off from among their people, &c. See H. Horne, iii. 128.

To their sacrifices is added dancing and music before the idol, at every Hindoo feast, and also when human victims are offered; so among the Ammonites and Phenicians they were immolated to propitiate Moloch and Baal, and some to pass through the fire, denoting some rite of dedication and purification expressly forbidden by the Levitical Law; how much more must the prohibition be manifest, when the ceremony is extended to cruel and undeserved death by this fiery torture; as is above stated!

It was one of the crimes of Ahaz, that he had done this thing to his own son! 2 K. xvi. 3. Ezekiel made it also the subject of one of his strongest denunciations against Jerusalem, that they had delivered their sons and daughters to be thus sacrificed. Ez. xvi. 20. Ez. xx. 26-31.

The Egyptians also had several cities termed *Typhonian*, where at particular seasons similar sacrifices were offered, at Heliopolis, at Idithya, Abarci, and Busiris. That objects thus devoted, were burnt alive upon a high altar, and thus sacrificed for the good of the people; but even this pretence is not avowed in India—and it has never appeared that the offering is proposed but as a devotedness of the widow to her husband alone; and his selfish pride learns to expect this until his death! At the conclusion of these Canaanitish sacrifices, the priests collected the ashes and scattered them in the air, most likely with a view that where any of the dust were wafted, a blessing might be entertained: but by a just retribution, the same thing was done in Egypt for a punishment, that where any the smallest portion alighted, it might prove a plague and a curse to the ungrateful, cruel, and infatuated Egyptians. These were as a designed contrast in the workings of Providence, and an apparent opposition to the superstition of those times. See Bryant's Plagues, p. 116. Prevalence of Sacr. pt. i. c. i. s. 4. H. Horne, iii. 365.

For a description of the sacrifices to Moloch, I must refer to Calmet. And the further records of the sacred history, 1 Kings, xi. 7, 33; 2 K. xi. 13; xxi. 3, 4; and the reproof of them by the first Christian Martyr, Acts vii. 43.

There seems to us no idolatry so unaccountable as that which requires personal sacrifices accompanied by life: for the surviving children are left to the mere *chance* of protection—their mother's care is wholly taken from them, and they are left comfortless orphans without any protector on earth; even if the victim is willing to yield up her life in the beginning of her days, yet she is suffered thus to desert her own offspring, upon a fanatical and uncertain expectation of bliss—instead of living to instruct and form them for the welfare of the State, she yields them to perhaps very incapable or unworthy guardians! It seems little else than a continuation of the same frenzy, which deceived the ancient Zidonians, Ammonites, and Moabites, the children of incest and ignorance of God! Frantic idolatry, rejection of God, and self-destruction, seem to have constituted the ancient pedigree of their incestuous root!

It may be humbly lamented that in so long a period in human affairs, the advancing light of truth should not yet have eradicated from its deep recesses in Hindoostan, the same abominations; but it has probably been reserved for the approaching accomplishment of that light, to put down all obscurities! It is for legislative wisdom to adopt with caution measures which, while they defeat idolatry of its artifice and splendour, and selfishness and avarice of their secret designs, shall forbear a too hasty attack upon national prejudice, which would totally reverse the

benevolent design, and convert the labours of Christian love into a deluge of blood. A. H.

Mr. URBAN,

I SEND you a copy of an original letter from Dr. afterwards Abp. Tillotson; but I am unacquainted with the name of the Lady to whom it is addressed. The letter is interesting, as containing the characters of several eminent Divines of the latter part of the seventeenth century.

Yours, &c. D. R. S.

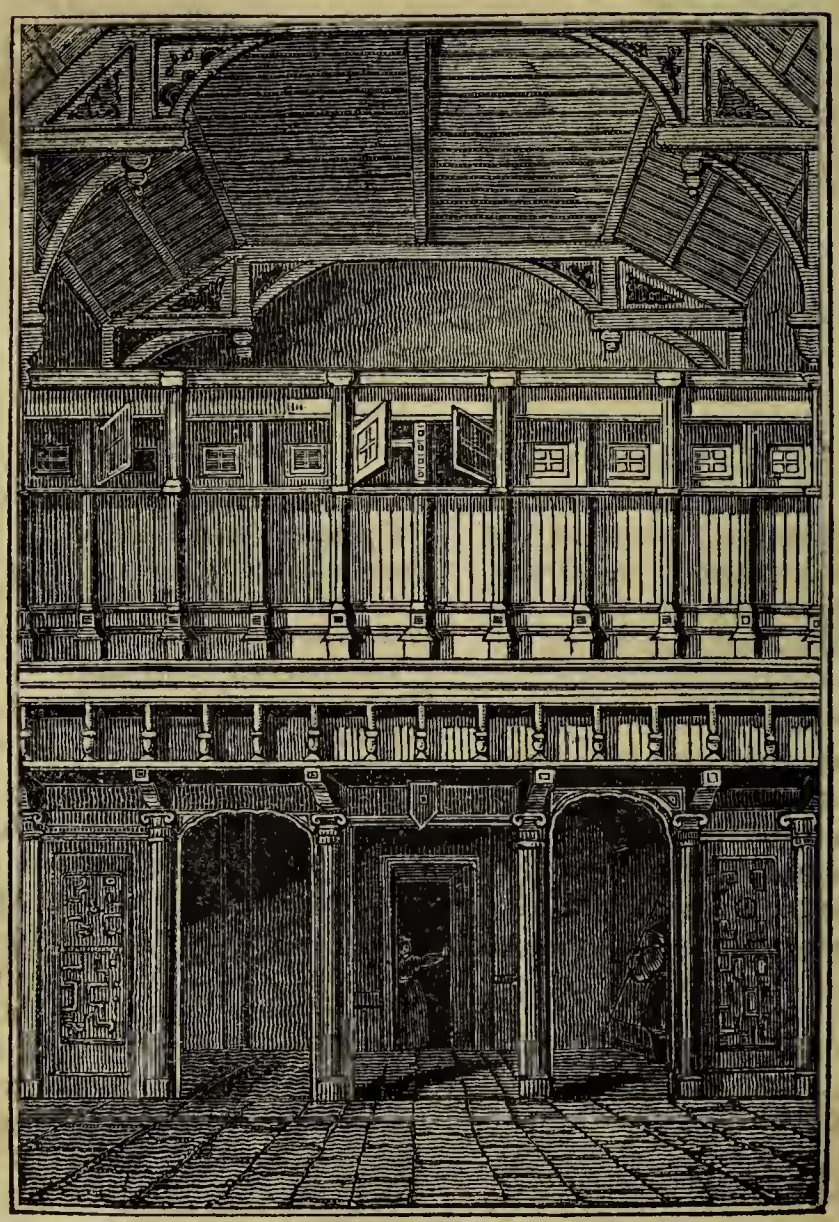
Hond Madam, *Edmton,* *Sept.* 24, [16]89.

Just now I received your Laps letter; since my last and not before, I understand ye great averseness of ye parish from Dr Horneck, so yt if my Lord of Bedford had liked him, I could not have thought it fit, knowing how necessary it is to ye good effect of a man's ministry, yt he do not lye under any great prejudices wth ye people. The two whom ye Bp of Chichester hath named are, I think, of ye worthiest of ye City minrs, since Mr. Kidder declines it, for ye reason given by ye Bp, and if he did not, could not have it, not because of any inconsistency in ye preferments, but because ye King, having so many obligations yet to answer, cannot at ye same time give two such preferments to one man. For ye two persons mentioned, if comparison must be made between two very good men, I will tell your Lap my free thoughts of them. Mr. Williams* is realy one of ye best men I know, and most unwearied in doing good, and his preaching is very weighty and judicious. The other is a truly pious man, and of a winning conversation; he preaches well, and has much ye more plausible delivery, and I think a stronger voice. Both of them, wch I had almost forgot, have been steady in all changes of of times. This is ye plain truth; and yet I must not conceal one particular and present advantage on Dr. Freeman's† side. On Sunday night last ye King ask'd me concerning a City minr whose name he had forgot; but said he had a very kind remembrance of him, having had much conversation wth him, wn his Majesty was very young in Holland, and wonder'd he had never seen him since he came into England; I could not imagine who he should be, till his Maty told me he was ye English Embassador's Chaplain above 20 years ago, meaning Sr Wm Temple's; upon yt I presently knew it was Dr Freeman; ye King said yt was his name, and desired me to find him out and tell him he had not forgotten him, but remember'd wth pleasure ye acquaintance he had wth him many years ago, and had charged me, wn there was an opportunity, to put him in mind of him. This I thought both great goodness in ye King, and modesty in Mr Freeman, never to shew himself to ye King all ys while. By ys your Lap will judge who is like to be most acceptable to ye King, whose satisfaction as well as service I am obliged to regard, especialy in ye disposal of his own preferments; though Mr. Williams be much more my friend, I mention'd Mr Johnson again, but his Maty put on other discourse: and my Lord Privy Seal told me yesterday morning yt ye King thought it a little hard to give pensions out of his own purse, instead of Ch. preferments, and tells me Mr Johnson‡ is very sharp upon me, his Lop called it railing, but it shall not move me in ye least. His Lop ask'd me if it would not be well to move ye King to give him a good Bprick in Ireland, there being several void; I thought it very well if it would

* Dr. John Williams, afterwards Bp. of Chichester. Dunton's character of him is as follows: "This pious and learned Prelate was formerly Rector of St. Mildred's, Poultry, where I had the happiness to be personally known to him; and I have had the honour to wait on his Lordship since his deserved advancement. I call it *deserved*, as Bp. Williams was one whom no Friends, but his own merits; no Party, but that of Virtue; no mean adulation, but solid worth and distinguishing goodness, raised to that place; and this advancement was with so uncontested a desert, that it would have argued negligence in King William (whose care was to promote men of his moderate principles) to have suffered his continuing among the crowd of the world. And may his Lordship go on as he has begun, to preside over his Province with a gravity of admonition, exemplariness of conversation, and integrity of discipline, till the Great Bishop of Souls shall remove him from his Palace at Chichester to the New Jerusalem!"

† Dr. Freeman and Mr. Johnson are commended by Dunton, among numerous other eminent conformists, in his "Life and Errors," 1818, p. 675.

FONT IN ST. ANNE'S CHURCH, LEWES.



HALL AT CHIDDINGLY PLACE, SUSSEX.

be acceptable. His Lop said yt was all one, ye offer would stop many mouths as well as his, wch I think was well consider'd. I will say no more of myself, but only thank your Lap for your good advice, wch I have always a great disposition to follow, and a great deal of reason, knowing it to be sincere as well as wise. The King has set upon me again wth greater earnestness of persuasion than is fit for one who may command. I beg'd as earnestly to be consider'd in ys thing, and so we parted upon good terms. I hope something will happen to hinder it. I put it out of my mind as much as I can, and leave it to ye good providence of God for ye thing to find its own issue; to yt I commend you and yours, and am, madm, yours by all possible obligations,

J. Tillotson.

If Mr Johnson refuse ys offer, and it should be my hard fortune not to be able to get out of ys difficulty, wch I will, if it be possible to do it without provocation, I know one will do more for Mr Johnson yn was desired of ye King, for any thing yt he shall know, but still as from ye King, but I hope some much better way will be found yt there will be neither opportunity nor occasion for this.

Font in Denton Church, Sussex.

Chiddingly Place, in the parish of Chiddingly, Sussex, was in 1574, and probably many years before, in the possession of the family of Jefferay, as appears from a painting upon glass, which was a few years ago preserved in one of the windows of the present residence. Beneath the arms and crest of Jefferay was the following inscription:

"1574.
"*Je fferay que diray.*"

It would seem that the house was re-built at this time, for over the porch there were remaining, within the memory of Mr. Lashman of Chiddingly, some Latin verses, of which that gentleman has preserved the following translation.

On the one side:

"This antient house still flourishing,
In name of Jefferay,
Thro' length of time was fractur'd much,
And long in ruins lay.
Until that Jefferay was born,
Who built it more stately,
Always obeying the commands
Of the Queen's Majesty."

On the other side:

"If Christ, who does the stars uphold,
The splendid walls support,
There may the builder build his house,
In large and ample sort;
An everlasting house, in which,
The just and godly may
Their praises of their God set forth,
For ever and for aye."

This mansion is situated about a quarter of a mile west of the Church; but is now reduced to a moderately sized farm-house, and in the occupation of its respectable proprietor, Mr. Thomas Gray. Within the memory of many now living, the building was much more extensive than at present, and some of the rooms exhibited remains of considerable magnificence. The Hall, which was standing half a century ago, and was then in a toler-

able state of preservation, was very capacious, having at one end a deep gallery, and enriched with carved work admirably executed. The view in *Plate II.* was copied for Mr. Horsfield's "History of Lewes and its Vicinity," from a drawing by Grimm.

Adjoining the house is a lofty building, now used as a barn. Tradition reports it to have been the private chapel of the Jefferay family, and the name it has long borne, Chapel Barn, seems to give countenance to the report; as do also the peculiar form of the large windows that are still preserved, and the traces of a gallery which was taken down some years ago *.

The most curious object in the village Church of Denton, Sussex, is a fine old barrel-shaped Font, which stands at the western extremity of the building, raised upon a half-decayed slab, about eight inches in thickness. It is large and circular. The inside is lined with lead; the outside carved with fret-work, between an upper and two lower bands of roundlets. It very much resembles one in St. Anne's Church, Lewes, noticed in the first volume of Mr. Horsfield's "Lewes," p. 267; and in our review of that Work, in vol. xciv. ii. p. 340. By favour of Mr. Horsfield, we are enabled to give representations of both these early fonts. *(See Plate II. and the Vignette in p.* 497.)

Mr. Urban, 9, *Dalby Terrace, City Road, May* 6.

I AM greatly obliged to your Reviewer for the handsome notice he has taken of my work on the *Somerset Dialect* in your last Supplement, a work to me of no profit whatever, although of considerable labour. Whenever it shall please the public to call for a second edition of it, I shall take care that it shall undergo a complete revision; and I have many additions which, to the philologist, will, I dare say, prove acceptable. As, however, it is not very probable that a second edition will be very soon called for, and as some observations which I have made on *double negatives*, appear to me important, will you do me the favour to lay them before the public in your columns; I am desirous of exciting the attention of our literati to the subject.

Whatever may be the custom in our polished idiom, it is indubitably true that *two* negatives in our western dialect are used almost invariably to strengthen the negation. *I sholl niver zee na moor*—I shall never see you more. So much does this kind of negation seem to be fundamental, that I really wonder so many pains have been taken to weed it out of our refined language. It appears to me one of those unfortunate affectations introduced by those who have been more anxious to *latinize* our language, than to polish it consistently with its actual structure. The effect too has been occasionally bad; as our grammarians have taught us that *two* negatives destroy the negation, or are equivalent to an affirmative, some of our more fastidious writers occasionally attempt an affirmative by the use of two negatives; hence they are often understood to say the reverse of what they intend; thus Mason:

"*Nor* did he *not* employ the siren powers
Of music and of song; or, painting, thine
Sweet source of pure delight."
English Garden.

For although a *classical* ear and taste might perceive and relish the *latinism*, the unsophisticated Englishman will be very likely to misunderstand it.

That *double* negatives were commonly used to strengthen the negation in the time of Shakspeare, the following passages prove:

"When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, *nor no* poor knight,
When slanders do not live in tongues,
Nor cut-purses come *not* to throngs."
King Lear, Act 3, *Scene* 2.

It is true Shakspeare puts these words into the mouth of a fool; but this proves, it appears to me, what our unadulterated language in regard to negatives then was, and I may add now also is.

The following passage from the *Merchant of Venice* is given to the Jew Shylock:

"So I can give no reason, *nor* will I *not*,
More than a lodg'd hate, and a certain loathing,
I bear Antonio, that I follow thus
A losing suit against him."

There are also besides, *six* other

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* Horsfield's "Lewes," vol. II. pp. 64—66; reviewed in our number for May, p. 424.

passages in the same play, with *double* negatives.

Again, in *As You Like it:*

"*Nor* shall *not* till necessity be serv'd."
Act 2, Scene 7.

See also *Henry the Fifth*, &c. &c.

I very well remember, more than thirty years ago, that I had a conversation with one of our most eminent poets about the meaning of the *double* negative, in the following passage of Milton's Paradise Lost, Book I.

"They heard and were abash'd, and up they sprung
Upon the wing, as when men wont to watch
On duty, sleeping found by whom they dread,
Rouse and bestir themselves ere well awake.
Nor did they *not* perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel."

And it was contended that the two negatives here used, were designed as an affirmative. To me, however, they appear most decidedly to strengthen the negation; and I have no doubt that Milton so intended them. If we can for a moment suppose the meaning to be *affirmative*, that the demons suddenly roused from sleep, and overcome by the dread of being discovered sleeping, *perceived the evil plight in which they were*, the simile is pointless, not to say nonsensical, as applied to them: on the other hand, the dread at being so discovered, absorbed in their minds every other consideration, so that they did not even perceive the evil plight in which they were, nor did they feel the fierce pains. Surely, therefore, the two negatives here used by Milton are still negative, and tend to strengthen the negation; although it must be admitted that sometimes these double negatives are merely pleonastic.

It may be said in answer to all this, "These double negatives are very vulgar and often inelegant." I reply, they sometimes are so, but we can hardly expect to refine any language by proscribing a fundamental idiom; it is better to adopt such idiom, and endeavour if possible to find out and establish some rule by which it may be used with force and elegance; that *double* negatives may be occasionally thus used in our language, there can be, I think, no question. I trust, therefore, we shall never again see, as in Mason, above quoted, two negatives in modern English writers for an affirmation, an affectation at once pedantic and intolerable.

Yours, &c. JAMES JENNINGS.

BEAUTIES OF THE ANCIENT POETS.

No. I.

Translated from Sophocles, Œdip. Tyr. beginning at

Τις ὁντιν' ἁ θεσπιεπεια
Δελφις εἰπε πετρα
Ἀρρητ' ἀρρητων τελεσαντα
Φοινιαισι χερσιν.

STROPHE I.

Who is he whose fated name
Pealed through Delphi's rocks sublime?
Who is he whose deeds of shame
Stain'd his purple hands with crime?
Swift the tempest-footed steed
Flies from threatening fate above,
Bid *him* urge a swifter speed,
Bid *him* fly the son of Jove.
Arm'd in lightning, rob'd in fire,
Mounts he now the winged wind,
Onward leaps the god with ire,
Wildly stalk the fates behind!

ANTISTROPHE I.

From Parnassus' crest of snow
Peal'd the fatal voice on high,
Trace him through the realms below,
Who from day and man would fly.
Speeds he through the tangled groves,
Hides he in the caves unknown,
Like the wandering bull he roves,
Wretched, fugitive, alone.
What, though flies he from the sound,
Thundering from earth's central bed,
Still the voice of Fate around
Hovers deathless o'er his head.

STROPHE II.

Oh! what doubts the fateful word
Wakes tumultuous through my brain!
Shall the prophet's voice be heard?
Shall his voice be heard in vain?
Through my breast now hope flits fast,
Now alternate doubts and fears,
Dubious darkness veils the past,
Dark the present hour appears.
Ne'er knew I what mortal hate
Shook the Theban tyrant's throne;
Why then strain the words of Fate?
Why doom Œdipus alone?

ANTISTROPHE II.

Though almighty Jove be wise,
Though Apollo's eye be keen,
Yet trace not prophetic eyes
More than mortal sight hath seen.
Man might merit Wisdom's wreath,
Yet 'tis not like Fate unmov'd;
Trust not then the sland'rous breath
Ere the calumny be proved.

He who erst the city freed
From the winged virgin's power,
Charge him not with such a deed,
Doom'd to Misery's joyless hour.

MR. URBAN, *Summerlands, June 2.*

NO science can be more intimately connected with national prosperity, than that on which Navigation and Commerce indispensably depend; and, therefore, such facilities as the extensive circulation of a work of repute like yours must give to the formation of a *true Theory of Magnetic Variation*, are manifestly subservient to so essential an object. Further observations and experience enable us to rectify and improve this great subject, in the rapid progress it is making; and with this view I furnished my esteemed friend and the intrepid navigator, Captain Parry, with my conceptions of this infant science, in order that this intelligent character, and the able men about him, might consider my positions, and suggest what might be calculated to advance it to its much wished and ultimate stage.

Some important discoveries recently made relative to the magnetic effects of solar heat, elucidate clearly one curious department of the science of Variation, first noticed by Graham in 1722, and by Canton in 1756, who marked the daily variation, without being enabled to account for it on legitimate grounds. I first observed this description of variation in the southern hemisphere in 1794-5, at Bencoolen, and in 1796 at St. Helena; ascertaining that it moved eastward at the very time when it moved westward in the other hemisphere. If I had made these observations as far south as London is north, I should have found the quantum of diurnal variation similar; and as I stated at the time, it would have been found greater with a needle on the more delicate suspended principle. My account of this interesting phenomenon, printed in our Philosophical Transactions, is referred to as follows, in the proceedings of the French Academy of Science.

"Mr. Macdonald's labours led to two important results. The first (which every philosopher appears to have adopted) is, that the daily variations between the tropics have a sensibly less extent than in Europe. The second (to which less attention has been paid) is, that at the same hours at which in our climate the northern extremity of the needle moves towards the west, at Fort Marlborough and St. Helena, which are situated to the south of the equator, the movement is directly opposite, namely, to the east."—"It is evident that the observations made to the north of the line, agree with those of Europe; and that those of the southern hemisphere present, like those of Mr. Macdonald, a diametrically opposite movement."

I ascribed these effects on the needle to the action of solar heat on the magnetic poles, rendered weaker or stronger at different times within the twenty-four hours, according to the presence or absence of the Sun: but recent experiments evince that the direct heat of this glorious luminary is the more efficient cause. Professor Morichini has discovered that, when unmagnetised needles were placed for a short time in the violet rays of the spectrum formed by passing the Sun's rays through a prism, polarity was acquired. Consiliachi and Beard tried this experiment without succeeding; while the ingenious Mrs. Somerville has rendered her name famous by the manner in which she succeeded, which was by covering the half of her needles with paper, and by placing them in the violet rays of the spectrum given by the prism, the uncovered part became a north pole, and more readily than when the needles were situated in the green, blue, or indigo rays. This philosophical lady covered one half of a needle with paper, and enveloped the other in green ribbon. Thus prepared, and exposed to a strong Sun, it became magnetic, and still more readily, when the Sun's rays were concentrated. She found that a needle half covered with paper, and placed under a blue glass, exposed for some time to a strong Sun, acquired polarity.

Mr. Baumgartner of Vienna polished zones on an oxidised or rusty needle; and after having been placed for some time in the Sun, the polished zones became north poles, and the oxidated or rusty parts south poles. On trying longitudinal polished stripes, no effect was obtained.

To Mr. Christie of Cambridge, magnetic science is much indebted. He has discovered that the oscillations of a magnetic needle stop sooner in the Sun, than in the shade. He found that the oscillations in the same time were fewer in the Sun, than under cover. He ascertained, that the higher

the temperature of the air, the more the magnetic intensity diminished; and by a series of well-conducted experiments, he makes it clearly appear that the solar rays have a magnetic effect, independent of their heat. The oscillations may be rendered slower or fewer in the Sun, by the expansion of the needle by direct heat; but from the other experiments, it would appear that the diurnal variation is occasioned principally by the direct magnetic action of solar heat. At Port Bowen, the greatest west variation was when the Sun was west from the place; and at Bencoolen and St. Helena, the maximum of east diurnal variation happened when the Sun was situated east from these places. The needle returned slowly to the opposite position, when the Sun ceased to be on the attracting side.

There can be no doubt now, but that the Sun is the great source of magnetic power, communicated to the magnetic poles through the two points on the earth, where the dipping needle will stand perpendicular. The magnetic fluid issues in all directions from these primary points; and thus the nearest extremity of the needle is attracted towards them in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance.

It is earnestly hoped that his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral will direct the highly important discovery to be made, without which no theory can be established, viz. the real position of each magnetic pole. Supposing the approximated position near the truth, we have a spherical triangle, of which two sides, the colatitude of the pole, the colatitude of London, and the intercepted angle of 100°, being the difference of longitude, are given, to find the angles at the base, one of which ought to be the variation there. This gives the calculated variation equal to 23° 17′, less by 1° 13′ than 24° 30′, the observed variation. Now the calculated ought to exceed the observed variation, because this last is diminished by the action of the distant south-east pole on the south extremity of the needle at London. All this proves that we have not as yet got the true position of the North-west Pole. It lies not far from Coppermine River; and by obtaining experimentally its position, and the same ten years hence, its path and real rate of movement will be clearly ascertained, and only by such process. Supposing that the intervention of ice might prevent arriving at the actual site of the South-east Pole, the oscillations of the needle where progress might be interrupted, compared with the same number of oscillations in the same time on the line of no variation in the other hemisphere, would leave the distance between the place of observation and the supposed known place of the *come-at-able* North-west Pole, equal to the distance between the place where the ice stopped progress, and the real place of the South-east Pole. For reasons stated, the needle would be shaded in both places of observation, and the similarity of atmospheric temperature would be attended to.

It appears that the annual increase or decrease of the variation is unequal. This may arise from the effect of magnetic strata, and more apparently from the situation of the two magnetic poles, relative to the place of observation. From a medium of 396 observations taken by me at Bencoolen in 1794, on a true meridian, the variation was 1° 8′ east. In 1822, the Surveyor-general found there a variation of 1° 15′ east. Thus, in 28 years the annual increase has been there only fifteen seconds. In 1794 the North-west Pole was about 37 degrees to the east of the meridian of Bencoolen; and the south-east was 31 degrees to the east of it; and consequently they neutralized nearly the effect of each other, which will be the case for a long period to come; and this accounts also for the very small and slow alteration observable in the variation all over the eastern seas and islands during a long past period. A most important science must continue to float in uncertainty and conjecture, till the rate of movement, the nature of the path, and the positive site of both magnetic Poles shall have been ascertained. I mention both Poles, because some eminent philosophers, seeing anomalies of variation in several places, have placed poles in various situations, in order to ascribe to them such irregularities of variation. This anomaly of variation occurs in the East Indies, in Hudson's Bay, about Cape Horn, among the South Zetland Islands, and remarkably about the Falkland Islands, where Captain Basil Hall, in 1824, found an east variation of twenty-two degrees; while Commodore Byron, in 1764,

made it 23° 30′ in that very place; giving only a degree and a half of difference during 60 years. In 1824, the North-west Pole was ten degrees west from Port Egmont at these islands; and supposing no South-east Pole to exist, Captain Hall ought to have found a small west variation. Again, in 1824, the South-east Pole was nearly under the meridian of Port Egmont, and being much nearer than the other, consequently the west variation due to the other Pole ought to appear reduced or neutralized to nearly nothing. To account for this anomaly of 22° east, where in Commodore Byron's time also it ought to have been still farther west, Dr. Halley and Professor Hansteen situate a magnetic pole in the south-west quarter. Captain Cook, in 1774, went within a few degrees of the assigned sites of these poles, and found no indications of their existence. Supposing them, however, to be actually as placed, and to attract the south end of the needle so as to incline the north end into the east variation at Port Egmont, what must become of the undoubted and known attraction of the two poles actually operating? These poles acting as they do, conjointly, would counteract the attraction of the poles of Halley and Hansteen, and, as before, neutralize the twenty-two degrees of east variation to nearly nothing. But still this variation actually appears, and how are we to account for it among such *distracting attractions?* It is well known that the magnetic poles within the earth impart magnetism to masses of iron, iron ore, iron bars, &c.; and that such magnetism in each hemisphere is of an opposite quality or name. At Port Egmont the south end of the needle would point to the *upper part* of a common fire-grate; and the north, to the *bottom;* while its action would be neutralized at the middle or magnetic equator of the mass of iron. Supposing these islands to be based or founded on metallic ore, or on magnetic strata, it may be consistent with well-known facts to suppose that the magnetic needle is attracted as above; and according as one end may be repelled, or the reverse, on established principles, the local attraction, unaccountable by polar action, as stated, may be accounted for in the manner specified. Navigators call this the attraction of the land, but the description which takes place on the plummet of a quadrant is not of a magnetic nature; but is referred to *matter acting on matter.* The shell of the earth is richly stored with metals for the use of man; and of these iron is the most useful. The needle is acted on by metallic substances unequally situated. Where they abound, they acquire polarity; and philosophers *imagine* poles where the observed effect is due to magnetic strata in many instances. These supposed poles are placed in situations not sanctioned by experience, or any convincing *rationale.* With the *two* KNOWN magnetic poles, and with a knowledge of their effect on metallic strata, the variation can be rationally accounted for. It appears that more poles than two would destroy each other's effects, and would embarras calculation, and render it uncertain, if not impossible.

As many have supposed that each magnetic pole has its peculiar magnetic equator, it is necessary to state the real fact of the case, as a component part of the theory as now understood. The true magnetic primary meridian is a circle on the globe, passing through both magnetic poles; and it crosses the terrestrial equator in 91° 30′ west, and 86° east longitude. The east and west divisions of this circle will be unequal, because the magnetic poles are not at present at equal distances from the poles of the earth. From the North-west Pole lay off the half of the west division of this primary magnetic meridian, and it will extend to 16° south latitude, in 91° west longitude. From the north-west or south-east pole lay off the half of the east division, and it will terminate in 16° 30′ north latitude, and nearly under the meridian of 86° east longitude. The first of these latitudes will give the farthest south, and the second the farthest north point of the magnetic equator, common to both magnetic poles. The needle in every part of the primary magnetic meridian will lie in the plane of both magnetic poles, and will have no dip in the above latitudes, being rendered horizontal by the equal attraction of the magnetic poles at equal distances. In every other part of the circle, it will dip towards the nearest pole magnetic. In no other situation, excepting on this magnetic circle, will the needle point, at the same time, to both magnetic

poles. When the nearest magnetic pole is between any place and the nearest terrestrial pole, the meridian passing over that place and these poles, is called *the line of no variation* to such place; and this meridian continued beyond the terrestrial pole to the magnetic equator on the other side, will be a line of no variation to the inhabitants living under it. On this line the needle will not point exactly to the nearest magnetic pole, because the other end of it is attracted by the more distant magnetic pole in the inverse ratio of the square of the distance; and therefore the observer must move a little to the east or west of the place (according to the position of the more distant magnetic pole), in order that the needle, acted on by both poles, may be in the true line of no variation of such place. Supposing both magnetic poles of equal strength or intensity, two conditions are requisite to render the needle horizontal, or devoid of dip. The first is, that such place must be at an equal distance from both magnetic poles; and the second is, that a line drawn from each magnetic pole to such place, should form nearly an equal angle with its meridian, or with the parallel of latitude, as these angles are complements to each other, to ninety degrees. There are only two places on the terrestrial equator that will include these conditions. The one is at present in 8° east, and the other in 172° west longitude. The magnetic crosses the terrestrial equator at these points, where also of course the needle will be horizontal. If a line be drawn through these points, it will be nearly the present situation of the magnetic equator, which is constantly altering, on account of the perpetual movement of the magnetic poles. The magnetic equator, as at present situated, passes a little to the north of Pharnambooco in Brazil; near to Cape Rocket, to the south of the entrance into the Red Sea; to the south of Goa on the coast of Malabar; to the south of Vizagapatam; to the north of Cambodia; over the south of Manilla; through the Carolinas-Islands; over the equator, as mentioned; and over the north of the Marquesas Islands. In proportion as the magnetic poles move in their orbits within the earth, the points where the magnetic crosses the terrestrial equator will be found more eastward; as also the extreme points of northing and southing of the magnetic equator. The position of these two places farthest north and south, will be found always by halving the west and east unequal divisions of the primary magnetic meridian passing through the two magnetic poles round the globe.

The ingenious galvanic experiments of Ærsted, Ampère, and Arago, evince the existence of east and west magnetic currents occasioned by the Sun in his course; and producing by the action of magnetic caloric heat, the diurnal variation, always greater in summer than in winter. The main magnetic current flows in every direction from pole to pole, diminishing in intensity inversely as the square of the distance, and equal in strength on the magnetic equator, where the currents acting equally on both extremities of the needle, renders it horizontal.

This useful and interesting subject, Mr. Urban, is attracting much attention; and in order to elicit discussion of a new science intimately connected with public welfare, I state from time to time what may tend to advance it gradually to an established theory, on which safety in "the trackless deep" so much depends.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

YOUR Saxon readers are much obliged to you and your Correspondent S. Y. E. for the republication of the Inscription found on the south wall of Leominster Church. Nothing can be more groundless than the objections raised against the authenticity of this Inscription; nor does it require the support of a similar tablet of brass formerly affixed to a column of the Abbey Church at Glastonbury, as noticed by Usher (Antiquitates, p. 9, ed. 1698). The age of the latter is uncertain; and it records an event which, if true, has been so blended with the marvellous and the superstitious, as to throw an air of suspicion over the whole story. The facts recorded in the Leominster Inscription are not of this nature; and whether preserved in brass or stone, or in any other way, is a point of no great importance; but the probability is, that the original inscription being partly decayed, or in danger of destruction, was from its historical importance deemed worthy of being renewed in brass at a later

period. The value of the information contained in it consists in this: that it is *contemporary*. Of this there is internal evidence. The writer, if we may so call him, speaks in the first person, and gives us the history of his family and property. That family was of the Royal race of MERCIA; and the property comprised most of the ancient fortresses and lands of the Mercian Kings. How much of this property is still vested in those noble families, who are the representatives and descendants of the Saxon Kings of Mercia, his Grace the Duke of Newcastle, who is a lineal descendant of the REMBALDS of CLINTON, may perhaps be capable of ascertaining with the greatest facility, by tracing it either to the Kenelms of Leominster, or to the Rembalds of Clinton, now Clent in Staffordshire. With a view to the elucidation of these points, I have ventured to give you, Mr. Urban, my interpretation of the topography of the inscription, which differs in some instances from that of your Correspondent S. Y. E. For example, Þeoꝛıꝛbýꝛıꝛ is there translated Tewkesbury, as if the reading were Þeocıꝛbýꝛıꝛ; whereas I consider Þeoꝛıꝛbýꝛıꝛ to be the correct reading, and that Tutbury in Staffordshire is intended, — not Tewksbury in Gloucestershire. Here we may remark, Mr. Urban, by the way, that in Staffordshire, as well as in Oxfordshire, and other counties, many traces are to be found of the Celtic worship of TEUTATES, and other Aboriginal deities, adopted by our Saxon ancestors also before their conversion to Christianity, which was not effectually and generally completed at so early a period as some would persuade us. Hence Tutsbury and Tetbury or Teut's-Bury, Tetsworth or Teut's-Worth, Great and Little Tew, &c. &c. But the further illustration of this curious subject I leave to Mr. Bowles; from whom we may soon expect a considerable addition to our topographical stores, in the Parochial History of Bremhill. At present I shall confine myself to the Leominster Inscription, where the places recorded I conceive to be these: Chelmsford, Peterborough *, Lichfield, Leicester, Kenelworth, Clent, Kenilsham, Winchcombe, Hereford, Sutton, Kenchester, Thorney, St. Alban's, Nottingham, Warwick, Gloucester, Stamford, Berkeley, Tutbury, Runcorn, Tamworth, Eddesbury, Sempringham, Lincoln, Cuckamsley, Offchurch, Kingsland, Kenelworth, Clinton (the same with *Clent* before mentioned), from which place, and not Glympton in Oxfordshire, the noble family of Newcastle takes its name.

I will conclude with some remarks and corrections. For ælc read æc, *i. e.* eac, *also, eke;* hebbe is understood after ꝓoꝛꝛecan; for nıꝛ read nıl, "*I will not give,*" &c.; ýꝛ may be considered an interpolation as explanatory of býȝ; for maȝoꝛınc read maȝoꝛınc.

Yours, &c. J. I.

* In the original, *Medeswelhamstede*, the ancient name of the place; before *Burgh*, *Gildenburgh*, and *Peterborough*, were introduced by the love of innovation.

DEFENCE OF THE ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

(*Concluded from p. 392.*)

THE University of Cambridge can certainly with no degree of justice be considered as defective in useful learning. Mathematics have long been considered the best practical system of logic. The art of reasoning is essentially necessary in every department and occurrence of life. The system of education also, which we are vauntingly told "is no suitable preparation for the Church, the Bar, or the Senate," has introduced to both Houses of Parliament some of their most distinguished members, whose lives have been spent in watching public opinions, and in accelerating or stemming the progress of public virtue or public error. The present component members of the University of Cambridge, we are further told, are a "mere pigmy race,—mere algebraists." Can Granta's elder sons (I forbear to mention living characters, many of whom would well bear comparison with these,) possibly be deemed a pigmy race in literature or science, whilst she ranks in the number of her literary heroes the names of a Bacon, a Newton, a Milton, a Dryden, a Bentley, or a Porson?

That our "Senior Wrangler" was not much more than a mere algebraist, as he identifies himself with the University, we may, upon his own premises, certainly conclude. Having,

however, all the advantages of able and experienced tutors, the unrestrained use of extensive libraries overflowing with the best productions in every species of learning, the best public lectures of every description, we would candidly hope that all these were not rejected when they were daily and hourly within his reach, and that he left the arms of *Alma Mater* something more than a "mere algebraist," a dotard in learning, or a driveller in science. If he left her, indeed, thus unprepared to enter upon the world, it was undoubtedly his own fault, and the blame of his failures no more attaches to the system of education established in his parent University, than to the innocent hatchet, sharpened and prepared to cut down the ancient tenant of the forest for the protection and use of man, is to be attributed the pain which it causes by involuntarily slipping and lacerating the foot or the arm of an imprudent operating mechanic. We forbear to notice his subsequent struggles and disappointments. They invariably emanated from the same cause,—from his arrogance, his indecision, his imprudence, the total neglect of the many advantages, and the unskilful management of those instruments which his mode of education had kindly furnished him with, and which, had they been prudently used in after-life, would have undoubtedly conducted him to honour, to emolument, and to happiness. His gross ingratitude, however, and some other traits in his character, can admit of no possible excuse. He seems to have acted much in the same manner, as another Cantab, also a member of the same body, and well known to the writer of this, who, when a mathematical examination was approaching, invariably devoted his attention to the perusal of Homer, of Horace, or Virgil. His success in those ordeals may be easily conjectured.

Exorbitancy of expense has also been frequently and confidently urged as an argument against University education. It has been arrogantly asked, for all the loss of time and expenditure of money necessarily incurred, what advantages does *Alma Mater* confer upon her sons? I would positively answer, that every opportunity is amply afforded in those seminaries, and that in a much superior degree to what it is in any other existing institution, of acquiring a solid foundation either in literature or science. The expence, too, so far from being exorbitant, does not exceed, and in many cases falls far short of, what would necessarily be required in educating any young man for the Pulpit, the Bar, the Senate, or any of the superior walks of life. The truth of this statement I can vouch for from actual experience. For the various opportunities of improvement in all the different arts and sciences, some of which have been already pointed out, daily supplied in those establishments, what would not have been sacrificed by an Aristotle and a Pliny?

Each of our English Universities, for a long time, laid exclusive claim to their separate and distinct provinces. Polite Literature and the Muses were anxiously wooed upon the banks of the Isis, whilst Mathematics and the Sciences were not less assiduously courted amid Granta's academic groves. In consequence, however, of some late improvements in each, we may now flatter ourselves that philology and science may go hand in hand, and be a mutual assistance to each other in their respective districts. This is certainly the surest method of securing respectability to each. Amid all those happy emendations, we have nevertheless heard that it is the hope and wish of one of the leading mathematicians of the present day, and a professor of natural philosophy, too, in one of our Universities, that he may live to see the day when abstract reasoning shall supply every use of figures and diagrams, both in pure and mixed mathematics. Our sincere wish would be the direct contrary of this; we would heartily pray "that there never may be wanting a supply of fit and able men to serve God both in Church and State," and on this account beg "a blessing upon all schools and seminaries of sound learning and religious education;" but we would devoutly pray, at the same time, that that period may never arrive when the pure geometric reasoning of a Newton, a Maclaurin, a Cotes, and an Atwood, may be superseded by a skilful marshalling of symbols, the doctrine of variations, as the calculus of the sines. From all those combined advantages, however, from this happy union of solid and refined learning, we would

boldly venture to assert that more real benefits have not accrued to the State, and that too at a less expenditure of time and money, from any other literary establishment of any kind, than what have been derived from those pious, ancient, and learned institutions.

We cannot better close this paper, which has already been protracted much beyond its first-intended limits, than by an imperfect quotation of a paragraph, in its sentiments not altogether inapplicable to the present subject, and which, for euphonious cadence and propriety of diction, was perhaps never excelled by any writer in any age or in any language:

"Little are that man's feelings to be envied (says Dr. Johnson) whose emotions of gratitude and respect are not forcibly excited by the view and, we may add, even recollection of any place once consecrated by wisdom or valour; whose patriotism is not roused upon the plains of Marathon, or whose piety does not grow warm amid the ruins of Iona."

Yours, &c. OMICRON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

TO the author of the "Defence of the English Universities," whose letter, dated from "Kellington," is inserted in your last Number, I would ask the following questions.

Are we not mainly indebted to Dr. Knox for the exposure and correction of those absurdities in the academical course at Oxford which formerly prevailed, and if so, are we not also indebted to him for the present comparatively improved education of that University?

We have quite enough of flatterers to pamper indolence and perpetuate error and prejudice; but he is the true friend who warns us of mischief, and points out to parents the dangers that await their sons. No one ever pretended to deny that great and eminent men have been educated at Oxford; but what has that to do with the general and still more momentous question of national and professional instruction? Talent, we all know, will vanquish every difficulty, and eventually obtain distinction; but the mass of students are *not* highly gifted; and to such imperfect education is fatal. Æsop was a slave; Burns a ploughboy; Shakspeare a deer-stealer; but I do not consider either slavery, farm-drudgery, or pilfering, a good school for developing genius or mental improvement. The general influence of such habits is, to brutify the man, to quench mind, and blunt the moral sense. Many have escaped the pollutions of Oxford, and triumphed over all the disadvantages of a perverted or defective education; but the fact is nevertheless true, that in discipline and professional education both Oxford and Cambridge are still defective.

This is all that Dr. Knox has said; and this the bitter experience of too many verifies. It is perfectly absurd to talk of ingratitude to *Alma Mater.* Why should the errors and vices of our Universities be exempt from blame and exposure? They are public property, are supported by the public, and are intended for public usefulness. The praise that is their due, will never be withheld; but to make that praise valuable, it must be separated from wholesale fulsome flattery. Had Dr. Knox and others been silent, Oxford would not be even what that University now is. Fair and public inquiry is fatal only to abuses, and feared only by those whose interest it may be to support them. But truth must prevail.

Take a case to the point. Look at the Court of Chancery. One party says, that its needless delays and expensive process defeat the common ends of right and equity; while another as stoutly maintains, that it is free from error, and calls for no reformation,—that the hope and despair and ruin of individuals are unworthy of notice, when put in competition with the blessings it confers upon the country, and with the deference due to the feelings and character of its late venerable and spotless Judge. Such is the conflict of rival opinions, both in extremes. In the mean while, what says the public voice, seldom wrong in its decrees,—what says that voice, which, sooner or later, will be heard, and must be obeyed? While it allows every credit to the known skill and probity of the late Chancellor, and to the fiats of his legal wisdom, it speaks loudly and imperatively against the delays, mischiefs, and chicanery of the Court of Chancery. In the face of every opposition, it has forced a Parliamentary inquiry into its evils, and will yet prevail in rendering or restoring it to what it ought to be—a Court of *Equity.*

Apply this reasoning to the flatterers and calumniators of our Universities. It is not from aspiring candidates for church patronage, or the holders of snug sinecures of fellowships, that we must expect sound and honest opinions upon such a subject. Nor is it again from Westminster or Edinburgh Reviews, or other radical and infidel oracles, that we are to look for a fair and candid verdict. Where then are we to seek it? From a criterion that cannot err. Confining our attention to the defective education of our Universities for holy orders, I would answer: Look at the conventicles that are rising up in almost every parish of the kingdom; look at the efforts now making in Parliament for a repeal of the Test Laws; look at the friends, whether real or pretended, but many and powerful, of the Roman Catholic claims; look at the diminished and diminishing influence of the Clergy of the Church of England; look at these signs of the times, and you will find an answer portentous, and not to be slighted. But how, it may be asked, are the defects of an University education for the priesthood made responsible for all or any of these infringements upon our Establishment? The reply is direct and painful. The Clergy of our Church are not educated as they ought to be. They have not that zeal; they are not those "burning and shining lights;" they have not those professional talents and habits, which are needed to meet and conquer these trials. Their ambition is too worldly, —their views too secular,—their time and attention at college are wasted upon studies *not* essential to their holy, and, if rightly considered, arduous and responsible calling;—while the grossest neglect of what *is* essential to qualify them for the pastoral office, is not merely known to prevail, but is justified and lauded by the "faithful sons of *Alma Mater*," as wise, sacred, and inviolable.

Our enemies are active, though we are supine; and however the pretended friends of the Church, in the ease and dignity of apathy, may resist inquiry, and oppose the correction of errors and defects, the time, I am convinced, is not far distant, when redress may be beyond our power. I am no alarmist; but the prophecy of events is rarely fallacious. Fear may exaggerate evils, —facts cannot. OXONIENSIS.

Some Speculations on Literary Pleasures.—No. I.

We are here, perhaps, only entering on old topics of discussion, and risking the frown of readers of intelligence in thus seeking to amplify a subject which has so often invoked the speculations of powerful pens. The theme, however, may yet admit of an additional illustration or two in its details, which are nearly as numerous as the contingencies and varieties of life.

It may possibly be suggested, that where all are agreed upon the point, further discussion is needless. This is not, however, exactly the case. There are numerous individuals in the world who think that tranquillity and contentment of mind, whether enjoyed under the cares of business or in the lap of indolent recreation, may be said to impart to those who are subjects of it as high a satisfaction, as lively a fruition of delight in their several spheres of occupation, as the philosopher at his desk, or as the poet luxuriating amid the scenes of nature. Do not the former, indeed, it is alleged, feel a sort of pain and uneasiness when debarred from their customary spheres of action or sources of enjoyment; and all this without the intervention of a single intellectual perception?

Those, for instance, whose minds are unremittingly devoted to commercial pursuits, and who, from their sole ambition pointing elsewhere, even if they had leisure, would want inclination for these pleasures,—those whose capacities, whether engendered by nature or acquired through education, (for education has been sufficiently proved to be no mean instrument in stimulating capacity,) never reach them,—have not unfrequently alleged that they enjoy, in passing through life, as high a sense of pleasure or happiness, as the man of intellectual speculation.

Well, but it may still be alleged that, after the able and frequent illustrations which this subject has received, we shall leave this point precisely where we found it. In spite of these and other possible objections, a few further illustrations may not be entirely without their interest to the readers of your long-established and valuable publication. "As I was indulging these reflections," says Dr. Goldsmith, "in order to eke out my

page, I formed the following reverie, too wild for allegory, and too regular for a dream." The present writer will also fancy himself isolated in a situation where he recently enjoyed a train of reflections something similar to those which form the subject of the following sheets.

The sun had attained the highest verge of Cancer, and was already on its decline towards another equinox, when the "breezy call" of a morning scattering incense from a thousand springs, ordained to lure mortals from repose, guided my footsteps to a sequestered dell of trees, where I was sometimes wont to repair in order to enjoy in silence those moments which the busy commerce of the world are not always calculated to afford. The domain which here arrested my course was diversified in all the wildness and irregularity of nature. A river skirted its utmost boundary, whilst the umbrageous trees, which overhung its clear and murmuring stream, partially shaded the scenery of the more distant country, affording, however, at intervals a peep at rich pastures and woodlands beyond, undulating in picturesque forms of acclivity and vales. A range of lofty hills crowned with their summits the back-ground of the extended prospect. The grailed seat of a grotto, formed by the joint hand of nature and art, invited me to a domicile amidst objects of more than ordinary beauty.

For some moments I inhaled the balmy freshness of the morning air, mingled with the fragrance of odoriferous shrubs. The early sun beamed splendour from the east, the feathered tribes, roused from their cells by the call of morning, filled the ambient air with a song of praise; and whilst some winged their path towards the blue ether, others fluttered with an unceasing chorus of praise among the spreading foliage, painted in matchless variety by the pencil of an all-powerful and unseen artist. The dew-drops, trembling upon the slender leaf, sparkled like crystals with a thousand translucent rays, vegetation again raised her drooping head, and displayed, in rich exuberance, her treasures; every circumstance combined at once to inspire pleasure, and to excite busy thought.

Soliloquies naturally intrude upon the solitude of an individual, and, under such circumstances, few, it is probable, could withstand the spontaneous flow of impressions and images thus excited.

While all Nature around, animated by the resplendent beams of a morning sun, sports each in his own instinctive sphere of recreation, we naturally diverge into speculations connected with the character and complexion of our intellectual susceptibilities. I here imagined the person who had long been in the habit of close mental application, whose intellectual energies have been practically trained to investigation and thought, whose susceptibilities are keen, to whom the world opens an extensive, rich, and illimitable field of inquiry. What a universe of observation and of thought does he not enjoy, utterly unknown to him whose sole attention is engrossed in a dull round of customary duties, almost mechanical in their influence, where the grasp of mental perception involves no original reach of thought! One of those individuals, whose tenor of mind, unless perturbed by the contingencies of trade, swim down the stream of life with tranquillity, has indeed his enjoyments,—he feels pleasures and gratifications which he terms substantial in the customary routine of calculated profits; but he knows not what obstruction means; he never experienced the ardour and the pain of intense thinking,—is awakened to no enthusiastic perception of feeling.

The chain of thought was opened, and spontaneously wandered through a succession of speculative questions connected with the subject. The citizen, for example,—thus flowed the course of my speculations,—at his desk calculating his gains, or pursuing a dull round of customary duties, seldom bestows his meditations upon a train of thought or of sentiment which he deems purely visionary.

The man of leisure who devotes the hours of his life to the mere amusements of a country life, who, amidst objects whose intrinsic beauty can ever animate and charm, knows no pleasures but the sound of the "echoing horn," and the intense anxiety with which the sportsman, heedless of all besides, pursues the keen recreations which urge him in his career, laughs at the fine-drawn speculations, at the feigned and visionary gratifications

which await the man of cultivated mental refinement—knows nothing, it is true, of the pleasures here imagined. The enjoyments produced by mental abstraction and association, are, to him "like a tale told by an idiot," which, if it "signifies" any thing but folly, is of so recondite and equivocal a nature as to be unintelligible to minds unsophisticated by the dreams of absolute enthusiasm. These and a thousand others, all differing it may chance from each other in certain shades of temperament, pass through life, who never framed to themselves the possibility of the enjoyments here spoken of.

Multitudes who have enjoyed the benefit of education, who have sustained a character of high respectability in the several ways in which they have shone, would yet, it is more than probable, confess, were the question asked, that "the noiseless tenor of their way," was accompanied with gratifications as high as those which attended the hours of persons who have attained high eminence in literature, and who are famed for their intervals of abstraction. "The Miser himself," says Professor Ferguson, in his Essay on the History of Civil Society, "can consider his wealth as the source of happiness, and has challenged his heir to have more pleasure in spending than he in amassing his fortune."

"Why," says the Doctor, whose speculations "On Happiness" indicate a deep insight into human nature, "may not the man whose object is money, be understood to live a life of pleasure, not only more entire than that of the spendthrift, but even as much as the virtuoso, the scholar, or the man of taste."

What is there, indeed, it will be asked by the calculating individual, to invalidate the hypothesis that a person, whose senses are utterly deaf to the calls of literary speculations, may tread the journey of life, may descend into the vale of years, and experience in as high a degree the emotions of pleasure and of happiness as the first? The sportsman and the tradesman feel the keen delights of their several pursuits, as the Poet in his "frenzied" reveries, or as the Philosopher lost in a train of favourite abstraction.

The question, indeed, is one which cannot, from its very nature, admit of absolute demonstration; any thing in the shape of mathematical proof is here entirely out of the question; these are matters in which it is agreed on all hands that much is to be felt and understood.

A mind that, by a course of reading and reflection, has become so far initiated as to know from its own exercises, the nature, character, and complexion, and can consequently appreciate these pleasures, will easily credit them to exist amongst certain others in a degree far beyond their own private experience. While he judges from analogies of the intenseness with which they may exist, he is sensible that it is altogether vain to endeavour to implant an idea of their reality in the breast of a person whose imagination is barren, whose energies are torpid and cold, and whose exclusions of thought seldom, unless in the calculations of private interest, take their flight beyond the ephemeral pursuits in which they are actually engaged.

Surrounded, for instance, with the circumstances, or with the objects which originated the train of thought in which I had engaged,—when all Nature concurred to exhilarate the soul with lively gratitude, and raise it to inspiration,—when earth and air teems with fragrance and animation, and when gladness smiles upon the face of the country, variegated in the most beautiful forms, one of the class last pointed at would merely observe that it was *a fine morning*, whilst one of the former would probably feel the kindred energies of his soul expand under a sense of beauty, and his thoughts drawn forth in reverie. The latter would indeed discern a sort of beauty, so far as the colours, forms, and fragrance of the objects he views strikes upon his senses, but he remains wholly dead to any perception beyond: no ideas of harmony, congruity, and happiness, which rush through the imagination and awaken the energies of the former, would ever strike him. His ideas run, habitually, in another channel; no conception of any affinity between the sublime and the beautiful in nature, and the sympathies or the meditations of genius, as it often characterizes the human mind, enters for a moment into the calculations of a breast, which, however warmed with the benevolent dis-

positions of our common nature, has evidently no comprehension of a feeling which, stimulated from without, can people the mind with a thousand vivid creations.

The lark, if such similitudes are allowed us, which, sporting in the beams of the morning sun, rises from the neighbouring enamelled field, and the dull ox, unconscious of care, incapable of thought, grazes beneath, furnish, perhaps, no inappropriate emblems of the two classes of beings here spoken of. The feathered chorister warbles the note of gladness, as from increasing heights it surveys an ample domain of pastures, hills, vales, and woods; "joy tunes his voice, joy elevates his wings;" his little frame is doubtless thrilled with a full sensation of delight, as he carols amid the the widened prospect. He, perhaps, may personify, (as far as such a parallel shall be allowed to extend,) the thoughtless and the gay, whose pleasure is perfect freedom from care, and whose recklessness of things beyond the present moment becomes a characteristic feature. The latter may possibly furnish an emblem of those sons of care, who, although opportunities of mental expansion constantly present themselves above, beneath, and on every side, know not how to appreciate the beauty and variety which embellish, or the fitness, expediency, and final ends of all or any part of this "visible diurnal sphere,"—these are questions involving pleasures utterly beyond the range of their comprehension, yet both the one and the other pass their days in mere trifles, or the sordid calculations of interest. But parallels from brute life may not strike all readers as amongst the most felicitous.

We will, therefore, still supposing the author to be fixed in the persuasive attitude of recluse, in the embosomed retreat which had originated his subject, glance at some details connected in the History of Letters, with the testimony of private experience. Here the industry of a contemporary author has accumulated a mass of evidence, all bearing upon the point which was just now advocated,—that the man whose organization of mind habitually inclines him to high speculative inquiries, connected with things around him, enjoys, in the aggregate, more vivid felicities than one who is incapable of any such mental process.

But in mentioning D'Israeli, the author alluded to (and no one who is acquainted with his writings will mention him without respect), a few observations may be premised concerning his book "On the Literary Character." D'Israeli is,—as every man should be in the peculiar line or walk of literature in which he chiefly attaches himself,—an enthusiast. He throws his eyes over the widened track of history, which teems with the memorials of the sons of genius. He views their private experience, analyzes their hours of meditation, and notes the confessions and acknowledgments by which they unite their suffrage in favour of the high and predominating enjoyments attendant upon literary avocations.

But it will strike every attentive reader of the interesting pages of this writer, that he often pursues his hypothesis to an excess. In the intensity of emotion, in the vivid nature of those bright images which crowd upon the mind, habitually disposed to reverie, all, who know any thing of the subject under consideration, will confess that he interests the heart, because he speaks the language of nature.

But the Author of "Curiosities of Literature," catching the ardour of his theme from some spirit whose genius of inspiration soared beyond that of his compeers, has often made his delineations assume a character of hyperbole and extravagance, calculated sometimes to defeat his end.

When an historian of Genius, in its variety of complexion and philosophical character, as it has developed itself in the literary, and guided the speculations of mankind, throws too high a colouring over his narrative, we cannot resist the impression that he writes for effect, and heightens the lineaments of simple nature, in order to swell the graphic interest of his pictures.

While we hail, therefore, with kindred recognition, the interesting details accumulated by his industry, itself directed by the stimulations of genius, the mind sometimes feels a sort of distrust in implicitly crediting the extent of those rhapsodies, under the operation of which he has sometimes depicted those who constitute

his heroes. Yet we, for the most part, repose with fond reciprocity of sentiment upon the native characteristics of Genius he has introduced to our notice, in the variety of examples with which he has crowded his canvass, and are beholden to him for the additional insight he has afforded us into the habits and the propensities which characterize the higher order of thinking humanity. He speaks, often, the language to which the sympathies which reign, and "move within us," respond.

"Every life of a man of genius," observes D'Israeli, "composed by himself, presents us with an experimental philosophy of the mind." To examples of the meditations of Genius such as the following we indeed subscribe, because imagination whispers in each humbler votary of literary leisure, that a similar glow and expansion has occasionally peopled his own mind with airy visions. "In the stillness of meditation the mind of genius must be frequently thrown, it is a kind of darkness which hides from all surrounding objects, even in the light of day.

In Cicero on "Old Age," we find Cato admiring Caius Sulpitius Gallus, who, when he sat down to write in the morning, was surprised by the evening, and when he took up his pen in the evening was surprised, by the morning. Socrates has remained a whole day in immoveable meditation, his eyes and countenance directed to one spot, as if in the stillness of death. Archimedes, involved in the investigation of mathematical truth, Protogenes and Parmigiano found their senses locked up as it were in meditation, so as to be incapable of withdrawing themselves from their work, even in the midst of a city stormed by the enemy. Marino was so absorbed in the composition of his "Adonis," that he suffered his leg to be burnt for some time before the pain grew stronger than the intellectual pleasure of his imagination. Buffon has declared that he has often spent twelve or fourteen hours successively at his writing-desk, and still been in a state of pleasure."

These pleasurable impulses, these reveries of mutual enjoyment, have, doubtless, been felt by numerous spirits whose "capacious powers" have never met with a faithful chronicler in the annals of fame. We can appreciate them, because the organization of our own internal visions of fancy suggest their reality. But the tumultuary feeling of agitated excitement, which D'Israeli afterwards delineates, describes a state of the system not so exactly within the reach of either our experience or our comprehension.

"When Malebranche," rejoins our eloquent memorialist, "first took up Des Cartes' Treatise on Man, the germ of his own subsequent philosophical system, such was his intense feeling, that a violent palpitation of the heart more than once obliged him to lay down the volume. When the first idea of the Essay on the Arts and Sciences rushed on the mind of Rousseau, a feverish symptom in his nervous system approached to a slight delirium. When we are farther told of Tasso, in the paroxysms which will occasionally entrance the votary of genius, holding imaginary "conversations with a spirit which glided towards him on the beams of the sun;" of "Malebranche, listening to the voice of God within him," (alluding to his hypothesis); of Lord Herbert, on his knees in the stillness of the sky," (having reference to the mysterious sounds from the clear empyrean, which enjoined him to publish his book "De Veritate"); of "Pascal, starting at times at an abyss opening by his side;" of Des Cartes, hearing a voice in the air exhorting him to the pursuit of truth;" of "Collins and Cowper, whose illusions were as strong as those of Swedenborg;" we are strongly tempted to view these excessive affections as the freaks of fancy; not so much, perhaps, as the legitimate excrescences of genius, as the feverish flights of a disordered imagination, and not altogether dissimilar to those of the mad enthusiast last-mentioned. "Were it possible," observes D'Israeli, "to collect some thoughts of great thinkers which were never written, we should discover vivid conceptions, and an originality they never dared to pursue in their works." How constantly has the truth of this been verified in the history and experience of men of letters! Not only in our hours of study, and in those sensibilities of soul which stimulate with unremitting devotedness to the pleasing toil of fresh discoveries, but in our intervals of luxuriant

recreation, the complaint of Rousseau, noticed in the same work, has been uttered by multitudes.

Such is the contexture of our abstracting powers, such the capriciousness of our faculties, (now slumbering in torpor, now roused to active energy,) such the fleeting nature of its images, that the life of almost every thinking individual furnishes periods when he laments, with this philosopher, the temporary oblivion which so soon shades his brighest visions. "He, we are told, "devoted the long sleepless intervals of his nights to these pursuits, and meditating in bed with his eyes closed, he turned over his periods in a tumult of ideas; but when he rose and had dressed, all was vanished; and when he sat down to his papers, he had nothing to write."

I would finally remark of the book under notice, and which forms a delightful manual for the student, fond of luxuriating over the memorials of intellectual greatness, that in opening his subject, its author, as, perhaps, in duty bound, from the high universality of the subject he so well illustrates, advocates certain positions upon genius, which have, by some, been controverted. He takes up his ground, it is to be presumed, upon a view of those developements of character which his process afforded. But when he teaches, as may be collected from what he has said, that the *staple* of his speculations —Genius—is an intuitive gift from early childhood, how can he reconcile with this position certain phenomena connected with its history?

The well-authenticated fact, that its possessors have for many years appeared destitute of a single spark, until a course of initiatory discipline has kindled the embers, and at length blown them to a flame, contradicts this, and favours the doctrine taught (although too indiscriminately,) by Reynolds, and by the philosophy (and this last is not so bad but that much good may be extracted from it,) of Helvetius. "Education," says he, in support of his dogma, however indispensable in a cultivated mind, produces nothing on the side of Genius, for where education ends, genius often begins. Indubitably it does, and a fair casuist (we should say) would thence argue that education had much more than a subordinate share in producing it.

D'Israeli himself may be cited as an example of this. His first series of "Curiosities of Literature," (published 1793) betrays a very different standard of thought and sentiment from that which characterizes the last series of that work, or his book on "The Literary Character," which alike display discriminating genius and vigour of fancy.

Upon the very principles so well analyzed and classified by Dr. Gerard, it may be almost assumed with a degree of certainty, that the organization of a mind in which genius has obtained a seat, feels enjoyments and gratifications, which, as they are peculiar to itself, so also rank very high in degree.

While we dwell with responsive feelings on the variety, felicity, and justness of the sentiments and imagery which he has adopted in his analysis, we think that in them we recognize the warranted position that those who are the subjects of this happy association of mind, are, likewise, the votaries of singularly high and refined pleasures. It is well said that "genius is properly the faculty of *invention*."—Hence the tumult of ideas which rush through the mind of an individual who has intensely contemplated a subject in its various bearings, comes accompanied with a sensation of pleasure as difficult to be defined as it is real in its operation. The deep thinker will, it is true, experience an uneasiness in some of these moments of abstraction which ill accords with this alleged pleasure,—as, in the language of Dr. Gerard, "when a person starts the first hint of a new invention, and a number of apposite conceptions are collected, various views of their connexions open to him, and perplex his choice." "But by degrees the prospect clears." Then succeeds the excitement of soul so frequently felt and spoken of, so difficult to be reduced to a demonstrative shape, or to be comprehended even by the uninitiated; when the cloud of bright visions, which had thrown a sort of *chaos* over the imagination, and order and method unite with the associating principle, in marshalling our vagrant thoughts into a more sober and coherent shape.

Melksham. ALCIPHRON.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

84. *The Life, Diary, and Correspondence of* Sir William Dugdale, *Knight, sometime Garter Principal King of Arms, with an Appendix, containing an Account of his published Works, an Index to his Manuscript Collections, Copies of Monumental Inscriptions to the Memory of the Dugdale Family, and Heraldic Grants and Pedigrees. Edited by* William Hamper, *Esq. F. S. A. 4to. pp.* 529.

WHAT King's College Chapel is among buildings, Dugdale is among authors; and what is odd, he appears never to have been an infant, boy, or youth. He was seemingly born an old man; and whoever reads one work only, that romantic and chivalrous *law-book*, (for such is its *real* character) the famous "Warwickshire," will find it impossible not to feel, that he is insensibly conveyed into an old gable-ended Manor-House, among old chairs, beds, and tables, old relatives and old friends, who have grown old in the country, old grey-headed domestics, old dogs and old cats, sprawling before old fire places, old fat coach horses, and old shaggy pads, and old aunts fond of telling old saws of old ancestors. Dugdale was, in truth, a man after Sir Roger de Coverley's own heart; and like him we Antiquaries love to see, in the mind's eye, the cap-a-pie Knight riding up to the drawbridge, and the tunicked Squire sounding his bugle; we prefer the warlike statue of shining steel to the Frenchified haberdashery of modern uniforms; we prefer the lance in rest to those great popguns on wheels, called cannon; the graceful long-bow to long-handled cricket bats, fitted with iron tubes, and called muskets, and the hero's falchion to those spoiled swords without hilts, denominated bayonets. War is no longer picturesque. It is tragedy, attired in the costume of comedy, or improved costume of show-men and tumblers. Taylorism lords it supreme; and well it may; for the genius of the shears has rendered more service to the military among girls of beauty and wealth, than all the tardy promotions of the Crown. Our forefathers regarded not however *lady-like* men; and Dugdale introduces us to human *lions*, like such as we shall never see again, men who leaped from the ground into the saddle, shelled over with nearly a hundred weight of iron. But not only these brawny sons of our old English Herculean nobility and gentry does Dugdale depict, but he brings us to their fire-sides. The aforesaid taylorism, set off by town manners, has brought *Frenchness* and the grievous expense of frippery and show into the whole system of gentleman-living. Country esquires now spend what Lords did fifty years ago. Allowing that the money is usefully dispersed for the maintenance of the people, yet the spenders find it hard to get water enough for their pumps. Our ancestors felt not these evils. They bought estates, if they could, out of their savings, wives' fortunes and legacies, for younger children, and stocked them easily from their enormous stores of cattle. The inferior gentry and opulent yeomen planted their children (like quicksets) in a ring fence around them, i. e. set them up in adjacent market towns, even in trades, and we could mention daughters of High-sheriffs apprenticed to milliners. Such were the times in which Dugdale lived; and we find him, in pp. 226, 228, making interest to procure the situation of a lady's maid for one of his daughters. For in those days lady's maids were not menials, but like nymphs, who accompanied goddesses, state attendants upon a tilted foster-mother. Admitting that these were not the days of every body a gentleman; that in truth, no persons as to habits and manners were Chesterfield gentlefolks; yet people were not miserable from the necessity of wearing a perpetual blister plaster, endless expence, in order to keep respectability in good health, and they drank no spirits, to propagate liver complaints. All they wanted for food and common raiment was drawn from the domain and stock; holiday best clothes were boxed up, and mothers left their court dresses to their daughters. In truth, there were very many excellent habits among our ancestors. To mention only a few—

education and provision for the children of the neighbouring gentry in their family — contributions for the marriage portions of their girls, and of humbler females—almshouses for decayed servants—hospitality towards all dependants—uncorrupted natural sympathies, the source of their sentiments —the best gift of the Almighty, divine charity—veneration for the tombs of ancestors, and the good condition of that holy fabrick, which the sublime Gray did not despise, the village church;—benefactions for repairs of roads and bridges;—Christmas meals and happy faces among the poor—a desire without grudging or ostentation to communicate worldly good and felicity. These were the principles and feelings, which living in the country and ancient habits suggested. How verily we love the patriarchism of our ancestors. Our political economists will tell us indeed of the far superior state of things at present, growing out they say of their own golden age. But the idea is unfounded. The savings of old women in mob caps, and of these our worsted-stockinged ancestors, furnished the cash borrowed by Government; and from the vast increase of income thus ensuing; residence in cities and towns, and excessive population, originally at least, proceeded; those phenomena which political economists make the effects of their mythology.* With the right or wrong of these matters we have however nothing to do. Dugdale did not live in our times. He bought no shares in joint stock companies; he followed no charlatan preachers, or charlatan philosophers; he saw their bubbles scattered to the winds by a character composed of low cunning and military ferocity, lawyerism and soldierism, the character of Cromwell, as justly given by Voltaire; but he succumbed to none. Confined to only King's Bench rules of a mile from his own country-house, he felt no other sufferings than sorrow that it should impede his ransacking records, and abstracting charters. That any thing could be wrong in ancient manners, he thought not. He made no distinction between the fraudulent superstition of Popery and the scriptural correctness† of Protestantism, not from approving the former, but merely because it was the oldest, and had most to do with antiquities and heraldry. But there is a praise due to Dugdale, which we (only we perhaps) see in his writings, and which if it had more followers in the present day, would we think be a great public benefit. LYING, we do not mean the literal and base, but the moral construction of the term, is the rattle-snake venom which pervades modern thinking; facts, however plain they may be, are concealed or distorted, in order to be adapted to some artificial conventional system; not to truth or nature. Life in business it has made speculative and gamesterlike; happiness it has placed in money and sensualism only; religion in popular quackery, and politics in the editorial comments of newspapers; whereas in those valuable luxuries, without which liberty would have no performance, improvement no growth, and public opinion no concern with government, the facts only are to be regarded, not the opinions of men, who write upon mere principles of advocacy, and yet ridiculously claim to be treated as honest upright judges. Dugdale was impregnable to political mischief, and we hold up (for dearly do we cherish his memory) to public esteem, his deeply-principled veneration for ancient institutions in the following words from an excellent little book, recently published.‡

"Flexibility towards publick opinion, and an indulgence towards publick folly, are in this our day cried up and overloaded with many injudicious commendations. Nevertheless [Dugdale] kept in view consistency. Thinking one way, he scorned to act another. He would not listen to clamour. He would not yield to the infatuation of his day—but in times, when the voice of the many pretended to exact the obedience of the few, he took for his moral the stern and unyielding virtues of those great men to whose firmness and unbending determination we owe the basis of our constitution. He was, strictly speaking, "a church and king man." That liberal and dangerous policy which admitted into the bosom of government all the numberless ramifications of sectarianism, never had his approval. Nor could he ever suffer himself to be convinced, that these men were the true friends of their

* We do not deny the existence of *a* political economy; only the empiricism so denominated.

† See this work, 429.

‡ The Vallies, or Scenes and Thoughts from secluded life. 2 vols. 12 mo.

country, and least of all supporters of the Protestant Ascendancy, who thus endangered that sway of uniformity, peace, and good order, which it cost some of the best blood of our ancestors to secure. The visions of these liberalists appeared to him to be futile; their plans full of plausibility, thinly hiding the real consequences; and he lived to see, that when success attended their efforts, the people had speedily to lament the overthrow of all that is venerable and national amongst us. In short, he thought that a false liberality, an imprudent indulgence of the prejudices of others, and a weak regard to intemperate clamour, have too often taken place of that unshaken firmness and manly confidence in their own judgments, which best become the aristocracy of a nation like this."

We should as soon think of making short work with our money, as making short work with Dugdale, and having commenced with some valuable points in his character, we shall next proceed to the contents of the work before us.

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85. *Original Letters illustrative of English History: including numerous Royal Letters, from Autographs in the British Museum, and one or two other Collections. With Notes and Illustrations by* Henry Ellis, *F. R. S., Sec. S. A. Keeper of the Manuscripts in the British Museum. Second Series, in four Volumes.*

WE are inclined to think that the devil coaxes historians as he did Eve, and with equal success. There are at least strong signs in historians of the ravages of original sin, and the temptations (according to Commentators on the Lord's Prayer) peculiar τῷ πονηρῷ, *viz.* infidelity, philosophical presumption, and other intellectual vices. Have we not scriptural authority for thinking, that Hume and Gibbon are masterly specimens of the devil's diplomatic talents; while others of a meaner proficiency in corruption exhibit weakness, partiality, prejudice, and various defects of learning, judgment, and taste, indicative likewise of a fall of man in the essentials of History? But as that is the most instructive of all sciences, its imperfection is the more to be regretted. Were it however far more perfect than it really is, and was written more often by literary Abels than Cains, there would still be many things so unsatisfactory, or confused as to require miscroscopical investigation or chemical filtering. In such processes, Mr. Ellis eminently excels, for he conducts them with learning, skill, temper, and taste. Well does he understand, that if things grow out of circumstances, the antiquary is a better illustrator than the philosopher; and we shall here give an extract, which confirms our position, and may hold up for reformation a very interesting part of the kingdom. Every body has heard of the ravenous appetite of the Welch for going to law, for superstition, fanaticism, hawking begging petitions, endeavours to overreach, corruption in their juries, and perjury in their witnesses. Among a people, so warm hearted, and full of numerous good feelings, the occurrence of such civil evils is a problem, which baffles philosophy, because it has no connexion with the moral history of man, as man. It grew out of circumstances, as appears by the following extracts from a letter of "Richard Prise, of Brecknock, to Lord Burghley, upon the abuse of the Commortha, and the general state of Wales. (iii. 41.)

"*Begging Petitions, Overreaching, &c.* Whear of ancient time it hathe been accustomed in Wales, *with a kinde of free benevolence, called Comortha, to relieve such as by some great misfortune were decaied and fallen into povertie,* the same proceeding (no dowte) of a charitable and good meaning at the first, is nowe, in the generall corruption of all good thinges, growen to so great abuse, that it is no more a free giving unto the poor decaied, but more than halfe a constrained exacting of lewd officers, as undersheriffes, bailiffes of lordships and their deputies, with such like: and of unruly gentlemen; such as having consumed theyr owne ryotously, and in the maiutening of light and disordered persons, will seek to redresse their fall and meinteyne their ryott, by this colourable spoile of the poore true subjects; yea *and of murderers and errant theifes also,* which having by some means escaped the law, doo retorne immediately (as unto a last refuge) unto these outragious Comorthaes."

It is known, that not ten years ago a murderer took refuge in the mines, and has escaped justice from that time to the present day.

The fondness for litigation grew out of another archaism, and shows first, that Burke was correct, when he said that cheapness of law was no blessing; and secondly, that commonness of oaths and frequency of going to law introduces perjury.

"Also whear the Sheriff over and beside

his monthly high countie courtes and turnes in their times, doth every thre weekes at the least in every hundred of the shire, keep a courte in the manner of a courte baron for that whole hundred, and whereas besides that every hundred is either a lordship of itself or hathe divers lordships with in it (as appereth hereunder written for the com. of Brecknock) in every of which lordships bothe iij leet courtes yearly, and courtes baron every thre weekes are holden and kept for determining of actions under the valew of xl s. by verdict of vi men, or else by wager of lawe; which actions are almost infinite, by reason that the people are overmoch inclined to quarrelles *and full of bargaining* [whence the habit of overreaching*] ; and for the more speedy recovery of their demandes in those thre wekes Courtes doo use to sever one entiery dets (as for example of xx li more or lesse, by several bills of xxxix s. 11d. Forasmoche as manye inconvenyences, especially two, which are very great, doo growe therby first *daily* and (almost) *infinite perjuries*, through the continual use of wagers of lawe [*vadiare legem*, to give security to go to law upon a day assigned—see *Cowell*] whereby it is in manner growen into an habite amongst the people and reckoned no vice." pp. 44. 45.

He therefore recommends, in abatement of these evils, longer intervals between holding the courts; and then proceeds to show the bad effects upon the morals and civilization of the people, resulting from an insufficient endowment of the Established Clergy.

"In this whole shire of Brecknock there are scarce ij learned and sufficient pastors, and for a greate parte some one slender chaplain, which can but read the divine service, doth serve ij, some iij parishes, and those two or thre miles asunder at the least, wherby the comon people are so rude and ignorant in the most necessary pointes of the Christian Faith, that over many of them cannot as moche as saie the Lordes Praier and Articles of the Belief in anie language that they understand. And therefore it is no marvell, that they are very injurious one to another, and live in contempt both of the lawes of God and man, as in keeping one his brother's wief, another his wief's daughter, and living and dwelling with them as manie doth most abominably [It recently prevailed among the lead miners at Rhydfengigaid. Nichols, Camp. Tray. 572.] seing they are not instructed in the fear of God. But this lack of good teachers doth partly growe by reason the churches are, in manner all impropriate, and no livinges left to maintein sufficient curates but such as please the proprietaries and their fermors to geve, which commonly will geve as little as they can." iii. 48.

How much Wales was behind England in civilization, Mr. Ellis further instances in the retention of very ancient superstitions, and holding fairs upon Sundays. Now we could mention a parish church of a market town, or populous village, where the sacrament had not been administered for years, and the shops kept open on Sundays, which evils were only abolished four or five years ago, by a clerical magistrate who happened temporarily to perform the church duty.

We speak in no ill-will, but merely to attract attention; for Wales is the most beautiful part of this island, and only requires greater approximation to English habits and refinements to make it a favourite land of riches and comfort.

We shall now revert to the first volume, and go through it in series.

The first fifteen letters relate to the rebellion of Owen Glendower; and contain many important historical facts. We have read that his insurrection destroyed full two hundred thousand inhabitants of this thinly peopled region. Now as unsuccessful insurrections always strengthen the existing government, this depopulation prevented the Welch from ever rising again.

The next series refers to the gallant reign of Henry the Fifth; and among the letters [No. xix.] is a long account of the barbarism of Ireland, which Mr. Ellis justly observes, was then in the same wild state, as it had been, when first conquered by Henry the Second. To us, they appear to have been mere human wolves. ——— Henry was the first of our Kings who established a permanent navy. The first ship contracted for at Bayonne was 186 feet in length, (i. 67.)——— Henry found at Harfleur in "gold coyned xxx M. li. in sylver coyned MM li." (i. 83.) an enormous and very unusual disproportion.

The Letters during the reigns of

* The following curious instance of this is told. Some tourists to Snowdon, overtaken by a storm, took shelter in a hovel, where they saw three peasants, apparently eating *dry bread*, who begged for a donation, because the times were so bad, they could only earn mere bread and water. The travellers relieved them, but after departure returning suddenly, found, that the other side of the *dry bread* was for half an inch thick, covered with butter.

Henry VI. and Edward the IV. are introduced by a preface, in which is given the following account of the death of MARGARET OF ANJOU, Queen of Henry VI.

"Baudier states, that this unfortunate heroine died of grief in 1482, in the parish of Dampierre near Saumur, at the house of Francis de la Vignolle, Seigneur de Moraens, who had been one of the chief officers in the household of her father King René. She was buried in the magnificent tomb of her father, but without any epitaph or inscription peculiar to her; but what was wanting to her honour in this respect, he adds, was in some measure supplied in a different way; for every year upon the feast of All Saints, the Chapter of St. Maurice made a semicircular procession about the tomb, and *sang* a *subvenite* for the Queen. This custom the Editor is assured was continued till the breaking out of the French Revolution. p. 90."

In her age, no man was deemed fit for the throne who was not competent to military duties; but it is very probable, that her royal husband, Gray's "meek usurper," would have died peaceably in a cloister, and Edward the Fourth have ascended the throne, almost without resistance, had it not been for the "Consort's faith," exhibited by Margaret. Shakspeare has done justice to her Amazonian spirit, and Edward, in a letter dated 1462, descends to aspersion of her, as wishing to extirpate the English, and place her uncle Charles of Anjou upon the throne. (p. 128.) Now Margaret had a son of her own, and for him she was evidently desirous of securing the throne, not for her uncle. She brought him with her to the last fatal battle at Tewkesbury, and there he was assassinated. Warwick, who alone was capable of opposing Edward with success, had perished at Barnet. As to Edward or his Father, notwithstanding their better title to the crown, they would only have been chickens, unable to break the shell, had they attempted to rise against Henry the Fifth. That Achilles would just have stamped upon them to annihilate them, and laughed at their callons and fetterlocks. But the grave had its victory, and death had its sting, in his earthly history—his infant was not bred up to arms—rivals took the advantage, and all that was left to the "meek usurper" was public esteem for the only son of a hero, and that son's holy character. That this esteem had great influence upon the publick mind is evident from this letter of Edward. He makes a woman, MARGARET alone, the subject of his slander, and alarms the country with the projected butcheries and rapines of her invading foreigners. But mark how Providence avenged her. Edward was instrumental to the assassination of the son of Margaret. His own male issue were likewise assassinated, whether in the Tower by Richard, or the survivor (if he was Perkin Warbeck) by Henry the Seventh. The last days of Margaret were not more forlorn than those of his own Queen, Elizabeth Grey; and his daughter only raised on the throne, by marriage with an *Attorney* (as Walpole calls Henry the Seventh) descendant of a Welch Commoner, (Owen Tudor) "Genuine Kings, Britannia's Issue." Thus was verified a prophecy of Merlin, whom our ancestors regarded as a man who ought to have had a prophet's place in the Bible, because, in their judgment, he wrote "an apocalypse" about the future fortunes of Great Britain; but, like other fortune-tellers, he did not foresee his own future compulsion to abdicate in favour of Moore, the almanack writer, who alone is left to prophesy about our fortunes to come.

We have spoken thus, under a feeling of sorrow for MARGARET OF ANJOU, because we deeply respect "woman's faith" and "maternal love," the first and best of all human affections; and because we know that out of the three queens who ever reigned in this country, *two*, (Elizabeth and Anne, the patroness of Marlborough,) brought it to a high elevation in glory; and therefore that Providence in placing a queen bee in the sovereignty of a hive, even of human beings, has given a better authority for the possible excellence of petticoat government, than we dunghill cocks (for what husband would desire to be a *fighting* one?) are prepared to admit, though it often is the case, that we do not dare to crow, because very many Dame Partlets better understand the arts of government and victory than ourselves.

In a work like this, where every letter is a thesis for a declamation, we must, through our narrow limits, either take points, or give a dry catalogue. Puffing merits in a general way is however only the literature of venders

of goods and horses, the oratory of dealers and chapmen. We have therefore to take points, and give the best interest in our power to matters susceptible of engaging the feelings of our general readers, leaving to the philosopher and statesman, the work at large, for that vast mass of valuable historical matter, which belongs to study. For the present we stop here.

(To be continued.)

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86. *Directions for the Study of Theology; in a Series of Letters from a Bishop to his Son, on his admission into Holy Orders. By the Right Rev.* George Gleig, *LL.D. &c.*

FROM the pen of Bishop Gleig, whose talents and learning are so well known by means of his former writings, no superficial directions for study will be expected. Nor will such be found in the present volume. It seems, indeed, to have been the object of the Rt. Rev. Author to make his Son as profound a divine as himself, and equally qualified to handle every difficult point of theological discussion: and certainly, if a careful meditation on these Directions, with the works recommended in them, did not produce, in any student, something at least approaching to that effect, we should despair of its being produced at all.

A competent preparation in the elements of Theology, is supposed to have been made at the University, which knowledge, says the Bishop, "would be sufficient for the curate of a parish, had he nothing to do, but illustrate the essential Articles of our Holy Faith, and to inculcate upon his parishioners the precepts of the Gospel.—But he has to guard them against innumerable errors that are circulated among all ranks of the people, from the highest to the lowest, with the utmost industry, and pressed on them with the greatest art and earnestness." The persons who so corrupt the minds of men are not only the Deists and Atheists, but those who pervert Scripture by misinterpretation, the Unitarians and the teachers of imputed sin and righteousness. The young Divine is warned however, against introducing these topics into his discourses.

"You will do well," says Bishop Gleig, "to avoid all appearance of controversy in your *Sermons*, unless on points wherein you know your people to have been already misled; for you could not controvert the dangerous doctrines of Unitarianism on the one hand, or of Fanaticism on the other, without previously stating these doctrines; and, by doing this, you might excite the curiosity of the illiterate part of the congregation to inquire further about erroneous opinions, of which, but for your information, they might never have heard. You would thus be the instrument of leading your people into the very errors against which it was your object to guard them."

After this introduction, the author proceeds to handle, in his second Letter, the great question, "Is there such a thing as Natural Religion?" Having first stated the opposite opinions on the subject, he says,

"Had these disputants commenced their discussions with ascertaining what is meant by the phrase *Natural Religion*, I think it probable that there would have been no controversy between them; at least I am convinced that there ought to have been none. If by the phrase *Natural Religion* be meant, a system either innate in the mind of man, or discovered by human reason from the phenomena of nature, I am persuaded that there never was, nor ever could have been, such a religion known or practised in the world."

He concludes, therefore, after combating the allegations for a contrary opinion, that "the first principles of religion must have been communicated to the progenitors of the human race by inspiration;" and this, he thinks "*must* be readily granted by every unprejudiced and reflecting Theist." But before such a revelation can be received true, as by other persons, *they* must be convinced by other means, "not only that there is a Creator and Governor of the world, but also that he is such a Being as, in a matter of such importance, will neither deceive his rational creatures, nor suffer them to be deceived, if they make the proper use of the intellectual powers with which he hath endowed them."—Whatever knowledge, therefore, of the Supreme Being can be obtained, by arguments drawn from the acknowledged phenomena of nature, may be considered as *Natural Theology*; and in this sense the Bishop acknowledges the propriety of the phrase.

He must, however, be no idle or careless student, who, for the discussion of this previous question, has re-

course to the works here mentioned in a note: which are no less than the principal writings of Bacon, Locke, Berkeley, Reid, Stewart, Law, and the Bishop's own *Compendium of Metaphysical Science,* published in the *Encyclopædia Britannica.*—But it is evident that it was no part of the Author's design to encourage or allow superficial studies.

In the third Letter, the Remarks of Bishop Gleig on some of the most celebrated Systems of *Natural Theology,* will be read with satisfaction by all who are qualified to estimate their value. Nor will such readers be surprised to find the preference given to Paley; even after the mention of Bentley, Clarke, King and Wollaston.

The fourth Letter treats of *Natural Religion;* that is of the obligations deducible by reason from the basis of *Natural Theology,* or the mere knowledge of a God. The author next points out (Letter 5,) the defects of Natural Religion, and the consequent necessity of Revelation; which leads him in the 6th, to recommend the study of the Scriptures, and the fittest method of pursuing it. Here an ordinary Student might again take alarm, at the number and weight of the books proposed to be read, in illustration of the Historical Scriptures; but the Bishop doubtless knew that he was addressing a person of no ordinary capacity, and one whose studies he had been accustomed to direct to the best sources. He also recommends that the Scripture should be read, "not in the order in which they are commonly published, but in the order of time in which they were written;" for which order he refers to *Mr. Townsend's* Historical Arrangement of the Bible: and we may add, of the New Testament also. Both these works are executed in the most satisfactory manner: but the two volumes on the N. T. probably had not reached the Bishop when this letter was printed.

The Letters on the three first Chapters of Genesis, and on the State of Man before and after the Fall, are extremely acute, and well written; but contain some opinions which have been controverted, and are likely again to be disputed. Of these we cannot here enter into the discussion or defence. But the Bishop is fully competent to defend himself; and they who will not yield to the authorities and arguments which he brings forward, would certainly contend against us, with still greater pertinacity.

It would extend this article much too far, to complete the analysis of these Letters in the way we have begun. We shall therefore only state, that, after pursuing the History of Revealed Religion, through its various steps, till its full developement in the Gospel, in which four Letters are employed, the author proceeds, in seven subsequent Letters, to treat of the fundamental articles of the Christian Faith; on the Atonement, on the doctrines of Justification, Sanctification, and Predestination; on the Constitution and Authority of the Christian Church, as a Spiritual Society; and finally on the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, as understood by the Greek, Roman, and Lutheran Churches, and by the Calvinists; concluding with a vindication of the Doctrine of the Church of England.

It will readily be seen, by any person conversant in religious enquiries, that these chapters must contain no small portion of nice and difficult matter. But when we say that these profound questions are here treated by Bishop Gleig with a depth of judgment, and a clearness of reasoning, not often to be met with, we say no more than what might easily be proved in a more extended examination; and what will require no proof, beyond the Letters themselves, to those who with ability and candour sit down to the perusal of them; rejecting such preconceived opinions as will not stand the test of argument.

An Appendix, on three very important subjects, is added to the Letters: 1. On the credibility of the Scripture Miracles, in answer to Hume and his followers. 2. On the origin of the three first Gospels. 3. On the Doctrine of Original Sin. On the latter of these subjects, the author strongly contends against the notion of either sin or righteousness being imputed to one Being from another; an opinion, which, though it has had many partizans, and probably continues to have, does indeed appear to be utterly irreconcileable with any ideas we can form of *perfect justice.*

Having thus informed our readers, in a general way, what they are to expect in this very able work, we shall conclude with a wish, in which we

are certain the author will join; namely, that it may extend the influence of sound doctrine, without causing or reviving any acrimonious disputations.

87. *The Life of Cardinal Wolsey, by* George Cavendish, *his Gentleman Usher. From the original Autograph Manuscript; with Notes and other Illustrations by* Samuel Weller Singer, *F. S. A.* 8*vo. second edit. pp.* 542.

JOHNSON has remarked that the best Biographer of any man is his butler. He means only, of course, that from a domestic can information concerning private life be most accurately obtained. But however correct may be facts, it is plain that the vast difference in the interests, manners, and opinions of masters and dependants, renders it utterly essential, that such biography should be written upon Bible-society principles, "without note or comment," and (it may be added) "without an apocrypha" annexed. But even under the most correct and impartial statement of facts, there will inevitably ensue, in such authorship, the most important desideratum, namely, that delicate delineation of peculiarities, which makes of the man an individual portrait. A butler's account is simply at the best a character given in a court of justice.

With regard to ancient biography, an exception may be made. It enters into minute description, which forms the very essence of correct biographical taste, in the judgment of that man of supreme taste, Horace Earl of Orford. General accounts form only funeral orations. Chaucer, Froissart, Holinshed, and the Author before us, wrote the descriptive form, and to that alone they owe their popularity; for vague generalities do not hitch themselves upon the attention; and when we add to this the discrepancy of ancient manners, habits, and thinking, the interest becomes that of a novel, which is bonâ fide history. These ancient writers are never metaphysical. They do not, like the moderns, sort out the incidents, and oppose them in scales, to philosophical weights, which process is, in fact, only making of them cases for the opinions of philosophical counsel, according to *their* statute and common law. Our old biographers take the customary manners and opinions of their ages for the standard of their reflections, and the result is, that their pictures are all in excellent keeping, and have not only the interest of being drawn from life, but the attraction of curiosity.

In our review of Howard's Life of Wolsey, we were thought to have used him with injustice, and to have undervalued his merits.* The contemporary account before us, shows plainly that he was a man determined to rise by devoting himself completely to the will of his Sovereign; and that he depended entirely upon such acquiescence for the permanency of his favour. But that not chusing (for we cannot avoid a strong term) to throw off the Pope, and become a pander to the King, in regard to his divorce from Catherine, and even going so far as to endeavour an alienation of his affections from Anne Boleyn, by recommending a marriage with the French king's sister, (see p. 427) his Majesty then found, that his *sic volo, sic jubeo,* was menaced; and Wolsey, that (to use his own words) his royal master, "rather than miss or want any part of his will or appetite, would put the loss of one half of his realm in danger." (p. 388.) The character in substance, which we gave of Wolsey, was, that he rose by obsequiousness, and fell by resistance; and without the smallest disrespect to the gentleman who differed from us, we beg to observe that, in the opinion of Henry, office did not differ from servitude, a minister from a spaniel, and that Henry would have regarded independence of mind as treason. Henry was perfectly tyrannical, also able and well informed, and no one could obtain an influence over him, which might have been feasible with a man of inferior head. Cavendish gives us the following account of Wolsey's mode of raising himself.

"In especial, *for that he was most earnest and readiest among all the council to advance the king's only will and pleasure, without any respect to the case:* the king therefore perceived him to be a meet instrument for the accomplishment of his devised will and pleasure, called him more near unto him, and esteemed him so highly, that his estimation and favour put all other ancient counsellors out of their accustomed favour, that they were in before; insomuch that the king committed all his will and pleasure unto his disposition and order. Who

* See Vol. xciv. ii. 240, 335.

wrought so all his matters, *that all his* endeavour was only to satisfy the king's mind, knowing right well that it was the very vein and right course to bring him to high promotion. The king was young and lusty, disposed all to mirth and pleasure, and to follow his desire and appetite, nothing minding to travail in the busy affairs of this realm. The which the almoner perceiving very well, took upon him therefore to disburden the king of so weighty a charge and troublesome business, putting the king in comfort, that he shall not need to spare any time of his pleasure, for any business, that should necessarily happen in the council, as as long as he, being there and having the king's authority and commandment, doubted not to see all things sufficiently furnished and perfected; *the which would first make the king privy of all such matters as should pass through their hands before he would proceed to the finishing or determining of the same, whose mind and pleasure he would fulfil and follow to the uttermost,* wherewith the king was wonderfully pleased. And whereas the other ancient counsellors would, according to the office of good counsellors, diverse times persuade the king to have sometime an intercourse in the council, there to hear what was done in weighty matters, *the which pleased the king nothing at all, for he loved nothing worse than to be constrained to do any thing contrary to his royal will and pleasure;* and that he knew the almoner very well, having a secret intelligence of the king's natural inclination, *and so fast as the other counsellors advised the king to leave his pleasure, and to attend to the affairs of his realm,* so busily did the *almoner persuade him to the contrary,* which delighted him much, and caused him to have the greater affection and love to the almoner. *Thus the almoner ruled all them, that before ruled him.*" *pp.* 81. 82.

From this extract, it will be plain in what manner Wolsey obtained his high power; and, of course, being a mere echo of Henry, he lost no favours, until (as we observed in our former review) he ventured to set up for himself as a principal. In Wyatt's account here given (p. 427) it seems "that the matter of the Duchess [the king of France's sister] cooling every day more and more, his [the Cardinal's] credit also waned till it was utterly eclipsed; and that so busied the great personages, that they marked the less the king's bent [towards Ann Boleyn], the rather for that some way it seemed helpful to their working against the Cardinal. p. 427."

These passages show clearly by what means Wolsey became prime minister, and was so long able to overcome his powerful enemies. Henry knew, that Wolsey, was only the figure of himself the king in a looking-glass; and therefore to condemn him would be to condemn himself. But when the Cardinal attempted to have a political existence of his own, Henry thought that a convenience was likely to become an obstruction; and soon let him know that he had miscalculated, in supposing that he was any other than a parasitick plant, which thrived, while it was upheld by the royal oak, but could not support an independent existence. Wolsey himself, in his distress, was recalled to that recollection which he ought never to have forgotten, and instead of braving his enemies, appeals to the king's feelings and honour, which he thought must be interested in his behalf, because with only a late exception he had been merely a passive instrument in executing the royal will and pleasure. Speaking of his yielding himself guilty in the *premunire*, he says

"It was the best way for me, all things considered, to do as I have done than to stand in trial with the king, for he would have been loath to have been noted a wrong doer, and in my submission the king, I doubt not, had a great remorse of conscience, wherein he would rather pity me, than malign me. And also there was a continual serpentine enemy about the king [Ann Boleyn] that would, I am well assured, if I had been found stiff-necked, [have] called continually upon the king in his ear (I mean the night-crow) with such vehemency, that I should with the help of her assistance, obtained sooner the king's indignation." P. 316.

We are fully willing to admit Wolsey's favour towards learning and learned men, but that was also approved by Henry. That Wolsey would not have assented to the deposition of the Papal authority is evident from his own dying words (p. 389), where he deprecates toleration of Protestants; and therefore, if the King wished to establish the Reformation, he must have been removed. In the production of this happy change of religion, the following curious circumstance occurred. Anne Boleyn was possessed of "Tyndal's Obedience of a Christian Man," and lent it to an attendant, Mrs. Gainsford, to read. She had a lover named Zouch, and as lovers and kittens are fond of gamboling, he snatched the book out of her hand, and became so delighted with it, that he was always perusing it. The Car-

dinal had given orders to the bishops, and especially to Dr. Sampson, dean of the king's chapel, to use their utmost exertions, in impeding the circulation of the book, and more particularly in preventing its coming into the king's hands. Dr. Sampson caught Mr. Zouch in the act of reading it, seized it, and delivered it to the Cardinal.

"In the mean time the Lady Anne asketh her woman for the book. She on her knees told all the circumstances. The Lady Anne showed herself not sorry nor angry with either of the two. But said she, 'well, it shall be the dearest book that ever the dean or cardinal took away.' The noblewoman goes to the king, and upon her knees she desireth the king's help for her book. Upon the king's token the book was restored, and now bringing the book to him, she besought his Grace most tenderly to read it. The King did so, and delighted in the book, 'for (said he) this book is for me and all kings to read,' and in a little time, by the help of this virtuous lady, by the means aforesaid, had his eyes opened to the truth, to advance God's religion and glory, to abhor the Pope's doctrine, his lies, his pomp, and pride, to deliver his subjects out of the Egyptian darkness, the Babylonian bonds, that the Pope had brought his subjects under. And so contemning the threats of all the world, the power of princes, rebellions of his subjects at home, and the raging of so many and mighty potentates abroad; set forward a reformation in religion, beginning with the triple-crown'd head at first, and so came down to the members, bishops, abbots, priors, and such like." p. 440.

Now it is plain, from the passage just quoted, and Wolsey's dying words, that he had been long apprised of the King's anti-papal projects: and as he could not possibly second them, he should have retired from office before the question of Catharine's divorce was agitated. But probably he thought that his personal safety depended upon his retaining office. But whether he thought so or not, the king's intentions required his dismissal.

We have gone more fully into this subject, because the leading feature of Henry's reign is the Reformation, with which Wolsey had no concern; and this excepted, we see no political measure of great moment in that reign. The curious circumstance is, that a king so arbitrary in principle, should be the efficient means of bringing about an event, the most favourable to liberty. Wolsey saw it in this light, and it was unquestionably a prophecy, which came to pass in the reign of Charles I. On his death bed, he says,

"And say furthermore, that I request his Grace, in God's name, that he have a vigilant eye to depress this new pernicious sect of Lutherans, that it do not increase within his dominions, through his negligence, in such a sort as that he shall be fain at length to put harness upon his back to subdue them; as the King of Bohemia did, who had good game, to see his rude commons (then inflicted with Wickliffe's heresies) to spoil and murder the spiritual men and religious persons of his realm; the which fled to the king and his nobles for succour, against their frantick rage; of whom they could get no help of defence or refuge, but [they] laughed them to scorn, having good game at their spoil and consumption, not regarding their duties, nor their own defence. And when these erroneous heretics had subdued all the clergy and spiritual persons, taking the spoil of their riches, both of churches, monasteries, and all other spiritual things, having no more to spoil, [they] caught such a courage of their former liberty, that then they disdained their prince and sovereign lord, with all the noble personages, and the head governors of the country, and began to fall in hand with the temporal lords to slay and spoil them, without pity or mercy, most cruelly. Insomuch that the king and other his nobles were constrained to put harness upon their backs, to resist the ungodly powers of those traitorous hereticks, and to defend their lives and liberties, who pitched a field royal against them; in which field these traitors so stoutly encountered the party of them was so cruel and vehement, that in fine they were victors, and slew the king, the lords, and all the gentlemen of the realm, leaving not one person that bare the name or part of a gentleman alive. p. 390."

Wolsey says, that this insurrection, and that of the Wickliffites in the reigns of Rich. II. and Hen. V. were "plain precedents," and most certain it is, that Monarchy cannot subsist without an Established Church, acting in subordination, and that the multitude have ever made religion a cloak for degrading their superiors.

We have been arraigned, (as we have before observed,) for having been unjust to Wolsey; but in our judgment, we see nothing so great as to vindicate a *political life* of him *par ex-*

cellence. A work like the present, fitted to show the romantic feature of his story, his extraordinary elevation, his splendid mode of living, the peculiar manners of his age, and the interesting tragedy of his last days, is (we think) a display of the subject in better taste. A political life of Lord Burleigh would be a very proper thing, and one merely personal a great error of judgment; but before him, we do not know, that there ever existed in this country a great statesman properly so called.—Cardinal Beaufort has indeed been so named, but history says very little of him, and of others nothing at all, unless it be of their misrule and misfortunes. Why therefore are we expected to laud political merits of which history is silent — indeed of which it brings no attestations before the reign of Elizabeth. In the earlier times, ministers were estimated, at the highest, only as judges are now —the great business of the nation was conducted upon military principles; and chiefly by the king himself and military men. Wolsey encouraged learning, but that merit he only shared with Henry himself, who found it very useful in his own support against the Pope.

We repeat then that the life of Wolsey is, in our judgment, a biographical romance. Here we have it written by a confidential attendant, in a most picturesque form—indeed it is a dramatick exhibition, in which Wolsey himself, not the author under his name, is the chief actor. For when the latter ensues, let us remember the following words of Blair: "characters are generally considered, as professed exhibitions of fine writing; and an historian who seeks to shine in them, is frequently in danger of carrying refinement to excess, from a desire of appearing very profound and penetrating. He brings together so many contrasts, and subtle oppositions of qualities, that we are rather dazzled with sparkling expressions, than entertained with any clear conception of a human character. A writer who would characterise in an instructive and masterly manner, should be simple in his style, and should avoid all quaintness and affectation; at the same time not contenting himself with giving in general outlines only, but descending into peculiarities, which mark a character in its most strong and distinctive features."

We have therefore to observe, in conclusion, that the life of Wolsey before us has the first of claims from its simplicity and genuineness. Merely as a book it is exceedingly interesting. Mr. Singer has both edited and illustrated it in an unexceptionable form, from references often to very recondite black letter works, so that it is a good picture in a good frame. We shall anxiously expect Buck's History of Richard the Third, announced by Mr. Singer as preparing for publication.

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87. *An Introductory Lecture on Political Economy, delivered before the University of Oxford on the 6th of December,* 1826. *By* Nassau William Senior, *of Magdalen College Oxford, A. M. Professor of Political Economy,* 8*vo. pp.* 39.

THAT there is *a* political economy we are willing to believe, and we think, that it may be discovered by means of Mr. Malthus's doctrine of population, and that he may have the glory of founding one; for we are of opinion, that the operative principle upon the state of society, as a whole, is established by Providence to be that of the population, and that what is now called political economy does not include numerous phenomena, cannot solve others, and is in fact little more than a pedantic grammar of scholastic disquisitions about labour, rent, and wages. The principle of *wealth only* (our readers will recollect the well-being of Wales and the poor agricultural counties) may be made injurious to the population, if only exchanged for foreign luxuries. For instance, when Dean Swift put the following case—let a landholder in Ireland export several head of cattle to France, and receive in return a hogshead of claret. It is drunk out by himself and his friends; and the people are impoverished by their natural resource, the product of the soil, being withheld from their consumption. A country may be very rich, and the people be very poor, merely because Providence goes one way, and artificial circumstances another; and we do not call that a valuable political art, which unlike navigation, mechanicks, and many other arts, Providence stultifies by counter-action.—Evelyn says, that our ancestors always kept a large table, in order that the farmers might be enabled to pay their rents, and the

people be supported; and Adam Smith (not aware of the consequences, as affecting his own system) says, that foreign luxuries have sadly deteriorated the comfortable maintenance of the people—look at the *poor agricultural counties*—the labourer is stout and healthy, and knows not want. Is there a chapter in Adam Smith upon population in any other view, than that its increase is a blessing? whereas it may and does (in the case of Ireland, and many parts of England) amount to an absolute curse. We repeat, that the laws of Providence and the laws of political economy (as now professed) are diametrically opposite in most important respects; and that therefore the latter cannot, nor ought not, to have any more than an empirical character, because it is not a science supported by experiment. In the discussions about Ireland, political economy neither has done, nor can do any thing. We very well know the imputations, which will be ascribed to our stupidity for not feeling the value of such wonderful things, as political economy has discovered, but our answer is, that it is no more than the old scholastic mode of quibbling disquisition, applied to rent, value, labour, wages, and so forth; and that, not being the system upon which Providence acts, MR. MALTHUS ALONE can be the founder of a real and genuine political economy which, when understood, will be found to have a practical benefit, because both England and Ireland actually show that production may increase, and pauperism increase also. The reason is obvious, the augmentation of the one *two*-fold, makes the other augment *four*-fold; and thus political economy, upon its own principle of indefinitely augmenting production, does, in the very process, generate a counteraction ten times more hurtful than the benefit is advantageous. According to the laws of Providence, wherever the products of the soil are exported for foreign luxuries, the population should be proportionably diminished, according to the greater quantity of the things exported, but this is of course impracticable. Now by political economy, as at present professed, we see only a narrow object; and moreover, we think that the said political economy has actually no more to do with the grand universal well-being of society than nouns, pronouns, and participles; the true bearing of the thing turns upon the number of the people per square mile, and the natural and acquired resources of the country to maintain them. *Suppose* three hundred souls upon every square mile, and the income of the country, not sixpence annually per head—let a gentleman of ample property live to see two hundred great great grandchildren descend from him—large as may be his wealth, and lofty as may be his pride, some of those great grand children must be taylors or starve; in the same manner, the increase of pauperism implies merely the increase of poor people who cannot support themselves, the poor treading upon the heels of the rich; and why does that happen, but because the family is too large for the means—it is by no means a difficult thing to know what numbers a country of a given dimension ought to have, taking its ability to maintain more or less, according to its commerce, into the calculation. Rent will rise proportionably to the demands of the population for food, and labour will be at the same time depreciated by competition. Look at Ireland—look at the Northern Counties, the FACT stares us in the face; and under full vision of it, comes the present political economy, *neglecting statistics*, and recommending, as a cure for all evils, metaphysical discussions about rent and labour; whereas there is no remedy for poverty but increase of means. Wretched philosophers we know that we shall be deemed—be it so—we are of the school of Bacon, not of Aristotle; and we do not value that philosophy a straw which is not supported by experiment.

Differing as we do from our author in respect to the nominal science (which it is his duty to support), we are nevertheless called upon to say, that he is master of his subject, according to its principles, and that he is logical in his argument, and luminous in his illustration.

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88. *Death's Doings. Second Edition, with considerable Additions.*

OUR opinion of this entertaining work, in its original state, was given at some length in a previous Number. Its enlargement has been effected,

perhaps with superior merit as to the etchings, and with not inferior literary strength. We still think that the commentary was unnecessarily elaborate, and that some illustrations might have been well spared with advantage to the volume. Among the very best contributions to the present edition, are those of Mr. Carrington and Mrs. Hemans; the latter certainly the most powerful and the most beautiful female writer of the present day. "The Gamester," and "Childe the Hunter," by the Poet of Dartmoor, are fine compositions, but he will readily excuse us, if in the limited notice we can give to a second edition, we select the poem of his talented contemporary.

The etching it illustrates is an Angler intent upon his sport, while Death, with a casting net, is about to cut short both his pastime and his life.

THE ANGLER.

Thou that hast lov'd so long and well
  The vale's deep quiet streams,
Where the pure water-lilies dwell,
  Shedding forth tender gleams;
And o'er the pool the May-fly's wing
Glances in golden eves of spring;

Oh! lone and lovely haunts are thine,
  Soft, soft the river flows,
Wearing the shadow of thy pine,
  The gloom of alder-boughs;
And in the midst, a richer hue,
One gliding vein of heaven's own blue!

And there but low sweet sounds are heard—
  The whisper of the reed,
The plashing trout, the rustling bird,
  The scythe upon the mead;
Yet through the murmuring osiers near,
There steals a step which mortals fear.

'Tis not the stag that comes to lave,
  At noon, his panting breast;
'Tis not the bittern, by the wave
  Seeking her sedgy nest;
The air is fill'd with summer's breath,
The young flowers laugh—yet, look! 'tis
  Death!

But if, where silvery currents rove,
  Thy heart, grown still and sage,
Hath learn'd to read the words of love
  That shine o'er nature's page;
If holy thoughts thy guests have been
Under the shade of willows green;

Then, lover of the silent hour,
  By deep lone waters pass'd,
Thence hast thou drawn a faith, a power,
  To cheer thee through the last;
And, wont on brighter worlds to dwell,
Mayst calmly bid thy streams farewell.

F. H.

89. *The Military Sketch Book. Reminiscences of Seventeen Years in the Service, Abroad and at Home. By an Officer of the Line.* 2 *vols* 8*vo.* Colburn.

THERE is some agreeable reading in these volumes; they are inferior, perhaps, to their prototype, the Naval Sketch Book, yet still evidently the production of an amiable and a sensible man. They abound with such characteristic traits of kind professional feeling, such wholesome and judicious advice to young officers administered in so good a spirit, that they deserve to be very generally popular, and we shall be much mistaken if they do not become so. It will be evident to most readers, that *professional* men are the only proper narrators of the *professional* events that interest us. We never read, for instance, an account of a criminal trial from a female pen (and Miss Edgeworth and Mrs. Opie have each attempted such a scene), without being struck by the ignorance of the most common terms and usages of the Court, with which they abound. Such anomalies in Law, such solecisms in practice, such a want of acquaintance with the ordinary formalities observable on such occasions, that all the illusion to which we had surrendered ourselves is dissipated and lost. It was impossible not to have read the Naval Sketch Book without feeling the charm of its perfect keeping—a charm which equally belongs to the present work. We dislike the mess-table chat the most, and though we have given the tribute of a tear to some passages, we beg to vindicate our womanly practice, by stating that the sentimental stories had no part nor lot in our sensibilities, for we like them the least. We will try our readers with one of those descriptions which touched us to the quick—first premising that the regiment has been paraded to witness the infliction of military punishment—the morning cold and foggy—the men sullen—the women of the regiment in silent groupes at the barrack windows. Two soldiers were to receive three hundred lashes! One of them, a Corporal of previous good character, had been seduced into the commission of a crime; it is to him that we would confine our attention. The Colonel thus addressed him:

"'You are the last man in the regiment I could have expected to find in this situa-

tion. I made you a Corporal, Sir, from a belief that you was a deserving man, and you had before you every hope of further promotion, but you have committed such a crime, that I must, though unwillingly, permit the sentence of the Court which tried you to take its effect.' Then turning to the Sergeant Major, he ordered him to cut off the Corporal's stripes from his jacket. The prisoner then stripped without the slightest change in his stern but penitent countenance."

An offer was now made to him to volunteer into an African corps, and thus avoid the punishment.

"'No, Sir,' replied the man, 'I've been a long time in the regiment, and I'll not give it up for three hundred lashes; not that I care about going to Africa; I deserve my punishment, and I'll bear it, but I'll not quit the regiment yet, Colonel.' This sentiment, uttered in a subdued and manly tone, was applauded by a smile of satisfaction from both officers and men, but most of all by the old Colonel, who took the greatest pains to show the contrary; but all would not do, he felt flattered that the man preferred a flogging to quitting him and his regiment."

The prisoner is tied up—the three drummers stand beside the triangle. The first taking three steps forward, applied the lash to the soldier's back—"one"—again he struck—"two:"—

"Again and again, until twenty-five were called. Then came a second drummer, and he performed his twenty-five. Then came a third, a stronger and heavier striker; he brought the blood out upon the right shoulder blade, which perceiving, he struck lower, but the Surgeon ordered him to strike again upon the bleeding part. I thought this was cruel, but I learnt after from the Surgeon himself that it gave much less pain to continue the blows as directed, than to strike upon the untouched skin.

"The poor fellow bore his flagellation without a word. At the first ten or twelve blows he never moved a muscle, but about the twenty-fifth he clenched his teeth and winged a little from the lash. During the second twenty-five, the parts became blue and thickened—and before the fiftieth blow was struck, we could hear a smothered groan from the poor sufferer, evidently caused by his efforts to stifle the natural exclamations of acute pain. The third striker, as I said, brought the blood. The Colonel directed a look at the Drummer, which augured nothing advantageous to his interest, and on the fifth of his twenty-five, cried out to him, 'Halt, Sir, you know as much about using the cat as you do of your sticks'," &c.

We will not prolong the scene—the man is now taken down, and when about to be removed, the Colonel addressed him thus:

"Your punishment, Sir, is at an end; you may thank the Surgeon's opinion for being taken down so soon (every body knew this was only a pretext). I have only to observe to you, that as you have always been previous to this fault a good man, I would recommend you to conduct yourself well for the future, and I promise to hold your promotion open to you as before.

"The poor fellow replied that he would do so, and burst into tears, which he strove in vain to hide. Wonder not that the hard cheek of a Soldier was thus moistened with a tear—the heart was within his bosom, and these tears came from it. The lash could not force one from his burning eyelid, but the word of kindness, the breath of tender feeling from his respected Colonel, dissolved the stern Soldier into the grateful and contrite Penitent."

It is thus that one touch of nature is worth volumes of sentiment, and it is in these beautiful touches that the excellence of these volumes consists; and by these, the amiable feelings of the writer are exhibited. The recollections of Walcheren are full of such, and exhibit in most pathetic contrast the gallantry of heroes, and the tenderness of women.

We have said enough to recommend the Military Sketch Book to every class of readers. The young Soldier cannot read it, we think, without improvement, nor the Citizen without a deep feeling of gratitude to those who bleed and suffer, that he may be safe.

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90. Allen's *History and Antiquities of* Lambeth. *(Concluded from our volume for* 1825, *p.* 148.)

WHO was the original founder of Lambeth Palace, is lost in obscurity. The proprietrix in the time of Edward the Confessor was the Countess Goda, sister of King Edward the Confessor, and the archiepiscopal residence is presumed to stand upon the site of her palace. But here are difficulties. The well-known Royal residence at Kennington is made the site of Hardicanute's palace; but in Domesday book, Kennington and Lambeth are distinct manors, and the former was held by Teodric the goldsmith of Edward the Confessor and the Conqueror. This is unfavourable to the identity of Lambeth and Kennington, as to appellation, and the Chroniclers name Lam-

beth only as the site of the palaces of the two Saxon Kings; but Lambeth might be a general term, including Kennington. We merely state the difficulties, without attempting to elucidate them, any further than to presume, that if the Royal palace at *Kennington* was the *Lambeth* palace of Hardicanute and Harold, it was also, in our judgment, that of the Countess Goda; but that Kennington was the *Lambeth* palace of these Saxon Princes is again questionable, because there is a Church mentioned in Domesday; and Anglo-Saxon Court-houses stood near the Church, or Bell-house, and according to this rule, Lambeth Church being adjacent to the archiepiscopal residence, the Royal palace of *Lambeth* might have stood where the Primate's mansion is now seated.

In our ancient Castles, &c. it is well known that the Hall was the place of assemblage for the household, the great dining chamber for the family, and the guard chamber in general the first floor of the old keep, or of the gate house, if there was one. We cannot, therefore, think that the great chamber (the *alta camera major*) was ever the guard-chamber, as presumed. P. 197.

The variations of modern and ancient opinion are strikingly exemplified in two particulars; one is, that the lowest table on the East side of the Archbishop's hall is a shovel-board table; and the second, that the size of the hall was adapted to hospitality, and that a Mr. Seymour complained to Henry VIII. that Archbishop Cranmer did not keep hospitality correspondent to his dignity. P. 222.

Thus that blundering perversion of Christianity, the taking purity in principle and action to mean war with the innocent pleasures of life, did not then exist.

Archbishop Parker's mode of keeping hospitality was this:

"In the daily eating, this was the custom: the Steward, with the servants that were gentlemen of the better rank, sat down at the tables in the hall on the right hand; and the Almoner, with the Clergy and the other servants, sat on the other side; where there was plenty of all sorts of provision, both for eating and drinking. The daily fragments thereof did suffice to fill the bellies of a great number of poor hungry people, that waited at the gate; and so constant and unfailing was this provision at my lord's table, that whosoever came, either at dinner or supper, being not above the degree of a knight, might there be entertained worthy of his quality, either at the Steward's or at the Almoner's table. And moreover, it was the Archbishop's command to his servants, that all strangers should be received and treated with all manner of civility and respect, and that places at the table should be assigned them according to their dignity and quality, which rebounded much to the praise and commendation of the Archbishop. The discourse and conversation at meals, was void of all brawls and loud talking, and for the most part consisted in framing men's manners to religion, or to some other honest and becoming subject. There was a monitor of the Hall; and if it happened that any spoke too loud, or concerning things less decent, it was presently hushed by one that cried silence." P. 224.

We find from p. 228, that Archbishop Tenison thought a pint of wine to each person not too much.

Our author, speaking of the Gatehouse, mentions a small room adjoining to the Porter's lodge, supposed to have been used anciently as a secondary prison for confining the overflowings of the Lollard's tower. P. 228.

This supposition is a mistake. The prison in the Porter's lodge was for offending servants, and low delinquents. Besides Archdeacon Nares's Glossary, the Encyclopedia of Antiquities, &c. &c. Evelyn says (Miscellanies, 568) "I am told that our Mahomed having received his *Adjuda de Costo,* from the bounty and charity of a great person of more easie belief, *is slipt aside for fear of the Porter's lodge.*"

"A room, which juts out over the hall door, is said to have been Archbishop Tillotson's study, from whence he had peepholes into the hall, the court, &c. with glass in them, by which he could see every body that came in and went out of the palace." P. 229.

This is an allusion to a very ancient custom of checking misbehaviour by having windows, which looked into the Hall, which windows served also for gratifying curiosity. Queen Elizabeth was often invited to such windows, when on visits in progress, "to see the dinner parties in the hall."

From p. 231, it appears, that Archbishop Anselm in the year 1100, called a synod at Lambeth. It should therefore seem, that there was *then* a palace at Lambeth. Indeed, we are inclined to think, though with the diffidence before expressed, that there were from

the first, distinct palaces at Kennington and Lambeth.

In the old records concerning the manor of Vauxhall, we have a curious instance of the manner in which our ancestors estimated the price of labour, that is to say, they thought it of no value if the workman was to be maintained, or if they received more in virtue of their tenure from the Lord, than the labour was worth. For instance, in an inquisition taken 20 Ed. I. it was found, that

"The works of customary tenants were of no value, because more was taken for the work than it was worth." P. 266.

In another inquisition, taken 12 Edw. II. the customary tenants were to "gather and carry the hay from the meadows, and to mow two days in harvest; but this was of no value, for they were to have a meal *(prandium)* twice a day, even though they did not work." P. 268.

From this last record, it appears that "6 fowls were valued at *2d.* a piece, and 7 cocks at 1½*d.* each." P. 268.

From a Reeve's account, taken 1 Edw. III. it seems, that, estimating the difference in the value of money, certain modern articles, now very cheap, were, comparatively speaking, enormously dear. The items to which we allude, are these, "Also in one new sack bought, 6½*d.*"—Also in 6 lb. of iron bought for the plough, 4*d.*; in manufacturing the same iron, 4*d.*" P. 270.

If we reckon ten times the ancient amount to be the modern worth (as is a common mode of calculation), the price of the sack was 5*s.* 5*d.*; the iron 4*d.* per lb., and the work 4*d.* per lb. also, in modern money.

Formerly, all waste ground near the metropolis, was appropriated to the practice of archery. P. 285.

In p. 294 we come to one of those 'monstra horribilia,' a modern Church. The order is Doric, *made as light as the Corinthian;* the entablature is narrow, the triglyphs and mutules are omitted, and other strange things attempted, which are just as rational as making a Venus out of a Hercules. Of one thing we are satisfied, that a spire is inseparable from Gothic architecture, and that no art or ingenuity can make it harmonize with the Grecian style. It is *in se* (and can be nothing else) a plain cone. Gilpin notices its insusceptibility of ornament; and it may be added, that, in good taste, it should be the finish of a tower, rising from the ground, at the west end of a Church, and that it does not look well in the centre of a transept, nor appertains to Churches of large dimensions. Properly speaking, it belongs to the village Church, where, rising among trees, it has a very happy effect, and to no other. It may even be doubted, whether it is a fitting adjunct to a Gothic Church of the florid style, or to any one which has a clere story. In our judgment, it appertains only to a Church of unornamented character, and is utterly dependent for its beauty, upon certain proportions, and the character of its tower.

In p. 297 we have the front of the Royal Goburgh Theatre; a thing of tiers of windows, and a fantastic pediment.

A Shot Manufactory (p. 313) rears its chimney. Now of the various nuisances to the eye which annoy us in the entrance of cities, these wretched concerns of manufactories are among the greatest. We would bury them all, if we could, in a deep valley, or excavate them under ground, and felt them in with a broad fringe of wood; what with their sheds and barns, and plank palings, and yards full of puddles and mud, and lumber and litter; they form the most complete specimens of the anti-picturesque. Every thing that can be abominable is studiously made such—sheds, like field-hovels, red with pantiles (things which are too restless to continue a week in their places), are made to form a street-front, or an arcade is blocked three parts up with plank; a smart dwelling-house, too, is reared among heaps of rubbish; add to these, a profusion of gawky chimnies, and clouds of annoying smoke, fætid smells, and stunning or creaking noises. That these are very vile things, every Gilpinian will readily admit; and only so, because they are not properly concealed; and might be so cheaply, by a belt of Lombardy poplars and firs, &c. intermixed, and when grown up, intended to succeed the poplars.

All very tall buildings unavoidably attract the eye to themselves; and a more horrifying object to the picturesque world could not possibly ensue, than that long round box, set upright, the Shot Manufactory, at the end of Waterloo-bridge. It really is swindling the eye into a belief, that

the bridge was built on purpose for a convenient road to that machine for atomizing lead. An old well, sufficiently deep, to which a descent might be made from above, is the thing which we should substitute; but alas! nobody will attend to us—the sorrows of the picturesque are, like those of vanity, never pitied; and, as poor Mrs. Jordan used to sing,

"Nobody's coming to marry me,
Oh! dear, what will become of me?"

so the environs of towns and cities might likewise sing,

"Nobody's coming to rescue us,
Oh! dear what will be made of us."

In p. 346 our author acquaints us, that at a place of public entertainment, called Lambeth Wells, Erasmus King, *who had been coachman to Dr. Desaguliers*, read lectures, and exhibited experiments in Natural Philosophy. This is a curious illustration of "like master, like man."

That this world was made for the habitation of mankind, we have no doubt; but we do not think that it was made to be entirely covered with houses. If we, however, do not think so, the Cocknies do, and proceed to extirpate every remain of field and verdure with incredible alacrity. What wonderful changes they have made in a short space of time, appears from the following paragraph.

"Previous to the road being made from Westminster to Kennington, the site was fields, with a bridle-way from Newington to Lambeth-palace and stairs. This was of great antiquity, and some old people in Lambeth remember their fathers mentioning that Geo. II. used to cross the water and go along this path, attended by his Courtiers, to hunt in Greenwich Park and Blackheath." P. 349.

Here our limits compel us to leave this well-executed and interesting compilation. Mr. Allen is entitled to great praise, for the very satisfactory manner in which he has compiled it, and the judgment with which he has embellished it. Science is under great obligations to all those who can render Topography cheap, and yet not spoil it; for, where it is locked up in very expensive works, it can never become a science of general reading, and thus loses much encouragement.

Mr. Allen is, we see, preparing for the press, a "History of the Town and Borough of Southwark," a subject which promises no small gratification of curiosity; and is also editing a "History of London," publishing in Numbers.

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91. *The History and Antiquities of the Cathedral Church of* Exeter. *Illustrated by a Series of Engravings of Views, Elevations, Sections, and Plan of that Edifice. Including Biographical Anecdotes of the Bishops of the See. By* John Britton, *F.S.A. &c.* 4*to. pp.* 152. Longman *and Co.*

THE richness and accuracy of the embellishments, combined with the research and talent displayed in the letter-press, and the elegance of printing, have produced a volume that must give satisfaction to its patrons, and which will not a little contribute to sustain topographical works on the high eminence to which Mr. Britton has in a very considerable degree contributed to elevate them.

To the investigator of the remains of what Mr. Britton appositely designates Christian Architecture in this country, the beautiful illustrations—TWENTY-TWO in number, and those of the greatest merit,—will be of great importance: but we could have wished for the benefit of those who are but tyros in the science of architecture, that the accompanying letter-press had been much fuller on so useful and interesting a portion of the work. Description ought to be an anatomy of the complicated structure exhibited in the plates;—a full definition of the parts in detail,—a critique on the work, elucidating the principles of construction, and pointing out the various beauties or defects in parts which either produce a discordant or harmonious whole, as their distribution may be attended to with more or less taste. The deficiency in the present volume in this respect is not, however, attributable to any ignorance on the part of Mr. Britton,—for we know and appreciate his intimate acquaintance with the art,—but to the too prevalent notion that things, whether in reality or in picture,—speak best for themselves. Experience nevertheless teaches that, unless the one is an exact counterpart of the other, they are both unintelligible. These sentiments we feel will be duly acknowledged to arise from our ardent desire to render every

assistance to the uninitiated, and not from any wish to deteriorate from the merit of a book, which we regret to hear will never remunerate the author and proprietors for their liberality; even when the whole impression has been disposed of.

We could not help feeling considerably hurt at the necessity for the observations in the Preface on the apathy of the Clergy of this Cathedral, with regard to Topography; but we, as well as every intellectual mind, must tender our thanks to Mr. Britton for having so spiritedly stood forward in defence of Literature. We could scarcely have believed that gentlemen reared in the bosom of *Alma Mater*, and who perhaps have themselves experienced the painful difficulties attendant upon the acquisition of knowledge, would have considered it creditable to the station in which they move, to imitate the unconcern of ignorance and the meanness of contumely.

We acquit Mr. Britton of any thing like personal hostility to any particular individuals, but attribute his spirited conduct to the enthusiasm which he displays in the prosecution of his literary labours.

"Were he less zealous and less anxious in the cause, he could view many things with indifference which now operate powerfully on his feelings. It is true that every successful result,—every kind and approving word from the discriminating critic, every new discovery in history, and of beauty in art, tends to sweeten his labour, and brings with it new sources of pleasure; but on the reverse, he is proportionably depressed and mortified when he encounters pride, superciliousness, and chilling neglect."

From p. 108, we find that there is this remarkable feature in the windows of this Cathedral:—the tracery, which is of the most elegant description, of each successive window on either side being varied in design from all the others, while the one on the opposite side (with but one exception) exactly corresponds. Specimens of these windows are given in pl. viii. xi.

In p. 114, a singular example of ancient art called the "Minstrels' Gallery," is described and represented in pl. viii. xvii. It is on the north side of the nave, projecting from the clerestory, and supported by a bracket cornice. In front it displays a series of 12 quatrefoil-headed niches, in which stand as many figures of angels playing upon musical instruments of different kinds. It may be referred to the reign of Edward III.

The clock was probably erected temp. Edw. III.; and the organ, excepting Haerlem, is the largest and finest in Europe. It was built 1664, and rebuilt 1819. The number of pipes about 1600.

The literary part has been mostly compiled by E. W. Brayley, F.S.A. whose talents are well known to have contributed much towards perfecting the local History of England, and illustrating its architectural remains.

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92. *Plain Advice to the Public to facilitate the Making of their own Wills. With Forms of Wills, containing almost every description of Bequest, &c. &c. Pp.* 84. W. R. Goodluck.

THIS little pamphlet is peculiarly valuable, as being a practical piece of advice emanating from a gentleman who, we understand, held for some years a situation in the Legacy Duty Office, Somerset House. The laws relative to the disposal by will of personal property and of lands; to the publication and republication of wills; of codicils; alterations in, and witnesses to wills, are here clearly explained, in a compendious form, and in a style studiously familiar. But it appears to us, that by far the most valuable, as well as the most original part of this little work, are the "Forms of Wills," which occupy nearly one half of the volume, and which have never before been attempted in print. The object of these *Forms*, in which will be found almost every possible description of bequest of personal property, is to enable any person of ordinary capacity to make his own will with safety, without any other assistance, except, to use the author's own words, "in cases of very considerable involvement and intricacy."

We cannot, ourselves, pretend to be profoundly acquainted with this subject, but as far as we are able to judge, we do not hesitate to express an opinion, that these Forms must prove of very essential service to a numerous class, whether such as wish, for whatsoever reason, to make their own wills without the assistance of a second person, or such as are constantly resorted

to (especially in country places), to assist their neighbours in the performance of that important duty.

93. *A Letter to Protestants converted from Romanism. By the Rev.* Joseph Blanco White, *A.M. Pp.* 43.

AMONG the artifices of that Church against which the powerful artillery of Mr. White has been directed, we have heard of one upon unquestionable authority, which decidedly marks its true character. Unable to answer his arguments, and for the purpose of weakening his authority, for perhaps the testimony of such a convert is the most powerful that can be adduced, a report is in circulation among the Romanists, that Mr. White is a non-existent personage, a shadow, a mask under which some hostile Protestant levels his animosity against Popery. So absurd a falsehood seems hardly to require a refutation, and we have noticed it merely to exhibit the mode by which the effect of Mr. White's powerful reasoning is attempted to be neutralized. He is again at his post, and affording the benefit of his experience, and the consolations of his example, to those who, like him, have burst the fetters of mental tyranny, but who, in their infant freedom, and in the blaze of that light which has visited them, may require guidance and support, the guidance of one who has trodden the same path, the support of one who has 'fought' the same 'good fight,' and has been exposed to the same painful ordeal. To strengthen them in the path of Christian duty, and to comfort them under many affecting trials, are the aim and object of this admirable letter. In all plainness of speech, and with arguments drawn from the only true source, he confirms the new converts in the purer faith which they have adopted, and removes the superincumbent rubbish by which Christianity has been overlaid.

The circulation of this Letter, printed as it is in a cheap form, is well calculated for distribution in a country where, under the blessing of God, the Reformation is now going on. As such an auxiliary, we humbly recommend it to those influential persons who are interested in this pious labour.

The following extract will amply vindicate our praise, and serve as a specimen of the spirit in which the Letter has been written:

"Be therefore upon your guard, and prepare yourselves against the seduction of kindness. If at times you should feel dejection and unhappiness stealing over you, do not imagine that, had you continued Romanists against the suggestions of your conscience, you should have escaped those feelings: or that, if, giving way to importunate entreaties, you were to relapse into the profession of your former errors, undisturbed peace of mind should be your lot. In such a case, believe me, you could never again take up the word of God in your hands. You would dread to look at a New Testament: you would be forced by your trembling conscience to confine yourselves to the detached portions of Scripture to which Rome, if she had dared, would long ago have reduced *her Bible*. You could never lift up the eyes of your soul to the Saviour, without hearing him say, 'He that loveth father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me; and he that loveth son or daughter more than me, is not worthy of me.' (Matt. x. 37.) Nay, your eyes would close away, with a blush, even from the face of those whose kindness had seduced you. The very affection for which you had thrown away your soul, would dwindle apace between lowered esteem on the side of your seducers, and a growing suspicion on your part that selfishness was the true spring of their tears. Strengthen then your souls on the side of Christian truth by prayer, and by the study of the Scriptures in the spirit of prayer. Persevere in the use of these means, and doubt not that peace of mind and assurance will come. It is *truth* alone that can make a man permanently happy. Whoever trusts any other foundation, builds on sand."

94. *A Summary of the Laws principally affecting Protestant Dissenters. With an Appendix, containing Acts of Parliament, Trust Deeds, and Legal Forms. By* Joseph Beldam, *of the Middle Temple, Esq. Barrister at Law.* 12*mo, pp.* 196.

THE recent change of Administration has given hopes to the various denominations of Protestant Dissenters, that amidst other more important alterations in our religious establishments, their demands for the abolition of the Corporation and Test Acts, and the Marriage Act, may not be overlooked. Very numerous Petitions to the Legislature to that effect, have been presented; and the subject will probably be resumed in the next Session of Parliament.

The summary of the subsisting Laws, now presented to the public by Mr. Beldam, is therefore at least well-timed; it seems ably compiled, and

not the less acceptable for condensing the substance of many Statutes into a very small compass. A concise historical sketch of the progress of these laws is prefixed, which is the most interesting portion of the work. The Appendix contains the most important Acts cited in the volume.

Assailed on one side by the Papists, and on the other by the Dissenters, it behoves all true friends of our enlightened and tolerant Established Church to be particularly on their guard; and not to suffer the ramparts of our Establishment to be undermined by a compliance with a hollow and dangerous liberality. Fortunately the enemies of the Church of England, whilst they all unite in wishing her destruction, are diametrically opposed on many essential points; and we would seriously advise our Protestant Dissenting brethren to rest contented under the protection they are afforded by our tolerant Church, lest, should their wishes be accomplished in the downfall of our Church, the Papists should eventually make them bitterly repent their error, when it is too late.

95. *Taxatio Papalis; being an Account of the Tax-Books of the United Church and Court of modern* Rome; *or of the Taxæ Cancellariæ Apostolicæ and Taxæ Sacræ Pœnitentiariæ Apostolicæ. By Emancipatus.* 8*vo. pp.* 63.

THE *Taxæ Cameræ seu Cancellariæ Apostolicæ* are taxes paid to the Roman See for license to commit all kinds of sin. The following is a specimen; *g.* stands for *grossi.*

"ABSO. pro eo qui matrem, sororem, aut aliam consanguineam, vel affinem suam, aut commatrem carnaliter cognovit." g. v.

This extraordinary mode of finance may with certainty be traced back to John XXII. in the 14th century, a Pope notorious for extortion and riches.

We have ever been of opinion, that many of the prohibited degrees in marriage are absurd, as implying no incestuous connexion, indeed were fabricated by the Popes for the purpose of obtaining a composition in money. It appears from p. 40, that these prohibited degrees were multiplied infinitely, and that the following intimation accompanied them, "Et debet concordare cum camerâ apostolicâ." P. 40.

We doubt whether a swindler, steeled in imposition, would practice such horrific wickedness, as thus to accommodate and modify RELIGION to every variety and degree of human "vitiosity" (the phrase of our author in p. 52); and we consider attempts to re-instate such a Church in power, to be just as rational as it would be to introduce the gentlemen and ladies of the Beggars' Opera into our drawing rooms.—To this, as to other authors, who have seasonably exposed the abominations of Popery, the public is greatly obliged.

96. *The Episcopal Oath of Allegiance to the Pope in the Church of* Rome; *containing the Oath, both in its original and in its latest Form; the latter translated into English; with some Remarks in particular upon what is called the persecuting Clause. By Catholicus.* 8*vo. pp.* 38.

THE persecuting clause (in English) is this: "*Heretics, schismatics, and rebels against the Pope, I will to the best of my power persecute and fight against.*" P. 13.

Are persons professing such sentiments fit to be entrusted with political power in a Protestant country? We think not; for we must recollect, that if the Monarch be a Protestant, the oath must extend to the King himself, and every class of magistracy beneath him, not papistical; and this in order to support an impostor and a foreigner in an usurpation, founded upon a physical impossibility, a claim to a divine authority for personal dominion over the bodies and minds of men.—We thank our author for aiding the cause of common sense and Protestantism.

97. *Instructions in reading the Liturgy of the United Church of* England *and* Ireland, *offered to the attention of the younger Clergy and Candidates for Holy Orders; with an Appendix on Pronunciation, and a Selection of Scripture proper Names, most liable to be variously pronounced. By the Rev.* John Henry Howlett, *M. A. Reading Chaplain of his Majesty's Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Vicar of* Hollington, Sussex, *and formerly Fellow of Pembroke Hall,* Cambridge. 8*vo. pp.* 210.

THERE is a peculiar difficulty attached to church-reading and preaching.—It cannot be dramatized, for then it becomes bombast, and yet it must follow the principles of elocu-

tion. The general rules seem to be, slow enunciation and emphasis on the proper words. Inflections of the voice when a phrase requires impression to be produced, are not only allowable, but useful. It is a necessary caution, not to elevate the particles, as *for, by, in, who,* &c. or sink the epithets, but to let them have their full force, by giving them equal tone with the substantives, to which they refer; and care should be likewise taken not to be monotonous, or suddenly to drop the voice at the close of a sentence.

We like Mr. Howlett's book uncommonly, and are satisfied that it well deserves episcopal recommendation.

The *Te Deum,* in p. 82, we mention as an excellent exemplification of his plan. But in this, as in all other systems, we think that the epithets have often been degraded below their real consequence, more particularly where the term has become colloquial; for instance, Mr. Howlett has in p. 99,

"— defend ús thy hūmble sérvants in all assaults of our enemies."

We should read it (placing the emphasis in Italics, and making short pauses),

"— defend us thy *humble* servants in all assaults of our *enemies.*"

We know no other method of making "humble servants" have weight.

We also think that the proper way of uttering the Grace is,

"The *grace* of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the *love* of God, and the *fellowship* of the Holy Ghost—"

As better expressing the sense than

"The *grace* of our *Lord Jesus Christ,* and the *love* of *God,* and the *fellowship* of the *Holy Ghost*—"

But custom has here interfered, and almost inevitably influences a reader; that, however, it does not do justice to the meaning, is plain, from the following, where there ought to be only three points of emphasis. The usual enunciation is,

"As it was *in the beginning,* is *now,* and shall be *evermore.*"

Now this is incorrect. It should be, in our judgment,

"As it WAS in the beginning, IS now, and SHALL BE evermore."

Mr. Howlett has added a most useful appendix concerning the enunciation of Scripture proper names, and many other things of great utility.—We warmly recommend the work, for the study of Candidates for orders, and young Clergymen, who cannot fail to improve by it.

98. *Protestant Church-Corruption, &c. By* Nathaniel Highmore, *D.C.L.* 8*vo. pp.* 43.

THE errors of individuals can never be made grounds of censure against any institution whatever, unless such errors grow out of the institution itself; nor when such an institution is in an improving state, can it be said to be more corrupted. Dr. Highmore has picked out of newspapers, aberrations (true or false) of a few ecclesiastics, and called these *Church-Corruptions.* As well might he have taken the various offences and delinquents shown up in the Acts and the Epistles, and argued from thence, that the holy Apostles were to blame. The fact is, that there never was an age when the Clergy, as a body, were so irreproachable as they are now. "Offences must needs come," says Christ himself; Why? A school-boy can give the answer.

Dr. Highmore by his logic, however, makes Christ the author of the sin of Judas. We wish to hear no more of the subject. The Society of Doctors' Commons refused to accept Dr. Highmore as a practising advocate, because he had taken Holy Orders; and the Archbishop of Canterbury would not force him upon the Society. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.* If Dr. Highmore had taken the trouble to enquire first, whether a Clergyman was eligible as a candidate for the situation in question, all this vexation would have been avoided. But because it was *not* avoided, the Clergy are to be calumniated *, as if *they* had any thing to do with the appointment of Advocates in Doctors' Commons.

* In p. 8, Dr. Highmore quotes the Morning Chronicle, as stating, that a highly distinguished Prelate was in the habit of attending Newmarket races. If Dr. Highmore alludes to the same Bishop (as we suspect he does), we can say, upon the authority of his noble relatives, that it is false.

99. *Archæologia, or Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Antiquity. Published by the Society of Antiquaries of* London. *Vol. XXI. Part II.* 4*to.*

XXV. THIS Part opens with the following Article admirably illustrated by its editor Mr. Webb.*

A Survey of Egypt and Syria, undertaken in the year 1422, *by* SIR GILBERT DE LANNOY, *Knt. translated from a Manuscript in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, with an introductory Dissertation, and notes of illustration and reference to the Croisades. By the Rev.* JOHN WEBB, *M. A. F. S. A.*

The habits of a Military Man, until he is incapacitated by premature disease or old age, are so restless and fidgety, that he regards not labour or difficulty, if his appetite for excitement can be gratified. The extraordinary success of Henry the Fifth, in his easy conquest of France, seems to have elevated him (that is, if he was sincere) into a project, like that of Napoleon's expedition to Russia. A Crusade was a sort of injunction, pressed upon him by his father, indeed was one of the sponges, for deleting great sins, which had been recommended like a patent medicine by Popes to Sovereigns. But we have no idea that Henry (for he was as superior a statesman as warrior) relished any scheme, "which would not kill two birds with one stone," and, to employ another proverb, (for the use of them saves whole sentences of explanation) would not realize "one word for the Pope, and two for himself." Enemies were endeavouring to twitch from under him his father's throne, whenever he wished to sit down at peace in it; and his son knew that a hero is a human God, and that private assassination or defeat can alone endanger him. Conspirators felt, that they would be headless before he would be throneless. But to the question before us: we think it probable that Henry, having conquered France, and knowing that it was more difficult to preserve than to acquire, did really mean to exhaust the military power of France and England in this impracticable expedition of conquering the Holy Land. At least such were his father's avowed motives. We say impracticable, because it would have been utterly impossible to send from France and England a force sufficient to conquer so extensive a country, so distantly situated, especially as the very barbarism of that country, from its having no store of provisions, was in itself almost an impregnable defence. Now this political wholesale murder was providentially crushed by the premature decease of Henry. He was assailed by a fistula, which no surgeons of that day knew how to cure, and perished accordingly. However he had previously sent out a kind of engineer to make a military survey of the country, a Monsr. Gilbert de Lannoy, Knt. and his Report is the Article before us. He makes the most keen scrutiny of weak walls, imperfect fosses, soils suited to mining, entrances, defences, and depths of harbours, trade, population, roads, and provisions, and other usuals of modern Woolwich education. Thus he has produced a good statistical military survey, with this exception only, that he underrates, indeed does not know, the tactics of oriental defences and fortification. For instance, he does not seem to know that Egypt was in reality admirably fortified. Alberti says, concerning this subject,

"Sed quid ego dixerim Ægypto ad laudem in primis datur: q' sit in quaq; versus moru' in modu' munita et penitus inaccessibilis hic mari illinc deserti vastitate objecta: dextera montibus abruptissimis: sinistra paladibus diffusissimis. fol. 5 l. 6."

Nor were the canals, with which the country is intersected, formed with the mere object of supplying the country with water, for they were directed also against internal enemies. The same Author, speaking of Cairo, says,

"Pervalidum putat Euripides adversarium esse multitudinem naturâ sui; eamque si fraudem dolu'que in unu' contulerit reddi omnino inexpugnabilem. Carras apud Ægyptu' urbe' populosissimam, adeout cum in diem defunctor' capita, si non plus mille efferantur, sospite' et optime valere arbitre'tur. Prudentissimi reges crebra fossa aquaria ita divisere, ut jam non una' sed plurimas esse pusillas junctas urbes dicas: id ita fecerunt credo ut nisi co'moditas passim diffunderetur. Sed ea re imprimis assecuti sunt, ut graves multor' motus no' verea'tur, et qui moveant levissime coprimant." fol. LXI. a.

Is is very true, that modern armies have made an easy conquest of Egypt, because there were no European troops or modes of warfare to resist them, but

* Mr. Penn has recently published another essay on this Survey, in the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature;" see our Review p. 321.

the Sacracens and Crusaders were matched upon far more equal terms. Lannoy has, however, given a too favourable statement, one which would have completely misled our victorious Monarch.

These remarks apply only to the political character of Lannoy's Itinerary. It is now merely an archæological curiosity, embellished in an excellent manner by Mr. Webb's valuable notes. One of these, as very interesting, we shall give.

"William Wey, B.D. Fellow of the Royal College of St. Mary and St. Nicholas at Eton, near Windsor, who died in 1474, had been twice to the Sepulchre, and had once visited the shrine of St. James of Compostella in Spain. At the beginning of his Itinerary (MSS. Bodl. 565.) he has left directions for the benefit of succeeding pilgrims, which may give some idea of the best mode of proceeding upon this hazardous expedition in that age.

"A Provysyon.

"A good provysyon. When a man is at Venyse and purposeth by the grase of God to passe by the see unto port Jaff and the holy londe, and so to sepulkyr of owre Lord cryst Jhu in Jherusalem. He most dyspose hym in thys wyse. 1. Fyrste yf ye goo in a galley make yowre covenante wyth the patrone by tyme, and chese yow a place in the seyd galey in the overest stage, for in the lawyst under hyt ys ryght smolderynge hote and stynkynge. 2. And ye schal pay for yowre galey and for yowre mete and drynk to port Jaff and ayen to Venyse xl ducatt for to be in a goyd honeste plase, and to have yowre ese in the galey and also to be cherishet. Also when ye schal yowre covenant take take goyde hede that the patron be boundeyn to yow afor the duke other lord of Venyse yn an c doketts to kepe all maner covenants wyth yow that ys to say thatt he schal conduce yowe to certeyne havenys by the wey to refreshe yow and to gete yow fresch water and fresch bred and flesch. 3. Also that he schal not tary longer at none havyn than thre days at the most with oute consent of yow all. 4. And that he schal nat take yn to the vessel nother goyng nother comyng no maner of marchandyse wyth owte yowre wylle to destresse yow yn yowre plasys and also for taryng of passage by the see. 5. And by the havenes he schal lede yow yf ye wyl First to Pole c mile from Venyse by water. From Pole to Curphew vi c myle. From Curphew to Modyn iii c mile. From Modyn to Cande iii c myle. From Cande to Rodys iij c myle. From Rodys to Baffe in cipres iiij c mile. From Baffe to port Jaffe iij c myle wyth owte more. 6. But make covenaunte that ye com nat at Famagust in cipres, for no thing, for meny englysh men and other also have dyde, for that eyre ys so corrupte thre abowte and the water also. 7. Also that yowre patrone yeff yow every day hote mete twyes at too melys. Yn the morning at dyn and afternone at soper. And the wyne that ye schal drynke be goyd and yowre water fresch yf ye may com ther too, and also bystocte. 8. Also ye most ordeyne for yowre selfe and yowre felow, an ye have any, iij barellys eche of a quarte which quarte holdyth x galynys. Too of thes barell schal serve for wyne and the therde for water. In that on barel take rede wyne and kep evyr in store and tame hyt not yf ye may tyl ye com hamwarde ayen withoute syknes cause hyt other eny other nede. For ye schal thys in specyal note, an ye had the flux, yf ye wolde yeff xx doketes for a barel ye schal none have after ye passe moche venyse. And that othyr barel schal serve when ye have dronke up yowr drynkyng wyne to syl ageyne at the havyn where ye next com un to. 9. Also ye most by yow a chest to put yn yowr thyngys. And yf ye may have a felow with yow too or thre y wolde then by a chest that were as brode as the barel were long. In that one ende ye wolde have loke and key. and a lytyl dore and ley that same barell that ye wolde spende frust at the same dore ende. for yf the galymen other pylgremys may com ther to meny wyl tame and drynke ther of and stele yowre watyr whyche ye wolde nat mysse oft time for yowre wyne. And in the other part of the cheste ye may ley yowre bred ches spyses. and all other thynges. 10. Also ye most ordeyne your bistockte to have wyth yow, for thow ye schal be at the tabyl wyth yowre patrone not wyth stonding ye schal oft tyme have nede to yowre vyteyls bred chese eggys frute and bakyn wyne and other to make yowre collasyun. For sum tyme ye schal have febyl brede wyne and stynkyng water. many tymes ye schal be ful fayne to ete of yowre owne. 11. Also y consel yow to have wyth yow oute of venyse confettyunnys confortatynys laxatynys restoratynys gyngever ryse fygys. reysenes. gret and smal whyche shall do yow gret ese by the wey. pepyr saferyn clowys masys a fewe as ye thenge nede. and powder dekke. 12. Also take wyth yow a lytyl cawdren and fryyng pan. dysches platerrys sawserrys of the cuppys of glass. a grater for brede and such necessaries. 13. Also when ye com to venyse ye schal by a bedde by seynt Markys cherche ye schal have a fedyr bedde a mattres too pylwys too peyr schettes and a qwylt, and ye schal pay iij dokettes. And when ye com ayen bryng the same bedde to the man that ye bowt hyt of and ye schal have a dokett and halfe ayen thow hyt be broke and worne. 14. Also make yowre chaunge at Venyse and take wyth yow at

the leste xxx doketes of grotes and grossynes ye schal have at Venyse xxviij of new grossetes and di. For when ye passe Venyse ye schal have in sum plase xxvj grossetes or xxviij. And take also wyth yow iij other iiij doketys of soldys that galy halpanse of vernyse for every grosset iiij soldys. Take also wyth yow fro venyse a doket other too of torneys hyt ys bras money of candi hyt wyll go by all the wey ye schal have viij for a solde at Venyse, at Modyn and Cande oftyn tyme but iiij, v other vj at the most for a solde. 15. Also by yow a cage for half a dosen of hennys or chekyn to have with yow in the galey. For ye schal have nede un to them meny tymes. And by yow halfe a buschel of myle sede of venyse for them. 16. Also take a barel wyth yow close for a a sege for yowre chamber in the galey. hyt ys ful nessessary yf ye be syke that ye com not in the eyre. 17. Also whan ye com to havyn townys yf ye wyl ye may by eggys yf ye com by tyme to londe for then ye may have goyde chep for they be ful nessessary in the galey sum tyme fryed with oyle olyfe and sum tyme for a caudel. 18. Also when ye com to havyn townys yf ye schal tary there iij days go by tyme to londe for then ye may have logyng by fore other. For hyt wyl be take up a none. And yf eny goyd vytel be. bee ye speed afore other. 19. Also when ye com to dyverse havynnys be wel ware of dyverse frutys. For they be not acordyng to yowre complexion. And they gender a blody fluxe. And yf an englysch man have that sykeness hyt ys a marvel and scape hyt but he dye therof. 20. Also when ye schal com to port Jaff take wyth yow oute of the galey un to the londe too gordys one wyth wyne another wyth water eche of a potel at the lest. for ye schal none have tyl ye com to ramys and that ys ryght febyl and dyre. And at Jherusalem hyt ys goyde wyne and dere. 21. Also se that the patron of the galey take charge of yowre harneys wyth yn the galey tyl ye com ayen to the galey. ye schal tary in the holy londe xiij other xiiij days. 22. Also take goyde heyde of yowre knyves and other smal thynges that ye ber upon yow for the sarsenes wyl go talkynge with yow and make goyde chere but they wyl stele fro yow that ye have, an they may. 23. Also when ye schal take yowre asse at Port Jaffe be not to longe behynde yowre felowys for, an ye com by tym, ye may chese the best mule other asse. for ye schal pay no more for the best than for the worst. And ye most yeve yowre asman curtesy a grot other a grosset of venyse. And be not to moche by fore nether to fer by hynde yowre felowys for drede of strewys.* 24. Also whan ye schal ryde to flum Jordan take wyth yow out of Jerusalem bred wyne water hard chese and harde eggys and such vytellys as ye may have for too days for ther nether by the way ys none to sell. 25. Also kepe on of yowre botell other gordys wyth wyne and ye may when ye com from flum Jordan to munte quarentyne. And yf ye go up to the plase where oure lorde Jhu cryste fastyde xl days and xl nhyte hyt ys passyng hote and ryght hyee. When ye com down ayen for no thyng drynk no water but rest you a lytyl and then ette bred and drynke clene wyne wyth oute water after that grete hete water genderyth a gret fluxe other a fever. other bothe than a man may haply lese his lyfe ther by. Kepe all thes thynges afor wryt and ye shal wyth the grace of God spede yn yowre journey to goo and com to the plesur of God and encrese of yowre blys the whyche Jh's graunt yow Amen."

(To be continued.)

* In the Latin version it is "malorum." Q. stragglers?

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100. *A Collection of Papers, relating to the Thames Quay; with Hints for some further Improvements in the Metropolis. By* Colonel Trench, *M. P. With seventeen explanatory Plates. 4to, pp.* 176.

EVERY body must know, that whenever there is an enormous concourse of all kinds of people for all sorts of purposes, the place will have as much the character of a jumble as the inhabitants. Oxford and Bath are beautiful cities, because they have no manufactories or ports; but were they disfigured by farriers' sheds, six-storied warehouses, or work-shops, glass-works, steam engine towers, and tall insulated chimnies, it is, in feminine phraseology, the nature of such *frights* to attract attention to themselves, and the place becomes no longer a fine city, but only one which contains fine buildings. Such a one is London. It is an enormous mass of great boxes, perforated with oblong holes for windows and doors, and standing with the narrow end upwards. For the size of it, the buildings of architectural character are very few, or have not sufficient dimensions to form prominent objects. If they have good pretensions, they are only splendid things concealed by cases, as may be seen by taking any good house in one of the squares, and showing it off in the country, with accompaniment of suitable grounds. However, gold watches are destined to be worn in fobs, and the best buildings of London to be obscured, like well-dressed men in a mob. To add to this evil, want

of sufficient roadway has grown into a serious nuisance. The Strand is a mere gutter for the passage of a river; and the grievance is recommended by Colonel Trench to be cured by a splendid quay from Westminster to London Bridges on the Middlesex side. He also has proposed a street vista from St. Paul's to a palace for the Sovereign, which last he wishes to place in a a part of Hyde Park suited to such a purpose. With regard to *streets*, we consider those of modern houses incorrigibly dull. No streets are picturesque, but such as those described in the following words of Sir Walter Scott:—"It is in the streets of Antwerp and Brussels, that the eye still rests upon the forms of architecture, which appear in the pictures of the Flemish School. Those fronts richly decorated with various ornaments, and terminating in roofs, the slope of which is concealed from the eye by windows and gables still more highly ornamented, the whole comprising a general effect, which, from its grandeur and intricacy, amuses at once and delights the spectator. In fact this rude intermixture of towers and battlements, and projecting windows highly sculptured, joined to the height of the houses and the variety of ornaments upon their fronts, produce an effect as superior to those of the tame uniformity of a modern street, as the casque of the warrior exhibits over the slouched broad-brimmed beaver of the Quaker. We insist the more on this for the benefit of those who are accustomed to take their ideas of a fine street from Portland Place, or from the George Street of Edinburgh, where a long and uniform breadth of causeway extends between two rows of ordinary houses of three stories, whose appearance is rendered mean, by the disproportioned space which divides them, and tame from their unadorned uniformity."

In fact the Pointed style is picturesque every where; and we fasten with particular pleasure upon Colonel's Trench's proposed alterations of the north, east, and west fronts of the Houses of Parliament, Courts of Law, &c. The alterations are stated to be practicable at a moderate expence, and the incongruous opposition of the whole of these buildings, to the correct beauty of the adjacent Abbey, causes its monstrosity to be most hideous.

It would be impossible for us to follow Colonel Trench through his long but important explanatory details; and it jars all our nerves to think of various new buildings recently erected in London. In some we see colonnades seemingly ready to sink into the earth for want of elevation upon a basement story, which basement story is, as it were by a crane, wound up to the top of the edifice, and there squatted down instead of a garret; while the columns below are Corinthian, of a light order, the Doric only admitting of a heavy entablature. In others we have lumpish masses for flights of steps, made the stylobate of a pediment, which they utterly spoil by being of the same elevation as the length of the columns, so that the pediment looks like a dog kennel upon a horse block—sometimes two lofty wings overpower a diminutive centre of spindled-shanked columns, and too sharp angled pediment; —others have no character as a whole, but look like pieces only of a fine building, which was never finished. We could particularize such specimens, but we shall not. *Pejor fit ætas*, we shall however say, and boldly affirm, that there is neither grandeur of effect nor chastity of design in very numerous modern structures. We do not attribute these errors to a defect of talent or skill, but to erroneous judgment, to the foolish idea of commixing styles, which cannot be made to harmonize; an idea which denotes *Frenchness;* for it has been justly observed by Mr. Dallaway, that this vain nation would not deem the Venus de Medici fit to be regarded, until she was draped in their own costume. Now Architecture more than any thing has its *suum cuique*, and to mix the distinct characters of the styles is only to spoil it of course. We do not like what is called the Italian style. In our judgment it fritters away all the ancient grandeurs by its numerous petty parts; nor do we approve of the interior of York House (as given by Col. Trench in plate 12). The columns are thrown away and lost; incongruous round-headed doorways are placed between square pannels; and a heavy skylight, like an unfinished pyramid, crowns the centre. We can reduce the building to no standard or order. It seems

to us a bizar or fancy thing. We should call it a part of Persepolis repaired by the Romans in their own bad taste—so various are the styles—and as soon should we approve of the statue of a Roman emperor, *improved* by the tattooed visage and feathers of an Otaheitan warrior. But it may be the fashion to be fine rather than grand—to be fantastic rather than correct—to sacrifice style to embellishment—to prefer millinery to grace. We are however, by this species of criticism, walking in ordeal over burning ploughshares, while we mean no evil, only desire simplicity, consistency, and harmony of design.

We see nothing but good to the public, when gentlemen of the station and taste of Col. Trench study architecture and improvement, provided a due regard be paid to economy; and chastity of design implies more saving and elegance than frippery and tawdriness, both of which we think have crept into modern Architecture.

101. Mr. MERRIDEW of Warwick and Leamington has republished two valuable tracts relative to "*Kenilworth Festivities*; comprising Laleham's Description of the Pageantry, and Gascoigne's Masques, represented before Queen Elizabeth, at Kenilworth Castle, anno 1575; with introductory Prefaces, glossarial and explanatory Notes." Having fully noticed both these curious Tracts when they were recently published, in consequence of the interest excited by the admirable historical romance of "Kenilworth," (see vol. xcii. i. pp. 50, 151.) we shall content ourselves with observing, that the present neat reprint is embellished with a very beautiful line-engraved Frontispiece, representing Queen Elizabeth's Entry into Kenilworth Castle, by torch-light, accompanied by the Earl of Leicester and a numerous retinue. It is well designed by Mr. Rider, and engraved by Mr. W. Radclyffe.

102. Nine very neat and faithful *Engravings illustrative of Leamington Spa*, have been published by Mr. MERRIDEW, consisting of the following views: Lord Aylesford's Well; Church and old Cottages, previous to 1826; the Upper Assembly Room; Royal Baths and Pump Room; Union Parade, Upper Union, Bedford Hotel, and Regent Hotel; Bath Street, Bath Hotel, Theatre, and New Assembly Rooms; Clemens' Street, Blenheim Hotel, &c.; Copps's Hotel, High Street, the Market, and Wise's Bath; and Leamington Church, as altered in 1826.

103. *La Secchia Rapita*, or the *Rape of the Bucket*, is an Heroicomical Poem in twelve cantos. Translated from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni. With notes by JAMES ATKINSON, Esq. Whatever may be the merit of the Poem among the Italians, we English can no more take an interest in an affair of such distant obscure history and locality, than the Italians would in our Hudibras, which is an inimitable piece of genuine humour. The Translation is formed upon the stanza and in the style of Lord Byron's Beppo. Mr. Atkinson successfully imitates him, but being merely a Translator had not the same advantages of expatiation to embellish the Poem.

104. *Chronological Records of the British Royal and Commercial Navy*, from the earliest period (A. D. 827) to the present time, by CÆSAR MOREAU, F. R. S. French Vice-Consul in London, concentres, in a tabular form, whole volumes of authentic facts, of the first value for reference, by Members of the two Houses of Parliament, Historians, and Writers on Political Subjects.

105. Mr. JACKSON's *State of the Jews*, is a liberal appeal on behalf of many unjustly suffering men. We certainly think it *leze humanité*, that it should be written on the turnpike gates in Germany, "*Jews and Pigs pay toll here*," (see p. 7.) but if Jews insult Jesus Christ, it is not singular that Christians should retort the contumely. Civil oppression, however, certainly makes rogues and bad subjects; and every liberal protection, consistent with public safety and morals, is politic with regard to all classes of a state, or they take no interest in its well-being.

106. *The Country Vicar, the Bride of Thryberg*, and *other Poems*, is a meritorious book. The Doctor-Syntaxian mode of describing the Vicar and his various Curates, is the best part, and has many happy passages.

107. The *Odd Moments*, or *Time beguiled*, contains very pleasing instructive tales.

108. Mr. MITCHELL's *first Lines of Science*, is one of those books which for fulness of information, satisfactory diagrams, and perspicuous language, merits unqualified approbation and warm patronage.

109. *Stories from Scripture History*, by the Rev. B. H. DRAPER, contain the substance of the Old and New Testaments, detailed in simple and pleasing narrative, with neat illustrations.

110. The *Castle of Villeroy*, or the *Bandit Chief*, has an interesting romantic character. The Lunatic Mother is delineated in a very pathetic form.

111. The *Flower of the Forest* abounds with pleasing sentiments and tales.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD.

May 28.—The Prize Compositions were adjudged as follow:—

Latin Verse—"Mexicum." Charles Wordsworth, commoner of Christ Church.

Latin Essay.—"Lex apud Romanos Agraria." Wm. John Blake, B. A. gentleman-commoner of Christ Church.

English Essay.—"The Influence of the Crusades upon the Arts and Literature of Europe." Frederick Oakeley, B.A. Fellow of Baliol.

English Verse (Newdigate).—"Pompeii." Robert Stephen Hawker, student in Civil Law, of Magdalen-hall.

June 9.—The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year: viz.

For Latin Verse.—"Machinæ vi vaporis impulsæ."

For an English Essay.—"The domestic virtues and habits of the ancient Greeks and Romans compared with those of the more refined nations of modern Europe."

For a Latin Essay.—"Unde evenit ut in artium liberalium studiis præstantissimus quisque apud singulas civitates eodem fere sæculo floruerit?"

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best Composition in English Verse, "Richard Cœur de Lion."

June 15.—The judges appointed to decide Dr. Ellerton's Theological Prize, established in 1825, viz. the Lord Bishop of Oxford, Regius Professor of Divinity, the Lady Margaret's Professor of Divinity, and the President of Magdalen College, have adjudged the prize this year to Frederick Oakeley, B.A. Fellow of Baliol College. The subject is as follows:—"What was the object of the Reformers in maintaining the following proposition, and by what arguments did they establish it? 'Holy Scripture is the only sure foundation of any article of faith.'" The subject for the present year is—"The Faith of the Apostles in the Divine Mission of our Saviour was not the result of weakness or delusion, but of reasonable conviction."

CAMBRIDGE.

June 8.—The Person Prize (for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse) was on Friday last adjudged to John Wordsworth, scholar of Trinity College. Subject, *As You Like It*, Act III. Scene 3.

Sir William Browne's gold medals were on Friday adjudged—for the Greek Ode, to Wm. Selwyn, St. John's College; for the Latin Ode and Epigrams, to Christ. Wordsworth, Trinity College.

The Greek Ode, the Latin Ode, and the Epigrams, mentioned by the Vice-Chancellor as "having great merit, and to the authors of which permission is given to transcribe their exercises into the book containing the prize compositions," were written severally by Wordsworth, sen. Trinity College; Selwyn, St. John's College; and Hankinson, Corpus Christi College.

The Members' prizes of fifteen guineas each, to two Bachelors of Arts, for the encouragement of Latin prose composition, were on Tuesday adjudged to Messrs. Richard Williamson and W. M. Heald, of Trinity College.—Subject, *Homerus.*

The Members' prizes to Under-graduates were yesterday adjudged to E. H. Fitzherbert, and T. W. Peile, of Trinity College. Subject, *Græcia capta ferum victorem cepit, et artes Intulit agresti Latio.*

Ready for Publication.

The Union of Architecture, Sculpture, and Painting, exemplified by a series of Illustrations, with descriptive Accounts of the House and Galleries of John Soane, esq. Architect, &c. By JOHN BRITTON, F.S.A.

The History and Antiquities of Peterborough Cathedral. By J. BRITTON. No. 2.

No. XIX. of Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London.

Part III. of Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain. By J. BRITTON.

ROBSON'S Picturesque Views of English Cities (No. 3), containing 8 Engravings of Lincoln, York, Canterbury, Oxford, Ely, Gloucester, Bath, and Peterborough.

The Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, No. IV.

The Law of Municipal Corporations; together with a brief Sketch of their History, and a Treatise on Mandamus and Quo Warranto. By J. W. WILLCOCK, Esq. Barrister at Law.

A Letter to the Members of the New Parliament on the Defects in the General and Statute Law, which require the Revision of the Legislature, such as relate to the office of Justice of the Peace. By ISAAC 'ESPINASSE, Esq. Barrister at Law, and an Acting Magistrate for the County of Kent.

An Essay on the Doctrine of Remainders, and, as collateral and subordinate topics, of executory Limitations. By WILLIAM FLOYER CORNISH, Esq.

The pleasant History of Thomas of Reading, or the Six worthy Yeomen of the West, by the celebrated Ballad-maker THOMAS DELONY, will form the Third Part in Mr. W. J. Thoms's series of Early Prose Romances.

Quinti Horatii Flacci Opera: with an English Translation, verbal and interlineal, on the plan of Locke, Montanus, and Du Marsais. By John Stirling, D. D. A new Edition, revised, corrected, and improved, by P. A. Nuttall, LL. D. Editor of "Stirling's Juvenal," and Translator of "Virgil's Bucolics." To which is prefixed, a Comparative View of the Different Methods of Translation; a new Life of Horace; a Dissertation on his Writings; an Analysis of the whole of his Metres; and a Chronology of his Poetry.

A new Edition of Anacreon. By Dr. Broderick Roche, with copious variorum Notes, containing the Greek Text, an English Metrical Version, and a literal Translation in prose, for the use of Students, in which the ellipses of the original are supplied, and the points of difference between the idioms of the two languages pointed out; accompanied with a Lexicon and grammatical Analysis.

Part 4, of Pompeii, which completes this important Work, in imperial folio, containing nearly one hundred Plates, engraved by W. B. Cooke, from Drawings by Lieut.-Col. Cockburn, R.A.; J. Goldicutt, Henry Parke, and T. L. Donaldson, Architects. With descriptive Letter-press.

No. 7 of River Scenery, by J. M. W. Turner, R. A. and the late Tho. Girtin. With Letter-press Descriptions of the whole of the Views, by Mr. Hofland.

Ellmer Castle, a Roman Catholic Story of the Nineteenth Century.

The Sea Side; a series of short Essays and Poems on various subjects. By the Rev. John East.

A Review of the Declaration of the Roman Catholic Bishops. By the Rev. James Richardson, one of the Vicars of York Minster.

A Series of Practical Instructions in Landscape Painting in Water-Colours. By John Clark.

The Third Volume of Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, edited by Mr. Dallaway.

The Voice of Humanity: Observations on a few of the Instances of Cruelty to Animals, against which no Legislative provision is made, &c.

Scholastic Register, Part I.

Preparing for Publication.

Illustrated by numerous Engravings, an Account of what appeared upon opening the Grave of St. Cuthbert in Durham Cathedral, on Thursday, May 17, 1827, with a brief preliminary Memoir of that Saint. By the Rev. James Raine, M.A. and F.A. S.N. Librarian of Durham Cathedral, &c. We promise the Antiquarian world great pleasure from this brochure. Within the coffin of the saint were discovered robes, relics, and inscriptions of a period long before the Conquest, and in fact some of them unquestionably coeval with St. Cuthbert himself.

The secret Treaty concluded in 1670, between Charles II. and Louis XIV. will be exhibited by Dr. Lingard, in the forthcoming volume of his History of England.

The Reasons of the Laws of Moses, from the "More Nevochim" of Maimonides. With Notes, Dissertations, and a Life of the Author. By James Townley, D. D.

The Achievements of Prayer; selected exclusively from the Holy Scriptures.

Elements of Biblical Criticism and Interpretation, with special reference to the New Testament, translated from the Latin of Ernesti, &c. by E. Henderson, D. D. Theological Tutor of the Mission College, and Author of "Biblical Researches," and "Travels in Russia," &c.

The Connexion of Sacred and Profane History, from the Death of Joshua, until the Decline of the Kingdoms of Israel and Judah. Intended to complete the works of Shuckford and Prideaux. By the Rev. Dr. Russell.

The Early Life of Christ an Example to Youth. By the Rev. Henry March, of Mill Hill.

An Inquiry into the History, Authenticity, and Characteristics, of the Shakspeare Portraits, in which the Criticisms of Malone, Steevens, Boaden, and others, are examined, confirmed, or refuted; embracing the Felton, the Chandos, the Duke of Somerset's Pictures, the Droeshout Print, and the Monument of Shakspeare at Stratford, together with an exposé of the spurious Pictures and Prints.

A Series of Views in the Isle of Wight, illustrative of its picturesque Scenery, Castles, Fortresses, and Seats of Nobility and Gentry. By Mr. F. Calvert.

A Vocabulary to the Œdipus Tyrannus of Sophocles, with the derivation and composition of the words, with References and Explanations. By George Hughes, M. A.

A Brief Statement of the Proceedings respecting the New Law Courts at Westminster, and the New Entrance for his Majesty into the House of Lords, with Engravings. By Mr. Soane.

The Poetical Works of Collins, with ample Biographical and Critical Notes. By the Rev. Alex. Dyce.—Also the Dramatic Works of John Webster, now first collected, with Notes by the same Rev. Gentleman.

The Every Night Book, or Life after Dark. By the Author of the "Cigar."

Ornithologia, or The Birds, a Poem, with an Introduction to their Natural History, and copious Notes. By Mr. Jennings. The Lecture given at the Mechanics' Institute, by the same Gentleman, on the Nature and Operations of the Human Mind, is also in the Press.

A Dictionary of Latin Quantities, or

Prosodian's Guide to the different Quantities of every Syllable in the Latin Language, alphabetically arranged. By W. Moseley, LL.D.

Elements of Geometry. By J. R. Young, Author of "An Elementary Treatise on Algebra."

Correspondence on the Catholic Disabilities.

Some interesting documents have recently been published by Mr. Murray of Albemarle-street, in a pamphlet edited by Dr. Philpotts. They consist of a correspondence between his late Majesty King George the Third, and Lord Kenyon, in 1795, relative to the proper construction of the Coronation Oath; and another correspondence between the same patriot king and Mr. Pitt, in 1801, upon the duties of a British sovereign with respect to the Popish question. Both series of letters are understood to have been preserved and given for publication by the present Lord Kenyon. The clause of the Coronation Oath to which the doubts of the King more immediately applied, and on which he sought the legal opinion of the Chief Justice, is that by which the Monarch is called on to "maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by law, and to preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of the realm, and to the Churches committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them."

The King's letter to Lord Kenyon, dated March 7th, 1795, relates to the Coronation Oath:—

"The question that has been so improperly patronized by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in favour of the Papists, though very properly silenced here, yet it seems not to have been viewed in what seems to me the strongest point of view, its militating against the Coronation Oath and many existing statutes. I have therefore stated the accompanying querics on paper, to which I desire the Lord Kenyon will, after due consideration, state his opinion in the same manner, and should be glad if he would also acquire the sentiments of the Attorney-general on this most serious subject. George R."

Among these queries, are the following:

"The only laws which now affect the Papists in Ireland are the Acts of Supremacy and Uniformity, the Test Act, and the Bill of Rights. It seems to require very serious investigation how far the King can give his assent to a repeal of any of those Acts, without a breach of his Coronation Oath, and of the articles of union with Scotland."

"Another question arises from the provisions of the Act limiting the succession to the crown, by which a forfeiture of the crown is expressly enacted, if the King upon the throne should hold communion with, or be reconciled to, the Church of Rome. May not the repeal of the Act of Supremacy, and the establishing the Popish religion in any of the hereditary dominions, be construed as amounting to a reconciliation with the Church of Rome?"

"Is it not advisable, therefore, to put an end at once to a claim that is inconsistent and incompatible with the terms of the original contract between the King and the people, and subversive of that part of the constitution formed for the preservation of the Protestant religion as established by law? The same great fundamental statutes, which secure the rights and liberties of the people, secure also the *Protestant reformed religion* as by law established; and if that part of them which secures our religion is to be repealed now, what security remains for the preservation of our civil rights and liberties? Is it not therefore necessary to extinguish such vain expectations by an explicit declaration — that they cannot be complied with?"

Lord Kenyon, after consulting with the Attorney-general, pursuant to his Majesty's directions, notices the different statutes which have been passed in support of the established religion. His decision is favourable to the Roman Catholics. He says that "the statute of 22 Car. II. c. 1. for preventing conventicles, and other statutes of like tendency, existed at the time when the coronation oath was framed and enacted by 1 W. and M. c. 6.; yet in the same session of parliament the law called the toleration act was made. Several indulgencies both in England and Ireland have been since granted to several denominations of persons dissenting from the Church of England. Those regulations have been supposed by the makers of them not to be hostile to the Church of England as by law established, but merely to repeal or lessen the rigour of penal statutes, which, though thought necessary at one season, were deemed inexpedient at another time and under different circumstances. So long as the King's supremacy, and the main fabric of the Act of Uniformity, the doctrine, discipline, and government of the Church of England, are preserved as the national church, and the provision for its ministers kept as an appropriated fund, it seems that any ease given to sectarists would not militate against the Coronation Oath or the Act of Union."

The correspondence with Mr. Pitt, which took place before the dissolution of the Ministry in 1801, exonerates that Minister from the wish to surrender the constitution *absolutely* to the Roman Catholics. "The measures I propose," said Mr. Pitt, "with *the new provisions* that would make part of the plan, could never give such weight in office or in parliament either to Catholics or Dissenters, as could give them any new

means (if they were so disposed) of attacking the Establishment." The "new provisions," whatever they were, were to *weaken*, or to retain in a state of *weakness*, the Popish interest; not merely to raise a barrier against it, or to affect to mitigate its hostility, but to keep it from growing formidable—it was to preserve the principle of the penal laws—merely substituting an indirect for a direct disqualification.

Mr. Pitt, in his letter to the King, dated Jan. 31, 1801, states that "he has concurred in what appeared to be the prevailing sentiments of the majority of the Cabinet—that the admission of the Catholics and the Dissenters to offices, and of the Catholics to Parliament (from which latter the Dissenters are not excluded), would, under certain conditions to be specified, be highly advisable, with a view to the tranquillity and improvement of Ireland, and to the general interest of the United Kingdom. For himself, he is, on full consideration, convinced that the measure would be attended with no danger to the Established Church, or to the Protestant interest in Great Britain or Ireland:—That now the Union has taken place, and with the new provisions which would make part of the plan, it could never give any such weight in office, or in Parliament, either to Catholics or Dissenters, as could give them any new means (if they were so disposed) of attacking the Establishment:—That the grounds, on which the laws of exclusion now remaining were founded, have long been narrowed, and are since the Union removed:—That those principles, formerly held by the Catholics, which made them he considered as politically dangerous, have been for a course of time gradually declining, and among the higher orders particularly they have ceased to prevail."

"With respect to the Dissenters, who, it is feared, entertain principles dangerous to the Constitution, a distinct political Test, pointed against the doctrine of modern Jacobinism, would be a much more just and more effectual security, than that which now exists, which may operate to the exclusion of conscientious persons well affected to the State, and is no guard against those of an opposite description."—"Besides these provisions, the general interests of the Established Church, and the security of the Constitution and Government, might be effectually strengthened by requiring the political Test, before referred to, from the preachers of all Catholic or Dissenting Congregations, and from the teachers of schools of every denomination."

The firmness, piety, and patriotism of the late King have always ranked high in public estimation; and the sincerity of the following declaration of his sentiments, in a letter dated Feb. 1, 1807, will not be questioned:—

"I should not do justice to the warm impulse of my heart, if I entered on the subject most unpleasant to my mind, without first expressing, that the cordial affection I have for Mr. Pitt, as well as high opinion of talents and integrity, greatly add to my uneasiness on this occasion; but a sense of religious as well as political duty has made me, from the moment I mounted the Throne, consider the oath that the wisdom of our forefathers has enjoined the Kings of this realm to take at their coronation, and enforced by the obligation of instantly following it in the course of the ceremony with taking the sacrament, as so binding a religious obligation on me to maintain the fundamental maxims on which our Constitution is placed, namely, the Church of England being the established one, and that those who hold employment in the State must be members of it, and consequently obliged not only to take oaths against Popery, but to receive the Holy Communion agreeably to the rights of the Church of England. This principle of duty, must, therefore, prevent me from discussing any proposition tending to destroy this groundwork of our happy Constitution, much more so that now mentioned by Mr. Pitt, which is no less than the complete overthrow of the whole fabric."

So far the published correspondence is gratifying, as it exalts still more in our affection and veneration the character of the King, whom we have been accustomed to love and reverence; and as it vindicates from all suspicion the Minister, to whom the country owes so much, and whose fame, it must, therefore, wish to see relieved from every stain.

We shall close with the following letter of the late lamented Duke of York to his Father, dated Feb. 13, 1801, respecting the Catholic Question:

"Sir,—I have the honor to return your Majesty the papers which you were graciously pleased to allow me to peruse. If my sentiments upon the question of Catholic Emancipation, and of the repeal of the Test Act, had not been already immutably fixed, the arguments adduced in favour of the measure would alone have been sufficient to have convinced me of the danger, if not of the absolute certainty of the dreadful consequences, of its being carried into execution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your Majesty's most dutiful son and subject,
Frederick."

Roxburghe Club.

May 31. The celebrated *Roxburghe Club* held their Anniversary at Freemason's Tavern, when the Duke of Devonshire, Earl Spencer, Lord Althorpe, with nearly all the members now in England, were present. G. W. Taylor, Esq. presented to each member

a volume of exquisite typographical beauty, printed by Mr. Nicol, consisting of the Amatory Poetry of Charles Duke of Orleans and Milan, nephew of Charles the 6th of France, and father to Louis the twelfth, who was taken prisoner at the battle of Agineourt on 25th Oct. 1415, where he was found under a heap of dead bodies almost lifeless, and detained as a State prisoner in England, by the mandate of Henry the 5th, 25 years. He was confined in a mansion, surrounded by a moat, at Groombridge in Sussex, where he devoted much of his time to the composition of verses in English and French. This treasure is copied from a manuscript in the British Museum, which seems to have been unknown to Lord Orford, who only mentions the poems preserved in the Royal Library at Paris. It has been resolved by the Members of the Club that all their future publications shall be printed at their joint expense; and that *Haviloe*, an interesting and very curious Romance, from a Manuscript which has recently been discovered in the British Museum, is to be sent to press immediately.

Royal Society.

May 31. Davies Gilbert, Esq. M. P. Treas. R. S. in the Chair.

A paper was read, entitled, "On the resistance of fluids to bodies passing through them; by Jas. Walker, Esq.:" communicated by Mr. D. Gilbert.

A paper was read, entitled, "Corrections of the Pendulum, depending on the value of the divisions of the level of the small repeating circle, as recently ascertained by the experiments of Capt. Kater; by Capt. E. Sabine, R. A. F. R. S. The Society then adjourned over Whitsun week, to

June 14, when Mr. Gilbert again took the Chair, and a paper was read,

"On the ultimate composition of simple alimentary substances, with some preliminary remarks on the analysis of organized bodies in general; by W. Prout, M. D., F. R. S."

The reading was also commenced of a paper, entitled, "Theory of the Diurnal Variations of the Magnetic Needle, illustrated by experiments; by S. H. Christie, Esq. M. A., F. R. S.

June 21. Capt. H. Kater, V. P. R. S. in the Chair. The reading of Mr. Christie's paper was concluded.

A paper was read, "On the variation of the Magnetic Needle at London and Paris; by Capt. E. Sabine, R. A., F. R. S."

A paper was also read, "On a new acrid principle in plants; by John Frost, Esq. F. S. A.": communicated by Sir James M'Gregor, M. D., F. R. S.

The Society then adjourned over the long vacation, to Thursday, November 15.

Medico-Botanical Society.

Feb. 9. The Chairman announced that H. R. H. the Duke of Clarence had inserted his name as Patron in the Signature Book, and that H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge had also honoured the Society by allowing his name to be added to the list of Honorary Patrons. A new Oil, the produce of an East India plant, termed "Jaune," was presented by Henry Thomas Colebrooke, Esq. F. R. S. Dr. J. Sigmond, Professor of Toxiology, delivered his introductory lecture.

March 9. His Grace the Duke of Wellington having signified the pleasure he would feel in belonging to the Society, was immediately balloted for and declared unanimously elected an Honorary Fellow. Dr. Sigmond delivered his second lecture on Poisons.

April 4. John Frost, Esq. Director, in the Chair. The Chairman announced that he had had an audience of the Duke of Wellington, who had inserted his name in the Signature Book. A letter from the Right Hon. Robert Peel was read, announcing His Majesty's gracious acceptance of the Society's Address, on the death of their lamented Patron, his late R. H. the Duke of York. The Dukes of Somerset and St. Alban's, Lords Kenmure and Nugent, and the Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, were elected into the Society. Gen. Neville, Sir John Scott Lillie, B. Hawes, S. Reed, W. Loddige, and T. B. Mackay, Esqrs. with several others, were proposed as Members. A Paper on the Materia Medica of the Chinese, by John Reeves, Esq. F. R. S. of Canton, was read; and some remarks on the Materia Medica of Demarara, communicated verbally by M. C. Friend, Esq. F. R. S.

Panorama of Rio Janeiro, in Leicester Square.

On Monday the 25th of June, this exhibition was opened to the public. It consists of a view of the City of St. Sebastian, and the Bay of Rio Janeiro; painted by the proprietor, Mr. R. Burford, from drawings taken in the year 1823. The view taken from the harbour about a mile from the city is the finest and most extensive that can be obtained; from which its lofty eminences, crowned with convents, &c. and the beautiful hills in its environs, interspersed with villas, gardens, &c. have a rich and magnificent appearance. Every part of the view is picturesquely mountainous, and presents an infinite variety of sublime and captivating scenery. About the time this view was taken, Lord Cochrane had the command of the Brazilian navy; and the Artist has represented his Lordship's vessel with several others, in various parts of the bay. This produces a wonderful effect in affording a bold and admirable relief to the fore-parts of the picture. We sincerely hope that the talented Artist will receive the encouragement his merits deserve.

Mr. HUNTER *on the Connection of* BATH *with the Literature and Science of England.*

(Concluded from p. 350.)

Bath may justly be regarded as the cradle of English GEOLOGY. This new science had its birth in our city within our own time. The honour of first discovering the peculiar disposition of the strata in this neighbourhood, was reserved for a humble and very modest man, an engineer, named William Smith, who had been brought to Bath for the temporary purpose of superintending the excavations necessary in constructing the Coal Canal. This was the first spark—this, an original and grand discovery. The whole science of English geology, which has opened so many new and curious views, is the magnificent result.

Smith observed, and in part systematized. But in theorising, he was indebted to two gentlemen, one of whom is still living, an early benefactor to this Institution, and the other not long since deceased, and taking a conspicuous place in the science and literature of Bath. It was Mr. TOWNSEND who first felt the full importance of Smith's observations, and assisted him in methodizing his remarks. Mr. Townsend was himself one of the earliest writers in this science; and he has also enriched our literature in the several departments of Philology, Travels, and Practical Divinity.

The catalogue of those who have contributed by their writings to enrich THEOLOGICAL or MORAL SCIENCE, would doubtless admit of increase, were not the several Histories of Bath deficient in presenting us with catalogues of the incumbents of our several Churches. We look into them also in vain for the catalogue of Masters of the Grammar School; for Bath has had the benefit of one of these foundations, almost from the time when it lost the advantage of having a society of learned religions within its walls. There have been, however, some names in those walks, which well deserve to be remembered: and amongst them must be placed the name of JOHN HALES. He was a native of Bath: and was justly considered one of the great theological lights of an age which produced Andrews, Hooker, and Taylor. The youth of Dr. SAMUEL CHANDLER, one of the ablest defenders of Revelation in the controversies of the last century, was spent at Bath: and it was here, or rather in our immediate neighbourhood, that WARBURTON produced the great work to which he chose to give the title of the Divine Legation of Moses demonstrated, a work which will ever command admiration for its learning and genius.

Of a gentler spirit than this Goliah of theologians was MELMOTH; whose elegant and beautiful TRANSLATIONS will gain him the character of one of the finest classical scholars of his time. In the same rank may be placed some of the literate family of BOWDLER, who belong peculiarly to us, and in whom something of the spirit of their illustrious ancestor, the founder of the Cottonian Library, might reasonably be expected to survive. But above all in this class, may be placed the honoured name of HARTLEY, a considerable portion of whose life was spent in this city.

Here lived that somewhat irregular, but highly-gifted person, the real writer of the most celebrated, perhaps, of all the Sermons which form the Bampton course.

Here, too, the clear and vigorous mind of JARDINE was directed to the study of THEOLOGY and MORALS. Here MACLAINE found refuge, when driven by an invading enemy from the country of his choice.

With these, the names of COGAN and SIMPSON, I shall close this department, and the next that may be opened is that of History.

The first name that presents itself in HISTORY, is that of WILLIAM PRYNNE. I look upon him as the great Lawyer of his time, as acquainted, perhaps beyond all his contemporaries, with the Constitutional Law of England; as a man of immense industry; as the devoted investigator of our Charter Antiquities; and as one who preferred a dark chamber in the Tower before the most sumptuous apartment. Prynne we may peculiarly claim as our own: for he was born at the little village of Swainswick; his mother was the daughter of Sherston, the first mayor of Bath under the charter of Elizabeth; he was our Recorder; he was twice chosen Member of Parliament for the city; and in his Brevia Parliamenti there is, I am told, the fullest account of the state of the question, which from time to time agitates this city, respecting the body in whom resides the high privilege of returning the citizens to Parliament, and the most complete demonstration of the right of those who have so long exercised it.

If Prynne leaned too much to the republican part of our Constitution, we have CARTE, the great historical advocate of the rights of the Monarch. Carte was the Lecturer at the Abbey. He wrote his history while residing here; and he became engaged while here in an historical controversy with CHANDLER, another resident of Bath, the father of the Chandler before mentioned, respecting the Irish Massacre. Carte is supposed to have been principally concerned in that little ebullition of feeling in favour of the exiled family, which manifested itself at Bath in 1715.

As if the muse of history could never make her appearance at Bath without the ensigns of party, we have next to speak of Mrs. CATHERINE MACAULEY. This lady resided many years at the house in Alfred-street, where there is still the bust of King Alfred over the door, domesticated with her

friend Dr. Wilson, son to the truly amiable and excellent Bishop of Sodor and Man. Here she prosecuted her historical enquiries, wrote much of her History, and made herself the centre of a little circle of politicians, to whom she was accustomed to give lectures on general Politics and English Constitutional History.

Bath has herself sufficient to tempt the curiosity of the historical enquirer. Long before Mr. Warner collected together most of what could be learned respecting its history, one of its citizens named CHAPMAN wrote a short treatise on its Antiquities and History. Several of the writers who have treated on its springs as a subject for philosophical research, have also spoken of the Civil History of Bath. WOOD, an architect to whom we owe much of the beautiful architecture in and around Bath, aspired to the character of its historian. Few have touched upon any point in the Roman Antiquities of Britain, without adverting to some at least of the many remains of the Roman æra that have been discovered here. The Britannia Belgica of Musgrave relates especially to those antiquities; but they have been illustrated most fully by a very eminent antiquary of the present age, whom we may claim as belonging to Bath, as many of his early years were spent here, and he was trained to learning in our Grammar School. I mean the late Mr. SAMUEL LYSONS, who projected, and in part accomplished, one of the most magnificent works to be found in the literature of any nation, and who was prevented from completing it only by his too early and lamented death. There is a boldness of design about his Reliquiæ Romanæ which excites the utmost respect and admiration; a carelessness of expense; a devotedness of heart to a project worthy of a great mind to entertain; and a taste and felicity in the execution, which mark the native and the cultivated elegance of his mind.

Among the names by which Bath becomes connected with the HISTORICAL LITERATURE of England, must not be forgotten that of POWNALL. The curious and minute enquiries of Mr. LUDERS into points of our national history and the origin of peculiar political institutions, place his name in an honourable rank among the cultivators of our national antiquities. And last, only because he was the last who ceased to pour upon the world the lights of his antiquarian and historical knowledge, must be named that careful investigator of one very important branch of our national antiquities, the early roads and other earth-works which are scattered in such abundance over the surface of this island, the Rev. Mr. LEMAN, a Founder and original Trustee of this Institution, and who has marked his sense of its usefulness and permanence by making its library the depository of many volumes of Genealogical Collections in his own neat and beautiful hand, and many scattered but precious notices of various English antiquities. Few are the works in English topography that have appeared in his time that have not owed something to the assistance, ever so kindly rendered, of Mr. Leman.

Bath, from the earliest period to which we can ascend in our enquiries, has not been without those who could minister to the amusement of the strangers who resorted hither. It has ever had its musicians, from LICHFIELD, the lutanist to Queen Elizabeth, whose monument is in the Abbey, to RAUZZINI. Among its artists appear the names of HOARE and GAINSBOROUGH. It had its Theatre in early times, in which have been trained some of the most eminent in the histrionic art, including SIDDONS herself. If this make not a part of the Literature of our country, it will at least be allowed to be nearly allied to it. For the Theatre at Bath late in the reign of Elizabeth, or early in that of James I., SAMUEL DANIEL wrote his Tragedy of Philotas, which gained so unfortunate a celebrity. Daniel we may claim as one of our own poets, for he was born in this neighbourhood, spent most part of his life in rural retirement in this part of the kingdom; and he lies buried in the church of Beckington, where his bust may be seen, a part of the monument erected to his memory by that Countess of Dorset, Pembroke, and Montgomery, who raised the monuments to Drayton and Spenser; a great critic of the present day calls him 'one of the golden writers of our golden Elizabethan age.'

Contemporary with Daniel was SIR JOHN HARINGTON: himself a poet of no mean rank, but one to whom England and English poetry owe nearly as much as England and English science to Athelardus. To him in a great measure is to be attributed the introduction of that taste for Italian Poetry and Italian Literature, which is one principal cause why the poetry of the reign of Elizabeth is of so different a cast from the poetry of the reign of her father. What is Skelton, or even Surrey, when we speak of Spenser and Shakspeare: and how much do Spenser and Shakspeare, and even Milton, owe to the poetry and literature of Italy. Harington translated the great poem of Ariosto into English, and did every thing in his power to familiarise the English with the great writers of Italy. He assisted in drawing the arts from thence, for he employed Barozzi to design for him the house which he built at Kelston.

The notices of Bath in the poems of SYLVESTER show that he had a personal acquaintance with the country around us; and it was here that a critic, not long deceased, proved his curious position, that the

writings of Sylvester, neglected as they now are, were much studied by Milton; that many portions of them dwelt in his memory; and that he has interwoven in his great works many compound terms and poetical phrases, which he had found in Sylvester. The little river Boyd, which flows into the Avon at Bitton, is peculiarly celebrated by another poet of those times, now as it seems undeservedly fallen into oblivion, JOHN DAVORS, who, in 1613, published a didactic poem on the Art of Angling. He speaks of it as if it were his native stream, and it certainly was the favourite scene of his pastime.

It is pleasant to know, and to remember, that a place which we value, has been mingled with the poetic imaginings of the great bards of our country. The being, half man, half dæmon, who presents himself under the name of Merlin from the utmost depths of our history, and whose vaticinations, weak and foolish as they are, have at different periods contributed to shake the kingdom, had his mind directed upon our heated springs, and he foretells that under the reign of the Mouldiwarp they shall become cold. The Wife of Bath will be known to the latest posterity in the work of Chaucer, or the transversion of the story by Pope, when the English language had become more settled. The lines of Dryden are inscribed upon one of the many monuments in our Abbey Church; and the little village of Box contains a slab covered with the verses of Waller.

In the early part of the last century arose a remarkable character, whose name is never mentioned in this place but with respect and honour—RALPH ALLEN: who was accustomed to receive all the more eminent literary men of his time, so that he became a centre around which much of the wit and poetry of the age was gathered. Pope especially was a frequent visitor at Prior Park, and there was laid the foundation of that intimacy which has connected the names of Pope and Warburton, so that they never will be dissevered. There also was often to be found FIELDING, whose residence indeed for many years was at Bath and in its vicinity. And there too SMOLLETT, who thus became acquainted with the local peculiarities of Bath, which he has so successfully represented in one of his most popular novels.

When Allen was gone, Allen the kind and the good, the house of Sir John Miller became the centre of the lighter literature of Bath. But LADY MILLER lived in perhaps the least fortunate age of English poetry, and the contributions to the Vase are now rather sought for their curiosity and rarity, than for any high and sterling merit.

To enumerate all the inhabitants of this gay and populous city, who are connected with the light and more elegant literature of England, would be a vain and endless task. The SHERIDANS, the LINLEYS, THICKNESSE, GRAVES, HARINGTON, LEE, and PIOZZI, all belong to us, who have all a name in the literature of England, and through whom Bath becomes connected with some of the greatest names and most interesting circumstances in modern English Literature.

The Chatterton controversy belongs rather to another city, but it was here that Dr. SHERWIN devoted an extensive acquaintance with early English literature to the determination of it.

One name remains: a name that never vibrates on the ear of one acquainted with Bath, but to produce pleasure: the name of ANSTEY, in whose poem, so truly original, so truly comic, the peculiarities of our city will descend to the latest posterity, which, as long as the English language endures, will be valued as the plays of Aristophanes are valued.

With him the catalogue may be closed. Are there many cities in the Empire which can boast a catalogue like this? But beside those whom we have named, how many have there been among the residents of this city, men adorned by various learning, and able to have instructed and delighted beyond the limits of their private circle!

In offering this tribute to the past literary character of Bath, I have not been swayed by any of the partiality which is supposed to attach to those who speak of the place of their nativity. But nearly the half of my life has been spent here; for I fell early into her lap. I have been treated by her with maternal kindness; and I rejoice in the opportunity which through your indulgence I have enjoyed, of rendering this tribute of filial gratitude.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

May 31. The President in the Chair.

Mr. Ellis exhibited a MS. map, dated 1590, of part of the borders of Scotland, entitled "A platt of the marches of Scotland overagainst the west marches of England;" and an accompanying transcript was read of a tract affording a specimen of the topography of the Scottish marches in the latter part of the reign of Elizabeth.

The Society then adjourned, over Whitsun week, to *June* 14; when the Chair was taken by Hudson Gurney, esq. M.P. F.R.S. V.P.S.A.

W. Capon, esq. exhibited five drawings of portions of the ancient palace of our Kings at Westminster.

A letter to the President from J. Loggen, esq. was read, inclosing an account by his brother, Alexander Loggen, esq. of the interesting, supposed Druidical, serpentiform monument, at Carnac, in Brittany; resembling that of Avebury in Wiltshire.

June 21. Mr. Hudson Gurney in the Chair.

Mr. Fountaine exhibited to the Society, through the hands of Mr. Amyot, an arm and hand, sculptured in metal, and having inscriptions in Irish characters on bands round the arm.

A paper by Mr. Capon, explanatory of his drawings, further exhibited to the Society at this meeting, was read: three of these drawings, of parts of the palace at Westminster, were made in 1823, previous to the demolition of the subjects. The other two, representing Guy Fawkes's cellar, and an adjoining apartment, were made in 1799.

Mr. S. Woodward, in a letter to Mr. Gurney, communicated an account of some metal celts, fibulæ, and ancient jewels with precious stones, found in Norfolk.

The Rev. J. Hunter, F.S.A. in a letter to J. H. Markland, esq. Director S.A., communicated transcripts of two Roman inscriptions recently discovered in the vicinity of Bath.

The Society then adjourned, over the long vacation, to meet again on Thursday, November the 15th.

Coins and Medals.

A very interesting collection of coins and medals belonging to the late Rev. William Browne, of Saxmundham, has been disposed of by Mr. Sotheby. The coins, of which there were a great variety, consisted principally of Roman and English in gold and silver. Among the latter of these were two sovereigns of Henry VII., of great rarity, one of which sold for 25l., the other for seventeen guineas. Richard the Second's noble, 3l. 9s. A commonwealth 20s. piece (1652), a 10s. piece (1650), and a 5s. piece (1651), 6l. 12s. 6d. Charles the Second's five guinea piece (1678), 5l. 10s. The five guinea piece of James II. (1688), 5l. 7s. 6d. The five guinea piece of William III. (1701), 5l. 12s. 6d. Henry VIII.'s sovereign, 5l. 12s. 6d. Charles I. half broad (1643), of the Oxford Mint, 6l. 5s. George the Second's two guinea piece (1733), 5l. 7s. 6d. The pound sovereign of Edward VI. (of his 3d year), 8l. 10s. 6d. Mary's sovereign (1553), 6l. 2s. 6d. James the First's sovereign, 6l. 8s. 6d. James the First's ryal, or 30s. piece, 2l. 12s. 6d. James the First's noble, 10l. Charles the First's 3l. piece (1642), struck at Oxford, 7l. 10s. Among the silver coins were Elizabeth's portcullis half-crown, which sold for three guineas. The 1l. piece of Charles I. (1642), 3l. 11s. Oliver's Crown (1658), 2l. 10s. Oliver's ninepence (1658), 19s. There were a few gold coins of Scotland, among which, were the bonnet piece of James V., which sold for 3l.; and the unit of Charles I., 1l. 7s. A set of tradesmen's tokens and town pieces, in copper, brought 2l. 3s. A fine gold medal of Oliver on his death, six guineas. The Coronation Medal (in gold) of Mary, Queen of James II., three guineas. A gold medal of Louis XV., 4l. 12s. A set of Queen Anne's medals, by Croker (in copper), 3l. 11s. A set of the Roman History, engraved by J. Dassier and Son, two guineas. A set of the Kings of England, from William the Conqueror to George II., including Oliver Cromwell, 2l. 4s. Maximian (Roman gold coin), 4l. 18s. Licinius, 4l. 6s.

SELECT POETRY.

SONNET

To the Directors of the Literary Fund.

GUARDIANS of Genius, Patrons of Distress,
To whom the friendless ne'er in vain apply,
Ready with zeal to sooth the rising sigh,
When Want is known, bounty unask'd to press,
Rewarded by the God-like pow'r to bless.
Alive to ev'ry social tender tie,
Bad were the plea, indeed, when ye deny,
As if ordain'd misfortune to redress.—
Alas! 'tis fit your Fund should Genius aid,
Genius not born to study gainful ways,
Too prone to toil in the sequester'd shade,
Careless of wealth, and seeking barren bays.—
May Fame forbid your honour'd wreaths to fade,
And gen'rous Patrons ample treasures raise.

John Taylor.

GLEE.

Written by J. Britton, *Esq. composed by* J. Parry, *Esq. and sung by him, Mr.* Collyer, *and Mr.* Parry, *jun. at the Dinner of the* Literary Fund Society, *June* 20, 1827.

INCITED by hope, and inspired by fame,
Young Genius unfurls every sail,
Braves the tempests of life to acquire a name,
And trusts to a favouring gale.

He scarce clears the land when a "pitiless storm"
Wrecks his all, leaves him helpless, distress'd,
The Angel of Mercy extends forth her arm,
And dispensing her blessing is bless'd.

SONNET TO OLD AGE.

By John Taylor, *Esq.*

WELCOME Old Age, the passions now are dead
That oft, too oft, disturb'd my youthful days,
Pride, vanity, the love of empty praise,

Each impulse now by calm reflection bred,
Which draws aside the mist that o'er me spread.
No longer on the world with hope I gaze,
No longer dazzled by its gaudy rays,
Content with leisure, peace, an humble shed.
Ah! YOUTH, what pity 'tis that Wisdom's core
Should fail to regulate thy fervid breast,
That still thou glitt'ring follies canst adore,
Follies that leave thee scarce a moment's rest,
Yielding thee self-reproach, and nothing more,
While wisdom, e'en on earth, might make [thee blest.

LIFE.

AS fleeting as the morning cloud
That moves in fearful silence by,
As changeful as the hues that shroud
The Summer's evening sky,
Shifting with every pulse of air,
Just such is Life, as false and fair.

But it has joys that never fail,
As deep, and pure, and boundless, too—
When not a cloud unfurls its sail—
As heaven's unfading hue.
Pure joys which like their native sky,
Are grandest when the storm rides by.

D. A. BRITON.

THE SPRING AND THE MORNING.

Stanzas Inscribed to Miss* FOOTE.

By Sir LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON, *Bart.*

WHEN the frosts of the Winter, in mildness, were ending,
To April I gave half the welcome of May;
While the Spring, fresh in youth, came delightfully blending
The buds that are sweet, and the songs [that are gay!
As the eyes fix'd the heart on a vision so fair,
Not doubting, but trusting what magic was there;
Aloud I exclaim'd, with augmented desire,
I thought 'twas the Spring, when, in truth, 'tis MARIA!
When the fading of stars, in the regions of splendour,
Announc'd that the morning was young [in the East,
On the upland I rov'd, admiration to render,
Where freshness, and beauty, and lustre increas'd!
While the beams of the Morning new pleasures bestow'd,
While fondly I gazed, while with rapture I [glow'd;
In sweetness commanding, in elegance bright,
MARIA arose! a more beautiful light!

April 20.

* On the above Stanzas, Mr. Robert Evans has composed a Melody, pleasing in its simplicity, and happily expressive of the subject.

FERDINAND'S DREAM.

By W. HERSEE.

"Uneasy lies the head that wears a Crown."
SHAKSPEARE.

UNEASY lies the royal head,
When grim Remorse, and fearful Dread,
Pour through the soul their horrid light
Amid the silence of the night.
The Tyrant, on his thorny pillow,
Was restless as the foaming billow:—
Ah! vainly was he pillowed there—
"A wounded spirit who can bear?"
Conscience, in crimson clad, arose
To break the stillness of repose,
And plunge the deeply-poison'd dart
Ev'n in the stubborn Tyrant's heart—
While busy Fancy strew'd around
His bleeding victims on the ground.
His senses would oblivion steep—
But Ferdinand had "murdered sleep!"
At length weak nature was oppress'd—
His wearied body sank to rest—
When, like a sunbeam on the dew,
A vision burst upon his view!
He saw a struggling Nation stand
Amid a wild rebellious band—
He saw that rebel band increase—
The foes of Freedom and of Peace;
Thro' Superstition's darken'd cloud
He heard that Nation cry aloud—
Heard voices, like a clap of thunder,
Cry, "Burst our servile chains asunder!"
Yet still appear'd before his sight
A scene that charm'd him with delight;
For Hope entic'd him to behold
A treasure of monastic gold;—
And he was thirsting with desire
To spread Rebellion's growing fire,
And give assistance to the band
Arrayed against their native land.
Deceitful Fancy then display'd
Pictures of light without a shade:
He saw a pow'rful Nation rise
And laud his virtues to the skies—
He saw that favoring Nation smile
And send him thousands, "rank and file,"
To aid him in the glorious cause
Of breaking Nature's sacred laws.
Thus his desire the Dreamer gains—
And Portugal is bound in chains!
But lo! the Tyrant wakes—a sound
Has rous'd him from his dream profound:—

'Tis the sound of the trumpet from England ascending;
Her Heroes are rising to rescue the [slave—
Their aid and their courage thus eagerly lending,
To punish the rebel and shelter the brave.

The threat is enough—for the Dreamer astounded,
Awaken'd to reason, is humbled again;
And England, brave England, by freedom surrounded,
Has rescued a nation from Slavery's chain!

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *May* 21.

The Marquis of *Londonderry* said, that being anxious to elicit every thing connected with the Foreign Office, for the purpose of contrasting its present state with that of 1822, he was now going to move for further returns. It appeared that large sums had been expended in building mansions and making great improvements for the accommodation of the Foreign Secretary; 16,000l. he understood had been expended in the purchase of a house. This, with the other sums expended within the last eighteen months, upon improvements connected with the Foreign Office department in Downing-street, amounted in all to 60,000*l.* The Noble Lord would not find fault with this extravagance, if it were once settled that the Foreign Secretary should be singled out, and provided with accommodations in every way superior to the Home Secretary, and those of the Colonial Secretary. The fact of the expenditure of 60,000*l.* was, he believed, not generally known to the public. He should, therefore, move that an humble Address be presented to His Majesty, praying that he might direct to be laid before the House returns of all sums expended on the Foreign Office buildings, since January, 1824, and also of all sums expended in the purchase of furniture and other decorations, and likewise of the purchase money paid for the house of Sir Robert Preston, in Downing-street.—Lord *Goderich* said, that there was no objection to furnish the returns, but the Noble Marquis was quite mistaken in supposing that the public were not acquainted with all the details of the expenditure. The fact was that each item had been voted and approved of in the other House. The returns were then ordered.

In the House of Commons the same day, Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better administration of justice. He said, that at present, when a person was put upon trial, and pleaded not guilty, he was asked how he would be tried. The only effect of it was, in most cases, to puzzle and confuse the prisoner. It was expected that the answer should be "By God and his country." Was there any necessity for retaining such a form? When the prisoner entered the plea of not guilty, was it not better that the trial should proceed without asking him how he wished to be tried? The next improvement he should propose, was one of somewhat greater importance. At present, if a person stood mute, and refused to plead, the question arose whether he was mute from obstinacy, or the visitation of God; and if mute from obstinacy, he was then considered guilty, and judgment was passed accordingly. He thought, in a case of this kind, it would be better to presume that the prisoner pleaded not guilty, and proceed to trial, than to have him declared guilty, and sentence passed without any disclosure of the facts. Formerly, very severe punishment was the consequence of refusing to plead. The person so refusing was exposed to what was called *Peine forte et dure.* The third alteration he should propose was rather of a technical nature. At present, in cases of treason, if the prisoner persisted in challenging more of the Jury than the law allowed him to challenge, he exposed himself to a conviction. It would be better to alter the law so that all challenges, beyond the number allowed by law, should be declared null and void. The fourth alteration he should propose in the Bill was, that no former attainder should be pleaded in bar of any indictment. The sixth, which was the most important alteration, would have the effect of abolishing Benefit of Clergy. It seemed to be nothing more than a solemn mockery to introduce into every Act of Parliament, having reference to felonies, the words declaring that the guilty person shall suffer death without benefit of clergy. He should not trespass longer on the time of the House, but move for leave to bring in a Bill for further improving the administration of justice in criminal cases.

The Larceny Laws Amendment Bill went through a Committee, when several verbal amendments were made.

Mr. *Peel* then brought in a Bill for the better administration of Criminal Justice, by the removal of Technicalities, which was read a first and second time, and ordered to be committed.

House of Commons, *May* 23.

The *Solicitor General* moved for leave to bring in a Bill for preventing arrests upon *mesne process* when the debt or cause of action is under twenty pounds.

Leave was given to bring in the Bill.

House of Lords, *May* 25.

Viscount *Goderich*, in a speech of great length, introduced the subject of the Corn Laws; and on the question of the House going into a Committee on the measure, a

debate ensued, when, on a division, there appeared, Contents 120, Non-contents 63—Majority 57.

May 30. The second reading of Miss Turner's Divorce Bill, having been fixed for this morning, at half past ten Counsel were called in; and Wakefield, who had been brought from Newgate, made his appearance, and took his station near Mr. Adam. Miss Turner, accompanied by her father and several friends, was in attendance in one of the private rooms. Mr. Adam opened the case, and recapitulated the whole of the transactions connected with this extraordinary affair, which he designated as unprecedented in the criminal history of this country, and marked only by atrocity and baseness totally unredeemed by any palliating circumstance. After the examination of several witnesses, who gave the same depositions as at the trial, Miss Emma Turner was called in, attended by four ladies, and her evidence was precisely the same as on the trial at Lancaster. Wakefield was heard in opposition to the Bill; and denied that fraud or force had been used; but he did not call any evidence to support his statements. After a short discussion, the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

House of Commons, *May* 31.

Mr. *Hume* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to repeal one of the Six Acts, namely, that of 60 Geo. III. intituled, "An Act to impose Stamp Duties upon certain Publications, and to check the circulation of blasphemous and seditious libels."—The *Attorney General* (Mr. Scarlet) and Mr. *Peel* objected to the motion.—The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* strongly opposed the motion, as he conceived the only persons aggrieved by this Act were the dealers in blasphemy. We have now, said the Right Hon. Gent., a free press purged of the vices which had formerly belonged to it, and valuing the press as he did, he would not consent to poison the wholesome current, by letting out the stream of pollution which had been happily dammed up.—Lord *W. Russell* opposed the motion. He was not in Parliament when the Six Acts passed, but he thought this was the least objectionable part of them. The House then divided —Ayes 10—Noes 120.

House of Lords, *June* 1.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for amending the Corn Laws. In the course of the debate various amendments were moved by Lords *Stanhope*, *Bathurst*, *Ellenborough*, and *Rosslyn*, which were consecutively negatived; but several clauses were agreed to without amendment. After some further discussion, in which Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Lauderdale, and Lord Redesdale took part, the Duke of *Wellington* said he would feel inclined to support any measure which would do away with the warehousing system. The noble Duke then read an amendment, that "bonded Corn should not be allowed to be taken out of bond for home consumption until the average should reach 66*s*."—The House divided on this motion, when there appeared a majority of 4 in favour of the Duke's amendment; the announcement of which was received with loud cheers.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday, June 6.

In the House of Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* introduced the Budget. The Right Hon. Gentleman stated, that in order to avoid perplexing details, he had reduced the exposé of the affairs of the nation to this proposition:—That as there was a deficiency of upwards of two millions in the revenue, it was his intention to take a loan of Exchequer Bills of three millions, to meet the exigency. This, the Right Hon. Gentleman said, appeared to him as the wisest course. The country was in a state rather to be left to itself and its own energies, than aided by any extraordinary remedy. Pursuing such a course, he entertained a confident hope that before a long time elapsed, a marked improvement would take place. This hope he founded rather on the slow but certain energies which formed a leading feature in the character of the country, than upon any marked indications of improvement which presented themselves at present. After some discussion, the usual Ways and Means Resolutions were severally put by the Chairman, and agreed to.

The House then adjourned to Wednesday, June 6.

House of Lords, *June* 6.

The Bill declaring void Miss Turner's pretended marriage, was read the third time and passed.

The Bill licensing the Sale of Game, was read a second time, after a division, in which 31 Noble Lords voted for the Bill, and 16 against it.

In the House of Commons the same day, a great number of Petitions from various bodies of Dissenters were presented against the Corporation and Test Acts.

Mr. *Jones* (Carmarthen), in presenting three of these Petitions, took occasion to impugn the statement made by Lord Milton upon a former evening, that the Dissenters are generally favourable to the Roman Catholic demands. The Hon. Member then proceeded to arraign the whole policy of the present Cabinet, when he was called to order by Mr. Baring, and interrupted by the Speaker.

Mr. *Dawson* (of Derry) moved for a

Select Committee to inquire into the present state of the Irish Grand Jury Laws. The Hon. Gent. detailed at length, and with great force and clearness, the enormous list of the flagrant abuses to which the present constitution of Irish Grand Juries, and the powers of taxation confided to them, opens a door. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 7.

Lord *Dudley and Ward* delivered a message from the King, stating that his Majesty, deeming it expedient to provide for the expenditure of his forces in Portugal, relied on the zeal of the House to concur in making the necessary provision.—Lord *Ellenborough* asked whether objections existed to give an explanation of the disposal of the secret service money, which amounted to so great a sum last year?—Lord *Dudley and Ward* said, that the public must content itself with the honour of the late foreign Secretary (Mr. Canning), as at the end of every year, and upon every change of in the office, every document illustrative of the disposal of this fund, was always destroyed. He would not affect to conceal that an insinuation had been circulated, that his Right Hon. friend who preceded him in office, had applied a great part of the money to purchase the support of the press. He solemnly professed to believe that this insinuation was unjust.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the CORN BILL, when several amendments were proposed.—Lord *Lauderdale* said, that if this Bill passed, the farmer could never hope for a price beyond 55*s*. It appeared to be the intention of His Majesty's Government to make this country dependant on Foreign States for subsistence. Such a principle was ruinous to any country. It was that which tended to the overthrow of the Roman Empire.—The Earl of *Darnley* adverted to the amendment adopted on a former night; and gave notice, that on the bringing up of the report he would move, that the price of 66*s*. be applicable only to the corn actually now in bond, but not to the wheat to be imported in consequence of the present Bill.—Lord *Redesdale* contended that the effect of the Bill would be, year after year, to degrade agriculture, until it was finally ruined.—The various amendments were negatived, and the further consideration of the report was fixed for Tuesday, June 12, and the third reading of the Bill for Friday, the 15th.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Herries*, in answer to some questions put by Mr. Hobhouse, stated, that the Commissioners had purchased 339 houses which stand in the way of the Improvements in the neighbourhood of the Strand, and that the claims of the owners of 182 others were then under consideration; that the Commissioners were doing all in their power to expedite these transactions, and hoped that the work of demolition would be commenced early in the ensuing Spring. With respect to St. James's Park, Mr. Herries communicated to the House that His Majesty had been graciously pleased to allow a road to be constructed in the Green Park, so as to connect an improving part of the town with the city of Westminster; and that the interior area in St. James's Park, where the grass now grew, and which was confined by a paling, should be thrown open to the public. It was certainly intended to build a line of houses at the back of the Bird-cage-walk; but it was no part of the plan to cut down the trees.

The Penryn Disfranchisement Bill, for Bribery and Corruption, was read a third time, and passed by a majority of 145 to 31.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 8.

Lord *Dudley and Ward* moved an Address in reply to his Majesty's Message respecting the affairs of Portugal. He said that Ministers did not contemplate the sending any additional force to that kingdom.—Earl *Grey* approved generally of the support given to the liberal party in Portugal, though he confessed himself still unsatisfied of the actual occurrence of a *casus fœderis*, or of the necessity of voting half a million for the support of 5,000 men, for whom 200,000*l*. would be sufficient. The Address was agreed to.

The same day, in the HOUSE OF COMMONS, Mr. *Canning* moved an Address in reply to the Message from the Crown. He announced that the differences between Spain and Portugal were in progress to an amicable adjustment; he then moved the Address, and a vote of 500,000*l*. for the support of the British troops in Portugal.—Mr. *Bankes* opposed the motion. The rate of expenditure proposed was, he said, as prodigal as the war had been unnecessary.—Col. *Davies*, Col. *Lindsay*, and Sir *J. Macintosh*, supported the vote. The resolution was agreed to.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 12.

Lord *Goderich* moved the bringing up of the report of the Committee upon the Corn Bill.—Lord *Colchester* objected generally to the policy of the measure, as likely to make the country dependant on foreigners for subsistence; as injurious to the British agriculturist, and, through him, to the British manufacturer; and as fatal to the prospects of Ireland.—Earl *Grey* proposed an amendment, as to the mode of taking the averages, which, as it was understood not to affect the principle of the Bill, or materially to alter its details, was adopted without any discussion.—Lord *Goderich* proposed the re-consideration of the amendment which

had been proposed by the Duke of Wellington, and adopted, on Friday, the 1st June. He began by explaining that neither he nor the President of the Board of Trade had ever (as had been intimated) given consent to the clause, which was, he said, objectionable both as likely to ensure the rejection of the Bill by the Commons, and as imposing a permanent restriction upon bonded Corn. The President of the Board of Trade had, indeed, given a loose general consent; but he had intended it only for an immaterial regulation, affecting the Corn now in bond. The Noble Lord then argued generally against the clause, as likely to break up the whole warehousing system.—The Duke of *Wellington* alluded to the difficulty in which he was placed in not being at liberty to read a letter of the President of the Board of Trade *, which he and his friends had interpreted as an approbation of his clause. The clause itself, he said, he had introduced as a check to the frauds for which the warehousing system afforded too convenient a cover.—Lord *Holland* spoke at length against the clause; and charged with gross inconsistency those who supported it and at the same time affected to support the Bill to which it must prove fatal.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* spoke at great length against the clause, and Lord *Redesdale* supported it. The House then divided—Contents 133—Non-Contents 122—Majority against Ministers 11.

June 13. Lord *Goderich* announced that in consideration of the repeated votes of the House, imposing upon the Corn Bill a clause repugnant to its principle and subversive of its purpose, Ministers had determined to abandon that measure as far as they were concerned.—The Earl of *Malmesbury*, though he could not confess much sorrow at the defeat of the Bill, declared himself prepared to co-operate with Ministers in any rational measure of regulation upon the subject of it.—The Duke of *Wellington* intimated that, though Ministers had given up the Corn Bill, it was competent to any Noble Lord to proceed with it if he thought proper.—Earl *Grey* addressed the House at considerable length. He avowed that he esteemed the Bill under consideration a premature, if not an unnecessary measure; and that he condemned the artificial clamour by which it had been contrived to force it forward. Still, however, he said, he voted for the committal of the measure, and was not indisposed to see it carried through Parliament as a peace-offering, as it might have been, had not Ministers thought proper to abandon it, on account of a clause which very slightly affected the principle of the Bill, and, as far as it went, produced á manifest improvement. In conclusion, the Noble Earl observed that, if the abandonment of the Bill by Ministers was designed as a peevish threat to the House, it was addressed to a body who knew how to treat such menaces with firmness and with contempt.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* corroborated what had been intimated by the Noble Duke (Wellington), that it was open to any Noble Lord to take up the measure, and to endeavour to forward it.

(*To be continued in the* SUPPLEMENT.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The editors of the *Courier Français* and the *Constitutionnel* have been tried for the accounts which they lately gave of the riots at the School of Medicine, and have been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment; the former to pay a fine of 400 francs, the *Constitutionnel* only 150 francs.

On the top of the hill commanding the city of Lyons on the north, a tower is at this time constructing, of 300 feet of elevation above the plain. This edifice, which is already raised to the height of the trees surrounding it, will be finished in the year 1830. Its diameter at the base is 30 feet, and will be 20 at the summit. It will be crowned with a building in the form of an Egyptian temple; and be ascended by a staircase in the interior 12 feet in breadth. This building will appear the more gigantic, as the hill on which it is built is 300 feet above the level of the Saone, and as there is not a building in Lyons above 170 feet in height.

PORTUGAL.

There has been an entire change of Ministry, and the change is considered as favourable to the constitutional system. The Liberals have gained a victory, in which they rejoice much. Through the agency of the War Minister, Saldanha, they succeeded in forming a Ministry, which they hope to render instrumental in effecting their views. At the request of General Saldanha, all the Ministers were lately summoned to meet at their Foreign Office, and then General Saldanha presented each of them with a copy of his memorial. Of-

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* Mr. Huskisson read this letter in the House of Commons, a few days after, when he stated that his meaning had been misunderstood.

fended at his conduct, they, in their turn, resolved to give in their resignations unless General Saldanha was removed. Their offers of resignations were accepted, and a new Ministry named.

ITALY.

Rome, May 16.—M. Angelo Mai has just discovered some fragments of the 24th and 25th books of Pliny's *Natural History*, which, on account of their supposed great antiquity, may furnish some important various readings, and solve the doubts of a great number of learned commentators.

SWEDEN.

In the University of Upsala are two chests deposited there by Gustavus the Third, King of Sweden, with orders that they shall not be opened until fifty years have elapsed from the time of his death. They are double-locked, chained, and sealed, and are supposed to contain his foreign correspondence, and other papers relating to the principal transactions of his reign.

GREECE.

Disastrous intelligence of the Greek cause has arrived. It is stated that the Seraskier having received reinforcements from Constantinople, had surrounded the Greek army, assembled for the relief of Athens, on the 5th of May; and that, after a desperate conflict, in which three thousand five hundred of the bravest warriors of Greece, including most of the Missolonghiots, had fallen, the remainder had cut their way and escaped. The gallant and experienced Karaiskaki was among the dead, and the garrison of the Acropolis was preparing, according to some of the accounts, to blow itself up; though some other reports announce that it was negociating a capitulation, and that an European squadron, consisting of a French and English frigate, and an Austrian corvette, was in the roads, to endeavour to procure better terms for the besieged. Lord Cochrane, who had assisted in embarking the troops, was compelled to swim to the nearest ship to save his life.

The *Rotterdam Courant* of the 19th June, contains a detailed account of the defeat of the Greeks on the 5th of May. They appeared to have incurred their discomfiture, by the most irregular conduct. On Karaiskaki's being wounded, which happened on the 4th, in a petty skirmish, the whole of his troops, instead of standing firm to their posts and co-operation, as had been previously arranged with their countrymen, abandoned their trenches and fled. The forces landed amounted to above 3,000 men. They were attacked by 800 Turkish cavalry, and 800 infantry, and, after a contest of not more than a couple of hours, were utterly routed. It is supposed that most, if not all, of their General officers have fallen or been taken prisoners; their total loss is estimated at 2,000 men.

EAST INDIES.

The British Government in India have laid the foundations of a new town, to be called Amherst Town, at the mouth of the river Martaban. A proclamation has been issued, informing the neighbouring people of the advantages of residing there. They will be free from all oppression; their trade will be exempt from duty or restraint; the exercise of their religion will be unmolested. 1200 Indian families, followed by 3000 head of cattle, have already quitted the Birman territory in order to establish themselves in this new town. The Chinese, whose presence in India is a certain proof of the advantages which the occupation of the place they inhabit promises, are hastening to take up their abode in the quarter reserved for them.

Calcutta papers mention the receipt, at that Presidency, of the new act of Parliament, allowing the natives of India to sit as petty jurors. The measure had not been received by a portion of the Hindoos with that degree of satisfaction which might have been wished. Numerous obstacles had also been pointed out, by the Calcutta press, to its immediate introduction; amongst others, that of the natives being unable to serve on petty juries, on account of their ignorance of the English language; but it is said they might serve on grand juries with advantage. A new set of rules and regulations had been framed in January by the Supreme Court for carrying the act into effect.

AFRICA.

The Dey of Algiers has unwisely incurred the anger of the French Government. It appears from the *Moniteur*, that his conduct, for some time past, has given serious cause of discontent, and that on a very recent occasion (the 30th April), the Dey so far forgot himself, as to "insult grossly" the Consul General and Chargé d'Affaires of France. These transgressions could not be allowed to go unpunished; and therefore, a naval division had been dispatched from Toulon, to obtain satisfaction for them, as well as for other causes of complaint.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Advices from Buenos Ayres and Rio Janeiro, state that a sanguinary engagement had taken place between the Buenos Ayrean and Brazilian armies, in the province of Rio Grande, on the 23d of February, in which the latter was defeated. When the action commenced, the Buenos Ayrean army numbered about 8,000 men, principally mounted; that of the Brazilian, about 10,000.

The Brazilian General, aware of the powerful charge of the Buenos Ayrean cavalry, protected the centre and flank by a large body of German lancers. The encounter was furious and bloody, and the slaughter consequently great on both sides. The battle lasted without intermission till night parted the combatants.

Accounts from Coquimbo, of the 9th of February, state that a revolution had taken place in the Government of St. Jago de Chili; that the existing Ministry, when in audience, were suddenly arrested from their constitutional chairs by a guard of soldiers, and, at the points of the bayonets, were placed under arrest. Friere, the former Governor, who is very popular with the army, immediately came forward, threw the whole party into prison, and replaced the former constitutional body. Admiral Guise, who had been long kept in confinement by the Peruvian Government, has been at length tried, and honourably acquitted of all charges against him, and reinstated in his former rank as Commander-in-Chief of the navy of Peru.

The Vera Cruz paper of the 11th April, states that the Mexican senate on the 7th of April approved of the treaties lately concluded between Great Britain and Mexico. On the 3d April there was a warm debate in the Mexican Congress on the policy of tolerating Free Masonry. The galleries were crowded by people of both sexes, and all colours. The report of a Committee for imposing some restraint on the secret proceedings of Masonic Lodges, was finally adopted, in the Senate, by a vote of 24 to 7; in the House of Representatives, 40 to 24.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

The first stone of a new Catholic Cathedral was lately laid in *Ballina*, in Ireland. The ceremony was performed by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Tuam, assisted by the Roman Catholic Bishops of Elphin and Maronia, and the clergy of their dioceses, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. The Cathedral is to be of the Monastic Gothic Order, with a tower and steeple, 170 feet high, chastely ornamented. The body of the Cathedral is to be 130 feet long by 60, with transepts 110 feet by 40 in the clear. The interior to be finished in the same order as the exterior.

May 30. Report of the proceedings under a Writ of Inquiry, executed at Woolhampton:—*Halton, Clerk, and Harriet, his Wife*, v. *the Bishop of Salisbury and Cove, Clerk*. This was a procedure of a very unusual nature, arising out of an action brought by the plaintiffs against the Rev. Mr. Cove, late Rector of Woolhampton, in Wilts, to compel him to vacate that rectory, on account of his having accepted the Vicarage of Brimpton, twenty-seven years ago, without having previously obtained a dispensation. It appeared from the statements of Mr. Rigby, who was for the defence, that, in the year 1799, Mrs. Cove, the mother of the defendant, purchased of trustees, to whom it had been conveyed for the purpose of effecting a sale for the benefit of the Dean family, a moiety of the advowsons of Woolhampton and Brimpton, for the sum of 3,251*l.* and, on the death of the then incumbent, presented her son, the defendant. These livings being under value in the King's books, by the canon law, the first (Woolhampton) became void on the institution and induction of the defendant into the second (Brimpton) without a dispensation from the Archbishop first procured. Mr. Cove unfortunately neglected to take out a dispensation, which is always granted as a matter of course, being a mere technicality, Bishop Douglas, the then Diocesan, having advised him that it was totally unnecessary, and that no advantage was ever taken of those who neglected to do so. In the mean time Mr. Halton married into the Dean family, and having a son just ripe to take a benefice, he compels the defendant, Cove, to submit to the resignation of the living of Woolhampton; and commenced further proceedings against him to recover damages during his occupancy. Mr. Under-Sheriff Roberts explained the technicalities to the Jury, who, as their business was only to find certain points which were not disputed by the defendant, had no opportunity judicially to give vent to the feelings by which they were influenced; but several of whom, after they had delivered their verdict, declared that, had they been summoned to assess damages, and had it been in their power, they would have given the damages to Mr. Cove, the defendant, and not to the plaintiff.

June 2. The magnificent *Devonport* column, erected to commemorate the alteration in the name of the town from Plymouth Dock to Devonport, is completed. The last stone of the capital, with four of the workmen seated on it, was, on the 2d of June, hoisted into its situation amidst the cheers of a vast concourse of the inhabitants, the Royal Standard flying at the top. It has been raised by public subscription, and cost about 2,000*l.* altogether. The foundation was laid on the 12th August, 1824. The column is by far the most conspicious object in the whole neighbourhood, rising 112 feet

above the brow of Windmill hill, which is itself on a level with the pinnacles of the Old Church tower at Plymouth. It presents one of the finest pieces of masonry of the kind in the kingdom.

June 10. A highly respectable meeting of the landed proprietors and yeomen of the county of Dorset was held at the county-hall, *Dorchester*, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament for protection against the importation of foreign wool. The chair was taken by J. J. Farquharson, esq.; and the Rev. H. F. Yeatman stated, that the present depression in the price of wool was owing to the unlimited importation of that article. If (said he), we must enter into the trial of free trade principles, let us do so with our arms unshackled:—let the imposts and burthens which press upon the agricultural interest exclusively to the amount of sixty per cent., let those be borne equally by the merchants and the manufacturers, and by those who enjoy in an equal proportion the advantages which are derived from the system to the support of which these imposts are applied; let the poor-rates, let the county rates, let the highways and the land-tax, be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, or any other fund, and we will then most freely consent to try this new system by way of experiment.

June 13. A serious riot took place at *Norwich* from the circumstance of the weavers of Ashwelthorpe having taken work under price. This occasioned the work to be destroyed by some persons from Wymondham. A few witnesses came to Norwich to give evidence of the illegal proceedings, and, although guarded, the mob attempted to attack them, and a most serious riot ensued. It was at length found necessary to call out the aid of the military, who were pelted by the mob. The Riot Act was read; the Lancers and Cavalry charged the mob, and a conflict ensued, in which many persons were wounded, as well as some of the military. Several of the offenders were taken into custody and lodged in prison, but the ringleaders escaped.

A few days since some labourers employed in removing the soil preparatory to digging stones, on the highest part of a hill, about midway between *Osmington* and *Poxewell*, Dorset, near the turnpike road, found, about a foot beneath the surface, a human skeleton, doubtless of a male, from the length, being six feet; it was laid perfectly straight, with the arms close on each side, the head to the Eastward, but lying on its face; it appeared quite perfect, the teeth in the upper and under jaws entire and all sound; the bones on removal, mostly fell to pieces, as well as the skull, the only bones remaining unbroken were those of the thighs and legs, but these on handling, were soon reduced to pieces also, and with the other fragments are now fast mingling with their mother earth. The name of this hill is Peakson.

A short time since, some workmen, employed in digging stone at *Boughton Hall*, the seat of —— Braddock, esq. near Maidstone, discovered bones and teeth of several animals, some of which the proprietor of the estate transmitted to the Geological Society. Dr. Buckland, Mr. Lyell, and other scientific gentlemen, in consequence visited Boughton, when it was discovered that the bones had been found in a fissure in the rock, which had evidently been filled up by diluvial action. The bones of at least two Hyenas (of the extinct Kirkdale species) were found, together with bones and teeth of the horse, rat, &c.; but the fissure extended so deeply in the solid rock, that it could not be traced to the bottom, and it will not be possible to ascertain whether it leads to a cave formerly inhabited by Hyenas, or is merely a fissure filled up by the effects of the deluge, until the quarry is considerably enlarged.

As some workmen were lately digging a vault at the burial ground on St. Giles's Hill, near *Winchester*, they discovered an ancient coffin hewn out of chalk, quite complete. On opening it, a very perfect skeleton was found, with sandals on the feet; the teeth appeared sound, and the body was enveloped with some kind of linen, which was so decomposed as not to allow of removal. The bones of the feet were standing erect, having been supported by the sandals; but on the slightest touch they mouldered to dust. An antique urn, composed of metal, was taken from the left side of the coffin, and is now in the possession of Mr. Wm. Coles, builder, of Winchester. There was no inscription either on she urn or coffin.

An extraordinary and very curious fossil reptile, a singular remain of the antediluvian world, was lately found by Mr. Shirley Woolmer, of *Exeter*, who now has it in his possession. The antique animal is three inches in length, from the mouth to the tip of the tail, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches round the body, which appears like three distinct parallel bodies united in one. It has two legs, two short or stubbed horns, and a round head, exhibiting four prominent eyes, and is in an incurvated position, with its tail under it, which reaches only half an inch from its mouth. It is in a high state of preservation, and is not described in "Argenville's Fossils," or "Parkinson's Organic Remains."

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

Whitehall, May 21.—Sir Henry Halford, of Wistow-hall, Leicester, bart. Physician in Ordinary to His Majesty, to bear and use certain honourable augmentations to his armorial ensigns allusive to his distinguished merits.

June 1.—The Rev. Ed. Marshall, of Iffley and Church Enstone, co. Oxford, to take and use the surname and arms of Hacker in addition to those of Marshall.

June 4.—6th Reg. of Foot to bear on their colours and appointments the words, "Rolica," "Vimeira," "Corunna," "Vittoria," and "Nivelle."—83d Reg. to bear "Busaco."—12th Reg. Light Drag. Lieut.-Col. S. Stawell, to be Lieut.-Col.—1st or Gren. Guards—Lieut. and Capt. J. Holme to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.—75th ditto, Major B. C. Brown to be Major.—Unattached.—Capt. J. F. Crewe, 3d Guards, to be Lieut.-Col. of Inf.—To be Majors of Inf. Capt. J. H. Slade, 19th Foot, and Capt. Hon. W. L. L. Fitzgerald De Roos, 1st Life Guards.—Staff. Major J. Fraser, Ceylon Reg. to be Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. to the troops serving in Ceylon (with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army).

June 10.—James Capman, the younger, of Holt, co. Wilts, Gent. to be Master Extraor. of Chancery.

June 18.—1st Life Guards: Capt. H. R. Wyatt, to be Major and Lieut.-Col.—30th ditto, Lieut.-Col. H. Staepoole, 45th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

By recent regulations of the Lord High Admiral, Commanders in the Royal Navy are now to do the duty on board ships of the line, hitherto performed by first Lieutenants. All first Lieutenants thus displaced, have been promoted to the rank of Commanders, as have also all the oldest Lieutenants of foreign stations.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Buckingham.—Sir T. F. Fremantle, *vice* W. H. Fremantle, esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Knaresborough.—The Right Hon. Geo. Tierney.

Newport (Hants).—Spencer Perceval, esq.

Southampton.—Spencer Perceval, esq. *vice* Lamb, who has accepted the office of Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut. of Ireland.

St. Germain's—James Loch, esq. *vice* the Right Hon. C. Arbuthnot, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Sutherland (Shire).—Lord Francis Leveson Gower.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

Dr. Bankes Jenkinson, Bp. of Landaff, to be Dean of Durham.
Rev. J. Russell, D.D. Preb. of the Metropolitan Church, Canterbury.
Rev. J. H. Seymour, Preb. of Lincoln Cath.
Rev. Dr. Wellesley, to the Golden Preb. of Durham.
Rev. L. Vernon, Chancellor of York Cath.
Rev. J. Blanchard, Lund V. Beverley, co. York.
Rev. E. T. Bidwell, Orcheston St. Mary R. Wilts.
Rev. T. H. Elwin, East Barnet R. Herts.
Rev. G. Evans, Potterspury V. co. Northampton.
Rev. J. Harries, Newcastle Emlyn P. C. Carmar.
Rev. G. Harris, Letterston R. co. Pembroke.
Rev. W. Hewitt, Ancroft R. co. Durham.
Rev. —— Horne, Hotham R. co. York.
Rev. J. Hughes, St. Michael P. C. Aberystwith, Wales.
Rev. J. Leach, Tweedmouth R. co. Durham.
Rev. R. Lucas, Edith Weston R. Rutland.
Rev. J. C. Matchett, Catton V. Norfolk.
Rev. H. Roberts, Baxterley R. co. Warwick.
Rev. J. H. Robertson, Church and Parish of Caldingham, Presbytery of Churnside, co. Berwick.

Chaplains.

Rev. J. Blanchard, to the Earl Ferrers.
Rev. J. Griffith, to the Ld. Chancellor.
Rev. J. Morris, to Ld. Lynedoch.
Rev. T. Symonds, to Ld. Colnbrook.

BIRTHS.

May 15. At Aldenham, Herts, the wife of the Rev. Jon. Wilkinson, a son.——18. At Tor, Devonshire, the wife of Capt. Geo. Foot, a dau.——23. The wife of J. Annesley, esq. His Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, a son.——28. At Fifehead Magdalen, near Shaftsbury, the wife of the Rev. Edw. Peacock, a dau.——29. In Upper Portland Place, the wife of H. St. Geo. Tucker, esq. a son.——31. At Dorchester, the wife of G. Wyatt, esq. a dau.——The wife of F. Baring, esq. M.P. a dau.——At the Vicarage, Godstone, Surrey, Mrs. C. J. Hoare, a son.——In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Lady Jane Laurence Peel, a son.

June 1. At Camerton House, near Bath, the wife of the Rev. W. Gooch, a dau.——2. At Walton, co Leicester, the wife of the Rev. Aug. Hobart, a son.——3. In Tavistock-square, Mrs. Cowburn, a dau.——

4. At Wandsworth, the wife of F. Atlee, esq. a dau.——5. At Kensington, the wife of E. W. Blunt, esq. of Enham House, a son.——6. At Beaufort Castle, Inverness, the Hon. Mrs. Fraser, of Lovat, a dau.——7. At Finchley, the wife of C. M. Adams, esq. a dau.——8. The wife of Chas. Tylee, esq. of Trevor square, Knightsbridge, a son.——At Catford Hill, Lewisham, Mrs. E. Oswald, a son.——9. At Hadley, the wife of the Rev. E. Harden, a son.——11. In Parliament-st. the wife of F. Palgrave, esq. a son.——12. In Montagu-place, Montagu-square, the wife of the Rev. E. Luard, a dau.——At Weymouth, Mrs. Boswell Beddome, a dau.——15. At Crouch-End, the wife of Christ. Jas. Magnay, esq. a dau.——At Northwold, Norfolk, the wife of G. B. Hall, esq. a son.——17. At Malesmore, near Gloucester, the wife of R. F. Onslow, esq. a dau.——18. In Bedford-square, the wife of Dr. Richardson, a son.——19. In Lower Seymour-street, Portman-square, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Clayton, a dau.——Mrs. F. Marson, of the Paragon, a dau.——20. In Gloucester-place, the wife of O. S. Onley, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 14, 1826. At Poonah, East Indies, John Warden, esq. son of the late Geo. Warden, esq. of Richmond, in Surrey, and Member of the Civil Establishment at the Presidency of Bombay, to Ellen Maria, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K. C. B.

March 28. At St. Vincent's, Joseph Billinghurst, esq of Yapton, in Sussex, to Miss Margaret Eliz. eldest dau. of Dr. Alex. Melville, sen. M.D. St. Vincent's.

April 24. At Edinburgh, the Rt. Hon Lord Erskine, to Miss Philidelphia Stuart Menteath, eldest dau. of T. Chas. Granville Stuart Menteath, esq. of Closeburn Hall, Dumfries-shire.

May 1. J. T. Wawn, esq. of West Boldon, to Emma, dau. of the late N. Horn, esq. of Bishop Wearmouth.——8. At Athol-crescent, Edinb. Geo. Dempster, esq. of Skibo, to Joanna Hamilton, dau. of the late Rt. Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.——At Bristol, Donald M'Millan, esq. Grenada, to Miss Ann Furze, of Southampton.——At Dublin, Capt. Chidley Coote, brother to Sir Chas. Coote, bart. M.P. to Jane, dau. of the late Rev. S. Close, of Elmpark, co. Armagh.——12. At St. Mary's Mary-le-bone, Capt. Tho. Hastings, R. N. to Louisa Eliz. dau. of the late Thos. Humphrey Lowe, esq. of Court of Hill, co. Salop.——At Shepton Mallett, Edw. Sherring, esq. of Milborne Wick, to Ann, 2d dau. of Joseph Hyatt, esq.——17. At Oxford, David Vavasor Durell, esq. Chairman of the Oxford Canal Company, to Maria, second dau. of William Le Breton, esq. of Jersey.——At Chattisham, the Rev. Fred. Calvert, Rector of Whatfield, to Sarah, eldest dau. of the late John Tayler Hicks, esq. of Chattisham-place.——At Salisbury, F. W. Ellis, esq. Lieut R.N. to Charlotte, fourth dau. of the late John Luxford, esq. of Salisbury.——At York, the Rev. J. H. Bradney, M.A. of Hurcot, to Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. John Preston, of Flasby Hall.——At Whitworth, W. C. Harland, esq. of Sutton Hall, Yorkshire, to Catharine, only dau. of R. E. D. Shafto, esq. of Whitworth Park, Durham.——At Dartington, Tho. Boardman, esq. of Totness, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late W. Branford, esq.——At York, the Rev. John Hopkins Bradney, of Hurcot, Somerset, to Mary, third dau. of the late Rev. John Preston, of Flasby Hall.——Chas Wm. Harland, esq. of Sutton Hall, Yorkshire, to Cath. only dau. of Robert Eden Duncombe Shafto, esq. of Whitworth Park, Durham.——19. At Bath, W. Kay, esq. of Cottingham, Yorkshire, to Mrs. Brackenbury, dau. of the late E. Cayley, esq. of Whitby.——At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Benj. Manning Vander Gucht, esq. to Mary Lydia, third dau. of John Booth, esq. of Wyndham-place.——20. At St. Paul's, Covent-garden, C. Reynolds, esq. to Eliz. second dau. of J. Plowman, esq. of Covent-garden.——22. At Islington, Hen. Perkins, esq. of Reading, Berks, to Eliza, 2d dau. of Thos. Rich. Read, esq. of Claremont-terrace, Pentonville.——At St. James's, Clerkenwell, John Bashell, esq. to Charlotte, dau. of Peter Bodkin, esq. of Northampton-square.——At Bath, Wm. Rich. Baker Smith, esq of Castor, co. Northamp. to Miss Martha Pybus.——In London, E. C. Whinyates, esq. Major R. A. to Sarah Eliz. only dau. of the late Sam. Crompton, esq. of Wood End, near Thirsk, Yorkshire.——At Bath, the Rev. Chas. Paul, of White Lackington, Somerset, to Frances Kegan, third dau. of the late John Horne, esq. of St. Vincent's.——At Tunbridge, John Green, esq. R.N. to Caroline, dau. of the late Edw. Golding, esq. of Maiden Erligh, Berks.——23. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Chas. Malpas, barrister at law, to Isabella, dau of the late John Powell Smith, esq.——At Brixton, the Rev. James Dean, of Norfolk-st. to Miss Charlotte Crooks, of Denmark-hill, Camberwell.——24. At Cheltenham, A. H. Hinuber, esq. son of Lieut.-Col. Hinuber, to Susanna Eliz. dau. of the late Sir Rupert George, bart.——26. Roger Cocksedge, esq. of Woolpit Hall, Suffolk, to Angelina, relict of the late Nath. Snelling, esq——At Dover, Francis Harold Duncomb, esq. 52d reg. Light Inf. to

Mary Theresa, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Woodroffe, of Poyle Park, Surrey.——28. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. D. W. Garnier esq. to Selina, eldest dau. of Thos. Thistlethwayte, esq. of Southwick Park, Hampshire. ——At Esher, Surrey, Wm. Ryves, esq. of Ryves Castle, co. Limerick, to Sarah, second dau. of John Turner, esq.——29. At St. John's Westminster, George Scott, youngest son of John Scott, esq. of Parliament-street, to Miss Phebe Ditchell, of Vincent-square, second dau. of the late Anth. Ditchell, esq. of Cromer, Norfolk.——At Bridgewater, Rich. Anstice, esq. Mayor of the borough, son of Ald. Anstice, to Marcia, dau. of Wm. Boys, esq.——At St. Alphage, London, the Rev. Robt. Watts, jun. to Paulina, dau. of the late Thos. Smith, esq. of the Chapter House, St. Pauls.——At Barton Mills, the Rev. Chas. Jenkin Bye, to Emily Martha, eldest dau. of Wm. Walker, esq. of Barton Hall, Suffolk.——31. At Thornbury, T. Hodsoll, esq. of the Excise, to Mary, eldest dau. of the late G. Luce, esq. of Thornbury.

Lately. At Frome, the Rev. Edw. Wilson, of Kirby-hall, Norfolk, to Miss King, eldest dau. of the late Mr John King.—— At Rome, Count Ranghiasci Brancaleoni, to Sarah Matilda, dau. of Sir Benj. Hobhouse, bart.——At Bath, John Neale Nott, R. N. to Eliz. Ann, eldest dau of Thos. Calley, esq. of Burderop Park, Wilts.

June 1. At York, Chas. Hale Monro, esq. of Ingsdon House, Devonshire, to Mary Jane, dau. of the late Patrick Mac Dougall, esq. of Mac Dougall.——At Clifton-Church, Henry Crewe, esq. of Stoke's-croft, only son of the late T. K. Crewe, esq. Col. E. I. C. and grandson of the late Very Rev. Christ. Wells, D. D. of Swansea, to Mary, eldest dau. of Mr. J. P. Williams, of Bath.——4. At Cheriton, in Kent, the Rev. Fred. Twisleton, Rector of Adlestrop, co. Glouc. to the Hon. Emily Wingfield, dau. of Visc. Powerscourt.—— At Sidbury, Devon, the Rev. Chas. Edw. Band, Rector of Combrawleigh and Sheldon, to Henrietta Mary Bourke, eldest dau. of the Rev. Henry Fellowes, Vicar of Sidbury. ——5. The Rev. W. Short, Vicar of Chippenham, to Jane, eldest dau. of John Awdry, esq. of Notton, co. Wilts.——At St. Mary's, Beverley, Capt. Tozer, R. N. of Plymouth, to Mary, eldest dau. of H. Hutton, esq. of Lincoln.——S. W. Savill, esq. of Bocking, Essex, to Susanna, third dau. of J. E. Tabor, esq. —— At Croydon, Henry, second son of Tho. Bainbridge, esq. of Queen-square, to Harriet Anne, eldest dau. of Chas. F. Burnett, esq. of Haling Park.——At St. Mary's Marylebone, Samuel Miller, esq. to Miss Barry, only dau. of the late Rev. G. A. Barry, of Reading.—— Giles Hilton, esq. of Lords, near Faversham, Kent, to Mary, second dau. of Rich. Vanheythuysen, esq. of John-street, Bedford-row. —— At Bath, W. Tudor, esq. to Julia, dau. of the late Wm. Eyre, esq. of New House, Wilts.——6. At Clatford, Henry Bosanquet, esq. barrister-at-law, to Mary, second dau. of the late W. Richards, esq. of Clatford.——At Chelsea, J. Staines Daniel, esq. of Blandford, Dorset, to Charlotte, second dau. of Lieut.-Col. Williamson, Commandant of R Military Asylum——7. At Cheltenham, James Allardyce, M.D. to Charlotte Georgiana, second dau. of the late John Shakespear, esq. ——7. At Kemble, Wilts, Capt. Bentham, R.N. to Emma Pellew, dau. of the Rev. John Parker, and niece of Lord Exmouth. ——At Bathwick, Thos. Allen, esq. of Kingsdown, to Mary Anne, widow of Edw. Tolfrey, esq. and only dau. of the late Hugh Barrett, esq. of Sportsman's-hall, Jamaica. ——9. At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Howel Davies, esq. of Sunning-hill, to Marianne, eldest dau. of Francis Laking, esq. of Wilton-place.——At Kennington, Opie Smith, esq. of Bath, to Eliza Anne Clarke, of Kennington.——At St. James's, Dr. Burne, of Spring-gardens, to Anna Louisa, only dau. of the late Rev. Henry Ford, LL.D. Principal of Magdalen Hall, Oxford, and Canon Resid. of Hereford.—— In London, Major Edw. Brackenbury, K.T.S. of Aswardby, Lincoln, to Maria, dau. of the Rev. Edw. Bromhead, of Ropham, near Lincoln.—— 12. The Rev. Rich. Downes, Rector of Berwick St. John, to Charlotte, eldest dau. of Tho. Grove, esq. of Fern, Wilts.——At Scrayingham, the Rev. C. A. Binns, of Malton, to Margaret, only child of Mr. Wildon, of Farfield House, Housham.——13. At Ipswich, Chas. Spooner Lillingston, esq. to Harriot, only dau. of the Rev. Chas. Fonnereau, of Christ Church Park, Ipswich.——H. M. Leathes, esq. to Charlotte, second dau. of Tho. Fowler, esq. of Gunton Hall, co. Suffolk.——14. At St. George's Hanover-square, John Chas. Bettesworth Travanion, esq. to Char. Trelawney, dau. of the late Chas. T. Brereton, esq. of Shotwick Park, Cheshire.——16. At St. George's, Hanover-square, E. B. Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire, to the Lady Emma Lascelles, third dau. of the Earl and Countess of Harewood. ——In Stratton-st. by special licence, the Duke of St. Alban's, to Mrs. Coutts, widow of the late Thos Coutts, esq. Banker. The ceremony was performed by Lord Frederick Beauclerk. There were present the Marquis and March. of Bute, the Countess of Guilford, the Earl of Bessborough, the Earl and Countess of Harrowby, and other members of the respective families.——18. At Westerham, Kent, John Mackie Leslie, esq. of Huntingdon, to Anna Sophia, dau. of Dr. Mackie, late of Southampton.—— 19. Mr. W. Druce, of Cheyne-walk, to Cath. Druce, eldest dau. of N. Dickenson, esq. of Wigmore-street.

OBITUARY.

King of Saxony.

May 5. At Dresden, aged 76, Frederick-Augustus, King of Saxony.

He was born Dec. 23, 1750, the eldest son of Frederick-Christian, the preceding Elector, by the Princess Maria-Antoinetta of Bavaria. At the age of thirteen he succeeded his father as Elector; the administration being intrusted, during his minority, to his eldest uncle, Prince Xavier. In 1768, when he assumed the government, Saxony was still suffering from the consequences of the seven years war; but, under the rule of the young Prince, directed by his minister Gutschmidt, it soon attained a comparatively flourishing state. In the course of a few days, bank paper, which had been greatly depreciated, rose above its nominal value.

In 1769, Frederick-Augustus married Mary-Amelia-Augusta, sister of the Elector, afterwards King, of Bavaria. The only offspring of the marriage was one daughter, Mary-Augusta, born in 1782, and married in 1819, to Ferdinand VII. King of Spain.

In the early part of Frederick's Electoral reign, the ancient Saxon code, notorious for its severity in criminal cases, was greatly meliorated, and the torture abolished. In 1776, a plot was formed against the Elector's person; but, through the information of the King of Prussia, it was discovered in time to prevent mischief, and Colonel Agnolo, a Transalpine, the chief conspirator, was arrested. The Electress dowager, dissatisfied with her political nullity in the state, was supposed to be implicated in this affair. The sincere attachment to the Elector, at this period, evinced by Marcolina, an Italian belonging to the household, subsequently procured for him the office of Minister.

Maximilian, Elector of Bavaria, the last male branch of his house, died in 1777. The nearest heir to his personal property was the mother of the Elector of Saxony; and, to enforce his claims as her representative, that Prince allied himself with Frederick II. of Prussia, in opposition to Austria, which, after a single contest, withdrew her claims, and Frederick of Saxony became possessed of half a million sterling of the personal effects of the deceased Elector.

By locality of situation, as well as by political connexion, the Elector of Saxony was induced to join with Prussia to watch, if not to over-awe Austria. He was also one of the first to accede to the alliance of Princes, projected by the King of Prussia, ostensibly to support the neutrality of the secondary states of the empire, but virtually to operate against the schemes of Austria.

In 1791, Frederick of Saxony magnanimously declined the offer of the crown of Poland, proffered to him in the name of the Polish nation. In the same year, the memorable conferences between the Emperor Leopold and the King of Prussia were held at Pilnitz, one of Frederick's country houses. The Elector of Saxony was unable to avert the projected war against France; but he entered into the coalition against that power with great reluctance. In the ensuing year, when the French troops invaded the Netherlands, and the districts in the Lower Rhine, he was compelled to furnish, for his own protection, as a Prince of the Empire, his contingent of troops of the general army. For four years he adhered to the allies; but when, after the treaty of Basil, between Prussia and France, the French General Jourdan, in 1796, penetrated into Franconia, he proposed an armistice, and acted on the principle of neutrality. During the Congress of Rastadt, from 1797 to 1799, he exerted himself to the utmost to preserve the integrity of the Empire. In the contest between France and Austria, in 1805, he remained neutral, but, from his connexion with Prussia, he was under the necessity of granting to the troops of that power, a passage through Saxony; and also, to furnish, in the following year, a body of 22,000 auxiliaries. The victories of Jena and Auerstadt laid open his territories to the French: the respect due to his personal character proved serviceable to his people; but, as the price of the Elector's neutrality, Buonaparte subjected Saxony to heavy requisitions, and to a contribution in money of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. To relieve his subjects, the Elector made great advances to France out of his own personal treasury, and from his own personal estates.

In consequence of the treaty signed at Posen, in December 1806, the fortifications of Dresden were levelled with the ground. Saxony, however, was constituted a Kingdom; and as a King, the Elector acceded to the confederation of the Rhine. The subsequent treaty of

Tilsit conveyed to the new King certain provinces detached from Prussia in various quarters. Frederick was, on the other hand, bound to maintain a body of 20,000 men, to be at the command of Buonaparte for the defence of France. Consequently in 1809, he was compelled to march his troops against Austria; but it was evident that the proclamations which he issued from Frankfort, whither he retired whilst his states were occupied by the Austrians, were dictated by his French connexion.

The King of Saxony was obliged to quit Dresden on the approach of the Russians, in the beginning of 1813; but he was restored by France after the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen; and afterwards his country became the seat of war. Numerous were the disasters by which its utter ruin was threatened. Ultimately, the King of Saxony was conducted to Berlin, while a Russian General commanded in Dresden. In October 1814, the Russian officer delivered up his charge to the Prussians, a transfer supposed to have been long previously arranged. Against this arrangement, Frederick made a most energetic protest, positively refusing his consent or acceptance of any indemnification whatsoever. At length, in February 1815, the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, determined that the King of Saxony should relinquish to Prussia a tract of valuable country, containing 164,000 inhabitants, that he should lose his share of Poland; that he should cede tracts of land to Saxe Weimar and to Austria; and that his remaining territory should be reduced to an extent of country, inhabited by only 1,128,000. Soon afterwards, Frederick Augustus united his contingent of troops to the allied armies, and they formed a part of the army of occupation on the frontier of France. His efforts were henceforward sedulously employed in healing the deep and dangerous wounds of his Kingdom. Through the influence of the King of Prussia, he on the 1st of May, 1817, acceded to the Holy Alliance.

His Majesty's successor is his cousin, of the same name, the son of his uncle, Maximillian, and Caroline-Mary-Theresa of Parma. He was born May 18, 1797; he accompanied the Saxon troops to France in 1815, and he was then contracted with a daughter of the Emperor of Austria.

DUC DE LA ROCHEFAUCAULD.

March 28. At Paris, aged 81, François Alexandre Frederic, Duc de la Rochefaucauld-Liancourt.

This venerable nobleman was still more illustrious for his patriotism and philanthropy, than from his splendid descent from one of the most ancient families of France. As a member of the National Assembly he was zealous in promoting reform in the administration and finances, and took a conspicuous part in the debates of the memorable 4th of August, when the feudal system was declared to be abolished. After the 10th of August, 1792, he fled to England, whence he proceeded to America, in which country he remained till 1799, travelling through various parts, and collecting information relative to the state of its agriculture and manufactures, and its political and charitable institutions. The result of these travels he afterwards gave to the public, in six volumes. On his return to France he rejected all the overtures made him by Napoleon, and would accept of no other favour than the order of the Legion of Honour. From this period he applied himself wholly to the improvement of his estates, and established cotton manufactories on the plan of those in England. He founded schools for artisans at Compiegne, Chalons, and Angers; and was instrumental in forming the 'Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers,' at Paris. Every institution that had for its object either the relief of the suffering or the reform of the guilty shared his zeal; hospitals and prisons, the asylums of indigent age, or deserted infancy, are alike indebted to him for many useful regulations and improvements. In short, his lessons, his example, his influence, were uniformly employed for the benefit of the public; nor should it be forgotten that it is to him France is indebted for the first introduction of vaccination into that country, an object to which he continued to devote his attention during twenty years of his long and useful life. Besides his Travels in America, he published, anonymously, a small but valuable work, La Statistique du Canton de Creil, which supplies much important information as to the progress of agriculture, trade, manufactures, and popular education in that part of France where he had fixed his residence.

The duke's funeral took place on the 30th, but his patriotism and his virtues could not shield his remains from insult while being conducted to the grave. A numerous train of peers, deputies, and distinguished individuals of every rank followed, on this mournful occasion, to the Church of the Assumption, when the solemnity of the scene was suddenly converted into tumult and disorder. Some of the pupils from the school of

Chalons had obtained permission to testify their respect for their benefactor by bearing his coffin to the grave; but a commissary of the police and a military officer insisted upon this ceremony being dispensed with, and recourse was actually had to violence to wrest the the coffin from its bearers; the coffin itself was thrown down, and a number of persons seriously injured. At the Barrier of Clichy, an eloquent harangue in honour of the deceased was pronounced by M. C. Dupin, member of the Academy of Sciences. The following day, on the motion of the Duc de Choiseul, the Chamber of Peers ordered that a specific inquiry should be made into the cause of the disturbance.

EARL FERRERS.

May... At Hastings, aged 70, the Right Hon. Sir Robert Shirley, seventh Earl Ferrers and Viscount Tamworth, and thirteenth Baronet of Staunton Harold in Leicestershire, F.S.A.

His Lordship was born September 21, 1756, the eldest son of Robert the late Earl, by Catherine, daughter of Rowland Cotton, of Etwall in Derbyshire, esq. He is said to have received his education in High-street, Marylebone, where his father, then a younger brother, resided on a small fortune. He afterwards went abroad, and lived for some years in foreign countries. His Lordship succeeded his father in his honours in 1787, and was twice married, firstly, March 13, 1778, to Miss Elizabeth Prentise, by whom he had issue an only son, Robert Sewallis, Viscount Tamworth, who married in 1800, the hon. Sophia-Caroline Curzon, daughter of Lord Scarsdale, but died s. p. l. in 1824 (see VOL. XCIV. ii.). Having lost his first Countess September 14, 1799, the Earl married on that day fortnight, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wrightson Mundy, of Markeaton, in Derbyshire, esq. and sister to Francis Mundy, esq. now M.P. for that county. This lady died in February last (see p. 283).

The late Earl never at all interfered in public affairs; but was very expert and attentive to his private concerns. He was his own manager, and in consequence his fortune prospered. When he came to his estates, they were, we believe, very much disarranged. His Lordship soon re-instated them, added considerably to his landed property, and died extremely rich in personals. He had a great taste for building, and had at one time six mansions in different parts of the country. His chief seat in Leicestershire was at Staunton Harold, the largest and most elegant display of Grecian architecture in that county. It is a light and elegant structure; the chief front after Palladio, and backed by a fine wood, in contrast with a wild heath at a due distance, and a variety of beautiful scenery surrounds it. Another seat at Rakedale in Leicestershire, his Lordship entirely built, about 1785; and at present it is possessed by Mr. Joliffe, in right of his late wife, who was a daughter of Earl Ferrers by his second Lady.

"The family of Shirley," says Mr. Burton, in his MS. additions to the Leicestershire, "is of great antiquity, of an ancient Saxon line long before the conquest, which, if there was no other proof, the very Saxon names used by them about the time of the conquest (as Sewal, Fulcher, Eldred, and the like), would fully testify. Their matches were eminent, as with the heirs of Waldecheife, Braose, Basset, Staunton, Lovet, Devereux, and Ferrars, all families of note." In the library of Staunton, the pedigree of Shirley measures nearly 40 feet, and on it are richly emblazoned the arms and several monuments and portraits of this noble family, with copious abstracts of several of their wills, deeds, &c. Over the porch of the old mansion at Rakedale, (built about 1629, and now a farm-house,) remains a large coat of arms carved in stone, with no less than fifty quarterings. The late Lord Ferrars had a considerable taste for genealogical and heraldic pursuits; and was particularly well-skilled in the history of his own family. This taste led his Lordship to be very assistant to Mr. Nichols, when compiling the account of the Shirley Family in his elaborate "History of Leicestershire." To Earl Ferrers, Mr. Nichols dedicated one of his volumes; and in 1795, in anticipation of his Lordship's assistance, Mr. Nichols thus acknowledges his obligations:—"Earl Ferrers has personally condescended to alleviate my labours, by extracts from the original registers of Bredon Priory, by copies of deeds and seals in his own archives, and by the most copious pedigree I have ever yet seen." Some years afterwards, when Mr. Nichols came to describe the Hundreds of East and West Goscote, he was not disappointed in his expectations of his Lordship's effectual assistance. He cheered his labours by his personal attentions at his different seats in the county of Leicester, opened his stores to his researches, and communicated much interesting information, as the reader will be convinced by consulting the third

volume of "Leicestershire," in which will be found very ample pedigrees and much curious matter relative to all the branches of the Shirley family. His Lordship also contributed several engravings of his seats, curious seals in his possession, &c. to the embellishment of the work.

His brother-in-law, Mr. Mundy, and Mr. Smedley, are left his Lordship's executors. The Earl has left a large personal property to a favourite young lady, one of several illegitimate children of his son, the late Viscount Tamworth.

The Earl is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the Hon. Washington Shirley, now eighth Earl Ferrers.

LORD KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

April 16. At his residence, Raeberry Lodge, Southampton, aged 55, the Right Hon. Sholto Henry Maclellan, eighth Lord Kirkcudbright.

His Lordship was born August 15, 1771, the eldest son of John the seventh Lord, by Miss Bannister, of the Isle of Wight. He was formerly in the foot-guards, and married March 28, Miss Cantes, but has left no issue. He was short in stature, and somewhat deformed in person. With some eccentricities, he possessed many good qualities. He is succeeded by his only brother, Camden-Grey, an officer in the guards.

LORD CREMORNE.

March 21. At Dawson Grove, co. Monaghan, aged 38, the Right Hon. Richard Thomas Dawson, second Baron Cremorne.

This nobleman was born August 31, 1788, the eldest son of Richard Dawson, esq. M.P. for the county of Monaghan, by Catherine, fourth daughter of Arthur Graham, of Hockley, co. Armagh, esq. He succeeded his grand-uncle Thomas, in the Barony of Cremorne, March 1, 1813. That personage was first created a Peer in 1770, as Baron Dartrey, and advanced to the Viscountcy of Cremorne in 1785. Having no surviving issue, and anticipating the extinction of these titles, he obtained, in 1797, the dignity of Baron Cremorne with remainder to his nephew, Richard Dawson, who dying in 1807, left his son, the Peer now deceased, to inherit it.

Lord Cremorne was married March 10, 1815, to Anne, third daughter of John Whaley, of Whaley Abbey, co. Wicklow, esq. by Anne, eldest daughter of John, first Earl of Clanwilliam (which latter lady died in last April). By Lady Cremorne, who survives her husband, he had issue a son, born in 1815, who died an infant, and another, his successor, born in 1817.

LORD CASTLECOOTE.

Lately. At Paris, the Right Hon. Sir Eyre Coote, third Baron Castlecoote, co. Roscommon, and tenth Baronet of Castle Cuffe, in the Queen's County.

His Lordship was the third but only surviving son of Charles-Henry, the second Lord (who succeeded to the title by a special remainder on the death of his kinsman the Earl of Mountrath), by Elizabeth Anne, eldest dau. and coh. of the Rev. Hen. Tilson, D.D. He married, in July 1822, Barbara, second dau. of Sir Joshua Colles Meredith, of Madareen, co. Kilkenny, bart. but has left no issue. He succeeded his father Jan. 22, 1823. He has left no successor to his titles, but is succeeded in his estates by Eyre Coote, esq.

LT.-COL. J. B. WEMYSS.

May 13. At his seat, Wemyss Hall, Fifeshire, Lieut.-Colonel James Balfour.

This officer purchased an Ensigncy in the 65th foot, in March 1776; and in September following, was transferred with the additional company to the 31st regiment. In Oct. 1779, he purchased a Lieutenancy in the 87th regiment, and immediately embarked for the West Indies; he was appointed Capt.-Lieutenant in that regiment, Feb. 2, 1780, and Captain of a company in Sept. following, for his services as an engineer in fortifying a naval post at St. Lucia, under Lord Rodney. He continued to serve in the West Indies and in North America till the peace of 1783; and while on those stations, was in three general engagements on board Lord Rodney's fleet (where the regiment was serving on marine duty): he was also at the attack made on St. Lucia, and on several other services during that war. He was reduced with the regiment in 1783, and while on half-pay, visited most of the armies then in the field on the continent, being anxious to gain knowledge in his profession; and particularly offered his services as a volunteer to the Prince of Orange in the Dutch revolution in 1787, and at his own expence proposed to reform a regiment of the Scots brigade (disbanded by the patriots), but was refused permission by the then British minister in that quarter. He purchased into the 11th foot in 1789, and served with it at Gibraltar till its return to England in 1792. He again embarked with the grenadier company, of which he was captain, on board Lord Hood's fleet for the Mediterranean, and

was present at the taking of Toulon, and had several commands of great consequence (owing to the want of field officers); and at the evacuation he had the honour to command the rear guard, and was sent home with despatches by Lord Hood and Sir David Dundas, strongly recommended to the then Secretary at war, and Adjutant-general. He obtained the rank of Major by brevet, March 1, 1794; and that of Lieut.-colonel, January 1, 1798. From private reasons of an urgent nature, he went on half-pay without taking any difference, still wishing to retain his rank in the army, and to return to active service in the line when the urgency that induced him to go on half-pay should terminate. He accepted of the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Fifeshire militia, and commanded that regiment till June, 1806, and afterwards another regiment of local militia.

DR. HALL, DEAN OF DURHAM.

March 16. At an hotel in Edinburgh, whither he had gone to consult physicians on a sudden attack of fever, aged 63, the Very Rev. Charles Henry Hall, D D. Dean of Durham, and Vicar of Luton in Bedfordshire.

Dr. Hall was son of the late Dean of Bocking; he was educated at Westminster, and from thence, in 1779, was elected a Student of Christ Church, Oxford. In 1781, he gained the Chancellor's prize for Latin verse; took the degree of B.A. 1783; and in the following year obtained the English Essay "on the Use of Medals." He became M.A. 1786; B.D. 1794; and in the latter year was presented by his college to the Vicarage of Broughton, in Yorkshire. In 1798 he was appointed to preach the Bampton Lecture; and in 1799 appointed a Canon of Christ Church. He took the degree of D.D. 1800; and was presented to the vicarage of Luton in 1804, by the late Marquess of Bute. He published a Sermon preached before the House of Commons on the Fast-day, 1805; and was appointed Regius Professor of Divinity in 1807, on the resignation of Bishop Randolph. In 1809 he succeeded Dr. Cyril Jackson, as Dean of Christ Church; and was appointed to the Deanery of Durham in 1824.

PHILIP RUNDELL, ESQ.

Feb. 17. Aged 81, Philip Rundell, esq. the head of the firm of Rundell, Bridge, and Rundell, goldsmiths to his Majesty, on Ludgate Hill.

This gentleman amassed a vast fortune by habits of extreme frugality. He was never married, and never kept an establishment. When he left London he generally took up his abode with a married niece resident at Brompton; and in town his happiest hours were spent with the family of another niece, the wife of Mr. John Bannister the comedian. When one of Mr. Bannister's sons (an articled clerk to Messrs. Williams and Brooks, of Lincoln's-inn) was out of his time, Mr. Rundell called at the office, and invited him to breakfast on the following day. The young man went, and Mr. R., after putting many interrogatories as to his intended pursuits in life, on dismissing him, put into his hand a piece of paper, charging him not to examine it till he got home; it was a written promise for ten thousand pounds, payable at his own death, or upon the party's marriage, which event shortly afterwards taking place, the promise was faithfully fulfilled.

Mr. Rundell's will was proved in Doctors' Commons three days after his death. The personal effects were sworn at upwards of 1,000,000*l.* the utmost limit to which the scale of the probate-duty extends. The amount of the personal property is said to be larger than under any preceding will since the probate duty took place, which in this case amounts to 15,000*l.* The first legacy is 20,000*l.* to Mrs. Maria Rundell, the testator's sister-in-law. The testator then states that, whereas he had carried on the business of a goldsmith on Ludgate-hill for fifty years previous to his quitting business, whereby he had acquired his fortune, and whereas he had given to his nephew, Edmund Waller Rundell, a share of his business, besides an estate in the county of Somerset, and to his nephew Thomas Bigge (the corresponding partner to the house) a share in his business, and a bond for 10,000*l.* he leaves, in addition, to Edward Waller Rundell, 10,000*l.* and to his wife 10,000*l.*; to Thos. Bigge, in addition, the sum of 5,000*l.* and to his wife, 5,000*l.* Very numerous legacies follow, of 5,000*l.* 3,000*l.* 2,000*l.* besides a vast number of smaller sums, chiefly to persons who had been servants of the deceased, to most of whom he has left 100*l.* Among the legacies of 5,000*l.* is one in trust for the benefit of Mr. John Bannister the elder, for his life, then to his daughter, besides a legacy to John Bannister the younger. The large family of Mr. Bigge are also individual legatees. The sum of 500*l.* is left to the Bath Hospital; and to most (if not all) of the charitable institutions in London there is a bequest of 200*l.* each. The most important bequest is contained in the residuary clause, whereby the testator gives to

"his esteemed friend, Joseph Neeld the younger, (attorney) of the Inner Temple," all the rest and residue of his real, personal, and mixed estate, which it is computed will amount to not less than 890,000*l.* A codical annexed to the will, contains a legacy of 10,000*l.* to Mrs. Warlidge, and 5,000*l.* to another person, besides many smaller sums to individuals who had been formerly in the service of the deceased. The will and codicil are both dated the 4th February, 1827.

MR. ROWLANDSON.

April 22. At his apartments in the Adelphi, after a severe illness of two years, aged 70, that veteran graphic humourist, Mr. Thomas Rowlandson.

This well-known artist was born in July 1756, in the Old Jewry, where his father was a tradesman of respectability. He was educated at the school of Dr. Barvis in Soho-square, at that time, and subsequently, an academy of some celebrity. Richard Burke, son of Edmund Burke, M.P. was his schoolfellow. Mr. Holman, the celebrated tragedian, was also educated there. The academy was then kept by Dr. Barrow. At a very early period of his childhood, Rowlandson gave presage of his future talent; and he drew humourous characters of his master and many of his scholars before he was ten years old. The margins of his school books were covered with these his handy works.

In his sixteenth year he was sent to Paris, and was entered a student in one of the drawing academies there, where he made rapid advances in the study of the human figure; and during his residence, which was nearly two years, he occasionally indulged that satirical talent, in portraying the characteristics of that fantastic people, whose *outré* habits, perhaps, scarcely demanded the exaggerations of caricature.

On his return to London, he resumed his studies at the Royal Academy, then held in some apartments at old Somerset House. He had been admitted on the list of students before his visit to Paris. The celebrated Mr. John Bannister, who had evinced an equal predilection for the graphic art, was at this time a fellow-student; and it was here that their friendship commenced.

The elder Rowlandson, who was of a speculative turn, lost considerable sums in experimenting upon various branches of manufactures, which were tried on too large a scale for his means; hence his affairs became embarrassed, and his son, before he had obtained his manhood, was obliged to support himself.

He, however, derived that assistance from an aunt which his father's reverse of fortune had withheld. This lady, who was a Mademoiselle Chattelier, married to Thomas Rowlandson, his uncle, amply supplied him with money; and to this indulgence, perhaps, may be traced those careless habits which attended his early career, and for which he was remarkable through life. At her decease, she left him seven thousand pounds, much plate, trinkets, and other valuable property. He then indulged his predilection for a joyous life, and mixed himself with the gayest of the gay. Whilst at Paris, being of a social spirit, he sought the company of dashing young men; and, among other evils, imbibed a love for play. He was known in London at many of the fashionable gaming houses, alternately won and lost without emotion, till at length he was minus several thousand pounds. He thus dissipated the amount of more than one valuable legacy. It was said to his honour, however, that he always played with the feelings of a gentleman, and his word passed current, even when with an empty purse. He assured the writer of this hasty memoir, who knew him for more than forty years, that he had frequently played throughout a night and the next day; and that once, such was his infatuation for the dice, he continued at the gaming table nearly thirty-six hours, with the intervention only of the time for refreshment, which was supplied by a cold collation.

This uncontrollable passion for gaming, strange to say, subverted not his principles. He was scrupulously upright in all his pecuniary transactions, and ever avoided getting into debt. He has been known, after having lost all he possessed, to return home to his professional studies, sit down cooly to fabricate a series of new designs, and to exclaim, with stoical philosophy, "I have played the fool; but," holding up his pencils, "here is my resource."

It is not generally known, that, however coarse and slight may be the generality of his humurous and political etchings, many of which were the careless effusions of a few hours, his early works were wrought with care; and his studies from the human figure, at the Royal Academy, were scarcely inferior to those of the justly admired Mortimer.

From the versatility of his talent, the fecundity of his imagination, the grace and elegance with which he could design his groups, added to the almost miraculous despatch with which he sup-

plied his patrons with compositions upon every subject, it has been the theme of regret amongst his friends, that he was not more careful of his reputation. Had he pursued the course of art steadily, he might have become one of the greatest historical painters of the age. His style, which was purely his own, was most original. He drew a bold outline with the reed-pen, in a tint composed of vermillion and Indian-ink, washed in the general effect in chiaro scuro, and tinted the whole with the proper colours. This manner, though slight, in many instances was most effective: and it is known, on indubitable authority, that Sir Joshua Reynolds and Mr. West have each declared, that some of his drawings would have done honour to Rubens, or any of the greatest masters of design of the old schools.

For many years, for he was too idle to seek new employment, his kind friend, and, it may justly be added, his best adviser, Mr. Ackermann, supplied him with ample subjects for the exercise of his talent. The many works which his pencil illustrated, are existing evidence of this. Many suggestions for plates for new editions of those popular volumes, "The Travels of Dr. Syntax," "The Dance of Death," "The Dance of Life," and other well-known productions of the versatile pen of the late ingenious Mr. Coombe, will remain the mementos of his graphic humour.

It should be repeated, that his reputation has not been justly appreciated. In a vast collection of his drawings in the possession of Mr. Ackermann, and which have often been seen with admiration and delight by the many professional artists and amatuers who frequented Mr. Akermann's conversazioni, at his library at the old house in the Strand, it cannot be forgotten that some are inimitable. No artist of the past or present school, perhaps, ever expressed so much as Rowlandson with so little effort, or with so evident an appearance of the absence of labour.

His remains were followed to the grave by the two friends of his youth, Mr. Bannister and Mr. Angelo sen., and by his constant friend and liberal employer, Mr. Ackermann.

MR. CHARLES DIGNUM.

March 29. At his house in Gloucester-st. of inflammation in the lungs, aged 62, Mr. Charles Dignum.

This popular singer was born at Rotherhithe, where and subsequently in Wild-st. Lincoln's Inn Fields, his father was a respectable master-tailor. To that business young Dignum was at first devoted; and, his parents being of the Roman Catholic church, he sung in the choir when a boy, at the Sardinian Ambassador's chapel. At that time his voice was admired by the frequenters of the chapel for its melody and power; so much so, that Mr. Samuel Webbe, a gentleman well known in the musical world, remarked his talents, and gave him instruction. The youth, however, though he had a soul above a button, entertained no idea of adopting music as a profession; he wished rather to dedicate himself to the service of religion, and importuned his father to send him to the college at Douay, to complete his education, and fit him for taking holy orders. This plan was relinquished, in consequence of the pecuniary embarrassments of his father; and Charles Dignum was placed on trial under the care of a carver and gilder, named Egglesoe; who was at the head of that branch in the great establishment of Messrs. Seddon in Aldersgate-street. He remained nine months in this situation, and was on the point of being regularly articled, when a quarrel between his father and Egglesoe dissolved the connection. Chance now operated in his favour; whilst doubting what occupation he should follow, he was introduced to the celebrated Mr. Linley, who perceived his talents, and gave him flattering hopes of becoming an acquisition to the stage. Dignum, in consequence, articled himself to Linley for seven years.

Linley bestowed the most indefatigable attentions on his pupil, and would not permit him to sing in public till his judgment was sufficiently matured. It was in 1784, that Charles Dignum made his *début* in the character of Young Meadows, in the comic opera of Love in a Village. His figure was rather unfavourable for the part, but his voice was so clear and full toned, and his manner of singing so judicious, that he was received with great applause, and his success was such as to give the opera a run of several nights. He next appeared in Cymon, and again experienced the most flattering approbation. On the removal of the elder Bannister to the Royalty Theatre, Dignum succeeded to a caste of parts more suited to his person and his voice, which was a fine tenor. Amongst other characters those of Hawthorn and Giles particularly suited him; indeed he was thought superior in them to any actor that had had appeared since the days of Beard, their original representative. His histrionic talents were, however, but small; yet, from his vocal powers, he for many years held a respectable situation at the Theatre. At

Vauxhall, at concerts, and at public dinners, he was also exceedingly popular. Of his wit, and conversational talents, many highly amusing anecdotes might be told.

Dignum, with many ludicrous eccentricities, was an amiable, good-natured, jolly fellow. He married, many years ago, Miss Rennett, the daughter of an attorney, with whom he received a considerable accession of fortune. After her death, so greatly did her loss prey upon his mind, that for some time he was in a state of mental derangement. Another family misfortune proved, for a time, very severe. A married daughter, who lived in Canonbury lane, Islington, had her infant son carried off in an extraordinary manner by a Mr. Rennett, a relation by her mother's side. The child was ultimately recovered; and Rennett was apprehended, tried, convicted, and transported for the offence (see our volume LXXXIX. i. p. 366, 573).

Dignum had long retired from the stage, in easy circumstances. He was the composer of several pleasing ballads; and he published, by subscription, a collection of popular vocal music.

ROBERT JACKSON, M.D.

April 6. At Thursby, near Carlisle, aged 76, Robert Jackson, M.D., Inspector of Military Hospitals, and for many years Chief of the Medical department of the Army in the West Indies.

This gentleman went to Jamaica in 1774, and there he practised cold affusion in fever, with success, long before that method was adopted by Dr. Currie. In 1778, we find Dr. Jackson serving in the British army in America, as regimental surgeon, and on the termination of that war he settled at Stockton-upon-Tees; but when the contest with France broke out in 1793, he was appointed to the third regiment of foot, as the only road by which he could arrive at the office of army physician. He was on the continent in the first French war, and in 1796 was employed at St. Domingo, and afterwards with the Russian auxiliary army in 1799; and after several years retirement, he came voluntarily forward and took the charge of the department in the Windward and Leeward Islands command, where his services and exertions justly obtained him the highest applause from the government at home. In his various reforms in the practice of hospitals, and in his improved method in treating the Yellow Fever in the West Indies, now generally adopted, he encountered great difficulties, and made many enemies, and but for the powerful influence of the late lamented Commander-in-Chief, he would never have effected them. Government considered his services in the West Indies had such strong claims upon them, that they, in addition to his half-pay as Inspector of Hospitals, for many years allowed him 200*l.* per annum, in consideration of his age and services.

His various publications at once evince the scholar and the gentleman; displaying deep reflection and originality of thought, and justly place him, as a medical writer, in the first class. They were as follow: On the fevers of Jamaica, with observations on the intermittents of America, and an appendix containing hints on the means of preserving the health of soldiers in hot climates, 1795, 8vo. An outline of the history and cure of Fever endemic and contagious; more particularly the contagious fever of gaols, ships, and hospitals; with an explanation of the principles of military discipline and economy, and a scheme of medical arrangement for armies, 1798, 8vo. Remarks on the Constitution of the Medical Department of the British Army, 1803, 8vo. A systematic view of the discipline, formation, and economy of Armies, 1804, 4to, (reviewed in vol. LXXIV. 758). A Letter to the editor of the Edinburgh Review, 1804, 8vo. A system of arrangement and discipline for the Medical Department of Armies, 1805, 8vo. An exposition of the practice of affusing cold water on the body as a cure for Fever, 1808, 8vo. A Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, explaining the true constitution of a Medical Staff, 1808, 8vo. A Second Letter to the Commissioners of Military Enquiry, containing a refutation of some statements made by Mr. Keate, 1808, 8vo. A Letter to Mr. Keate, Surgeon-general to the Forces, 1808, 8vo. A Letter to Sir David Dundas, commander-in-chief of the Forces, 1809, 8vo.

If superior talent unremittingly devoted, for the greater part of half a century, to relieve the miseries of suffering humanity, can entitle a man to the gratitude of his countrymen, no man deserved it more than Dr. Jackson.

LIEUT. WM. JOHN SNOW, R. N.

Lately. At the Semaphore on Putney Heath, aged 38, Lieut. William John Snow, R. N.

This brave officer was the son of Captain William Snow, a very old Commander in the Royal Navy, by Sarah, daughter of ——— Ewebanks, esq. formerly a banker at Hull. He was born at London in 1788, and in 1797 was admitted

into Christ's Hospital; he left that establishment in 1804 (then in the sixteenth year of his age) to enter as a midshipman on board the San Nicholas prison-ship, at that time commanded by his father. His stay in that vessel was but short, as in a few months he went on more active duty, and was employed successively during the most eventful periods of the Naval war, in l'Achille, the Egeria, Forward, Ruby, Guerriere, Poictiers, Frolic, Dolphin, and Manly.

In l'Achille, when in his seventeenth year, he was engaged in the battle of Trafalgar, and received a bad compound fracture of the left arm, and a slight wound on the right knee; for which wounds he received a smart ticket and gratuity. In the Egeria, still a young man, in some boat-work with a privateer, he received a cutlass wound on the right knee. In an attempt to save a Danish vessel, in which he was prize-master, from recapture, he received two other wounds; and afterwards, when a prisoner in an enemy's ship, on his way from one prison depôt to another in the Baltic, he led on successfully a rescue under a most extraordinary disproportion of numbers and physical strength, and brought the whole party to England. On this occasion he received a wound on the back of his hand, leaving a large scar. The ship, under all circumstances, was given up by Government, but he recovered his liberty, and established, by the transaction, a character for the most determined bravery.

In the other ships of war enumerated, he saw much service. In six months alone, on board the Guerriere, as appears by a particular register of names and dates, he bore his part in capturing, recapturing, or destroying sixteen vessels; among them the American sloop of war the Nautilus; and between October 1812 and February 1813, while serving on board the Poictiers, he also bore his part in capturing, recapturing, or destroying twenty-three vessels, among which was the American sloop of war the Wasp.

On board the Guerriere, in the action with the American frigate the Constitution, he received his fatal wound, which, by depressing the breast-bone obliquely on the right side, together with the ends of four of his ribs, preternaturally contracted the cavity of the chest, and rendered him liable, on any increased determination of blood to the lungs from cold, or other cause of excitement, to a recurrence of inflamation. Captain Dacres, in his public dispatch to the Lords of the Admiralty after the action, speaking of this officer, says, "I must recommend Mr. Snow, Master's Mate, who commanded the foremost main-deck guns in the absence of Lieut. Pulman, and the whole of them, after the fall of Lieut. Ready, to your protection, he having received a severe contusion from a splinter." This recommendation was appreciated by their Lordships, in his eventual promotion to his late rank.

Although often "the torrent roared and he did buffet it," no ordeal of his strength was more severe than that connected with his services while belonging to the Egeria, in the Baltic and North Seas,—three times wounded within a short period,—in prison, and out of prison, bringing his very prison-ship home, with him, he returned to the Egeria only to be cast away, in February 1810, in another Danish prize, on the coast of Norway. Dismantled, and water-logged for five days, the ship was at last stranded near Scarborough, and he was with the greatest difficulty saved from the wreck by some fishermen of that place, when his extremities had become severely frostbitten; but with a chest naturally strong, his lungs remained as good as his heart was stout; nor was it until after a period of nearly three years from this time, and at the very close of the Guerriere's action, that from being struck across the chest by a splinter, and laid senseless on the deck, he ever wanted "large breath in times most needful."

With very few intervals of health, this unfortunate officer had been living with his family, for several years, at Pusey, in Wiltshire, on his half-pay, when the Lords of the Admiralty, in consideration of his wounds and services, most kindly appointed him to the Semaphore on Putney Heath, from which appointment he vainly anticipated increased comforts for his wife and children, and happiness for himself; but, emaciated and worn down by the frequent returns of hemorrhage, pain, and suppuration, the fatigues, expences, and anxieties attendant on a journey for which he was so ill prepared, only led to encreased disease; and on the eleventh night after his arrival, he died, leaving his widow and children altogether among strangers, pennyless, and without any relative competent to give that aid which some noble and other kind neighbours were prompt in affording. On an examination of his body after his death as to the particular state of his chest, there were found the scars of *seven* distinct wounds, fully confirming his own modest recital of his various services a few days before he died.

He was buried in the church-yard of

Putney, on the 4th of May, by the ready hand of public sympathy. The calamities of his family were many, for nought had he to bequeath,

"Save his *scarred* body to the ground,"

and to his children, a medal, commemorative of his 'Companionship in battle' with the heroic Nelson, on one of England's proudest days. His eldest child, a fine boy in his tenth year, already a sailor in spirit and intelligence, has been favoured with a presentation to the Royal Naval School at Greenwich, while the widow and the three younger children have been supplied by a committee of some gentlemen at Putney, who undertook to superintend a subscription in their behalf, with the means of removing from the Semaphore to the Island of Jersey, where they have relatives of respectability, although not of opulence; and also with the means of furnishing a cottage, and of support, until the pension allowed to the widow of a Naval Lieutenant becomes payable—still leaving in the banker's hands a little fund, which, together with any further donations that may be kindly added to it, will be allotted hereafter, under the discretion of the committee, as an outfit for the children of this unfortunate officer, and to assist them in becoming useful members of society. Their father lived for his country, and died from wounds received in his country's cause! May those who live not altogether for themselves,

"The arm of charity extend
To aid the helpless child of woe!"

REV. THOS. THIRLWALL.

March 17. At Bower's Gifford rectory, Essex, the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, M.A. Rector of that parish, and a Justice of the Peace for the county.

This gentleman was son of the Rev. Thomas Thirlwall, Vicar of Cottingham, near Hull, who died in 1808. He was, as his father had been, a student of Brazenose College, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1786. After entering into holy orders, he obtained the curacy of Trinity Church in the Minories; and afterwards the curacy and lectureship of Stepney. On the 19th of June 1792, he married Mrs. Connop of Mile-end, the widow of an apothecary, with a good fortune, by whom he had several children. He was formerly a very active man in public life, and distinguished himself as a speaker at the East India House, the Middlesex elections, and other occasions. He was also for some years a Magistrate for Middlesex.

He published, in 1795, "The alarming situation of the Times, a Fast Sermon, preached at Stepney," (reviewed in vol. LXV. p. 678); in 1798, "The Dawn of National Prosperity, a Sermon;" in 1802, another, entitled, "The Instability of Human Power and the Insufficiency of Human Means;" and in the following year, a fourth, "The Child Jesus a pattern of Early Piety;" all in 4to. In 1803 he published, in 12mo, an excellent "Diatessaron, seu integra Historia Domini nostri Jesu Christi, Latine, ex Quatuor Evangeliis," (see vol. LXXIII. 253). This was intended for the use of schools, and an English translation was printed in the same year. There was a second edition in 1815. In 1804 he published in 8vo, "A solemn Protest against the Revival of Scenic Exhibitions and Interludes at the Royalty Theatre." A second edition of this pamphlet is reviewed in vol. LXXIV. 251. In the same year he also issued "A candid and dispassionate Address to Sir Francis Burdett." In 1808 he printed a Funeral Sermon preached at Stratford Bow, on the death of the Rev. Wm. Jas. French, Rector of Vange in Essex, Chaplain to the Trinity House, and Lecturer of Bow. (see vol. LXXVIII. 1614). At that time Mr. Thirlwall was Minister of Tavistock Chapel, Lecturer of Stepney, and Chaplain to Dr. Percy, the Bishop of Dromore. It was probably about the same time that Mr. Thirlwall was favoured with the Bishop's assistance in preparing an edition of Bp. Jeremy Taylor's Works, as mentioned in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. IX. p. 634, but which was afterwards abandoned. In 1809 he published some specimens of the early genius of his second son, under the title of "Primitiæ; or Essays and Poems on various subjects, religious, moral, and entertaining. By Connop Thirlwall, eleven years of age. Dedicated by permission to the Lord Bishop of Dromore." (reviewed in vol. LXXIX. p. 834). In 1810 he edited "The Theological Works of Sir Matthew Hale, with a Life of the Author," 2 vols. 8vo.

In 1814 Mr. Thirlwall was presented to the Rectory of Bower's Gifford, by John Curtis, esq. In 1817 he was brought before the notice of the public by producing "A Vindication of the Magistrates acting in and for the Tower Division, from the charges contained in a printed work, entitled 'The Report of the Committee on the State of the Police of the Metropolis; together with the minutes of evidence taken before a Committee of the House of Commons.'" This pamphlet, which was reviewed in LXXXVII. i. 337, was considered a breach

of privilege by the Police Committee, and being complained of as such by the Chairman, Mr. Thirlwall was obliged to make his apology before the House. (*Vide ibid.* pp. 445, 545.)

Mr. Thirlwall also contributed many articles to the Orthodox Churchman's Magazine. Mr. Thirlwall's eldest son, Thomas Wigzell, is Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, and his second, Connop, is Fellow of Trinity, in the same University.

Bayes Cotton, Esq.

June 14. At his house at Kenilworth, aged 70, Bayes Cotton, esq.

He was formerly a solicitor of eminence in Old Bethlem, now Liverpool-street; and had retired upwards of twenty years. He has left an affectionate widow and eleven children to deplore his loss! For he was an amiable husband and parent, of a Christian and conscientious spirit, of mild and forbearing temper; conciliatory to all, and liberal in his estimation of mankind. His cheerful and thankful disposition was manifested in the urbanity of his customary habits and deportment, and and in the hospitality of his house and table. In theology he was well read, and deeply master of its important truths; and although a dissenter from the Established Church, yet no man's differences of opinion were ever known to shake the honest warmth of his friendship, or to lessen his esteem: he may be said to have been a Christian in faith, in will, and in deed. In politics he was a Whig of the old school, but not the slave of any party; attached to the Constitution of his Country, which he venerated, and in the principles of which he was deeply conversant. He was the intimate of the late Rev. Dr. S. Parr, Rev. Dr. Rees, &c. &c. His whole life was devoted to good; the poor knew him well as their friend, the more fortunate loved his cheerful manners, and cherished his intercourse. And his family, who best knew how to value them, embraced and cherished his kind affections.

Mr. William Maxwell.

May 13. Aged 77, Mr. William Maxwell, late Master Rigger of Sheerness Dock Yard.

Bred to the sea in his earliest years, his services can be traced for nearly fifty years, thirty-eight of which he warranted as a Boatswain, and 25 years he sailed under a pendant. He had the honour to serve under 9 Admirals, and more particularly under Lord Exmouth at the memorable battle off Algiers. The wound which he then received, and his gallant behaviour at that time, has been honourably recorded. He was also in several engagements from the time of Rodney, at which period his conduct was distinctly marked, for he served under 37 different Captains, many of whom were the most eminent and distinguished in the service, and he parted from them all with signal marks of respect, and from many with feelings of the most affectionate regard. As an instance of such regard, the late Admiral Thompson, at their separation, after paying a handsome tribute to the zeal and ability he had displayed in the right discharge of his duties, presented him with a silver coffee-pot and stand, as a memorial of his friendship. His numerous certificates bear full testimony to the value of his services, to his indefatigable and ardent zeal, in the fearless and faithful discharge of his important duties, and duties which in his station have been seldom equalled.

Among the ships in which he sailed, may be selected the Princessa, Enterprize, Victorious, Vengeance, Mars, Dragon, Royal George, and the Queen Charlotte; and among the Captains may be selected—Capt. Rodney, Sir Thos. Rich, Capt. Russell, Sir John Jervis, Captains Bouchier, Briggs, Singleton, and Sir Griffith Colpoys.

His public character was not only eminent and praiseworthy, but his private and domestic conduct was in exact proportion; tender, amiable, and indulgent; in all the scenes of domestic life, meek, pious, and unobtrusive as a lamb; but in public duty, bold, persevering, and courageous as a lion.

The immediate cause of his death arose from a cold, which he caught in the care of the Dutch ship in distress off the Nore, which happened about two months since, and through his great anxiety and zeal upon that occasion. His health had previously continued remarkably good, and his duty was performed with an energy more like that of a youth than of an aged and worn-out veteran. The situation he filled often required peculiar efforts of a dangerous kind, from the state of our coast during the period of winter, and no one was ever more ready to assist the stranger in his peril and distress.—On the Saturday following he was interred in Minster Church followed by some of the principal officers of the Dock Yard, who testified the warmest and most affectionate regard to his memory; and on the Sunday morning the Chaplain of the Dock Chapel, the Rev. Mr. Kirby,

gave a Funeral Discourse from Numb. 23, v. 10, the latter clause. The preacher gave honourable testimony to his memory, by stating the soundness of his principles, the harmony which existed between such principles and the practical habits of his life, and the spirit of piety, which it diffused over the latter moments of his existence.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Jan... In Dublin, Dr. *Spray*, Vicar Choral of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and formerly a member of the Choir of Lichfield.

April 14. At Milton Rectory, near Gravesend, aged 78, the Ven. *Wm. Crawford*, D.D. Archdeacon of Carmarthen, and Rector of Milton and Trottescliff. He was formerly Fellow of Trin. Coll. Camb. where he proceeded B.A. 1772, M.A. 1775, D.D. 1801. He was made Archdeacon of Carmarthen by Bp. Horsley, in 1793; and the same patron, when translated to Rochester, presented him to both his livings; to Trottescliff in 1794, and Milton in 1797. The two next turns of presentation to Milton belong to the King.

April 16. In consequence of an apoplectic seizure six days previously, aged 68, the Rev. *Peter Acklom Reaston*, Rector of Barlborough, Derbysh. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1780, M.A. 1784, and was presented to his living in 1792 by C. H. Rodes, esq.

April 18. At Marsk, in Cleveland, deeply regretted, aged 61, the Rev. *Joseph Wilkinson*, Perpetual Curate of Up-Leatham.

April 21. In London, aged 28, the Rev. *Thomas-Henry Copeman*, late of St. John's Coll. Camb. B.A. 1821, M.A. 1824. He was the eldest son of Robert Copeman, esq. of Hemsby, near Yarmouth.

April 26. The Rev. *Wm. Rawes*, late Head Master of the Kepier Grammar School, Houghton-le-Spring. He was formerly Fellow of Eman. Coll. Camb. where he took the degrees of B.A. 1788, M.A. 1791; was for seven years Master of the School at Witton-le-Wear, and for nearly twenty-seven of that at Houghton-le-Spring. As an instructor he was incessant in his labours, and indefatigable in his zeal to promote the improvement of his pupils. As a Minister of the Gospel, he was fervent, charitable, and devout; as a husband, irreproachable; as a father, kind; and as a friend, honourable, firm, and sincere. The loss of an only daughter last July, was too severe a blow for a constitution already impaired.

April 27. In Pulteney-st. Bath, aged 58, the Rev. *Henry Forster Mills*, Chancellor of York Cathedral, and Rector of Gawsworth, in Cheshire, and Emley, in Yorkshire. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1790, M.A. 1793; was made Chancellor of the Cathedral of York in 1802, by Dr. Markham, the late Archbishop; Rector of Gawsworth in 1803 by the same patron; and Rector of Emley in 1804 by the Hon. R. L. Saville.

May 9. Aged 66, the Rev. *Richard Lucas*, Rural Dean of Stamford, in the Cathedral of Lincoln, Rector of Great Casterton with Pickworth in Rutland, and a magistrate for that county. He was presented to his united churches in 1793 by the Marquess of Exeter.

May 15. Aged 75, the Rev. *Wm. Metcalfe*, Precentor, Registrar, and a Minor Canon of Ely, Rector of Foulmire, Camb. and Barley, Herts; and during a long period, a most active and intelligent magistrate for the Isle of Ely. He was of Sidney Coll. Camb. B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778, was made Minor Canon of Ely in the latter year, and was presented to both his livings in 1814; to Barley by Dr. Dampier, the late Bishop of Ely, and to Foulmire by the Earl of Hardwicke.

May 16. In London, the Rev. *Wm. Boscawen*, Vicar of South Newton, Wilts. He was of Trin. Coll. Oxf. M.A. 1810, and was presented to his living by the Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery.

May 19. Aged 64, the Rev. *Wm. Whinfield*, Vicar of Ramsey, and Dovercourt cum Harwich in Essex, Chaplain to the Duke of Manchester, and Chaplain to the E. I. C.'s factory at Fort Marlborough in Sumatra. He was of Trin. Coll. Camb. B. D. 1800; and was presented to his Vicarages by the King in 1810.

May 22. The Rev. *Thomas Lodge*, Perpetual Curate of Middlesmoor, in the parish of Kirkby Malzeard, Yorkshire. He was of St. John's Coll. Camb. B. A. 1790, M. A. 1794.

June 8. Aged 60, the Rev. *Arthur Loveday*, Rector of Antingham St. Mary, Norfolk, and Fellow of Magd. Coll. Oxf. where he proceeded M.A. 1791, B.D. 1799, D.D. 181... He was presented to his living in 1803, by the Hon. W. Wyndham.

June 4. At the house of Wm. Waldron, esq. in Trowbridge, while on the road to his brother at Chard, aged 37, the Rev. *Edw. Whitehead*, Rector of Eastham, Worc. and a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Worcester and Hereford. He was formerly Fellow of Corp. Ch. Coll. Oxf. where he took the degree of M.A. in 1812; and he was presented to his living in 1805, by the Rev. Christopher Whitehead.

June 6. At Combhay Rectory, Som. aged 85, the Rev. *Edmund Gardiner*, Rector of Tintern, Monm. He was M. A. of Trin. Coll. Dublin, and was presented to Tintern in 1819, by Edw. Davies and others. His son, the Rev. Fred. Gardiner, of Linc. Coll. Oxf. M. A. is Rector of Combhay.

June 7. In Stanhope-st. aged 56, the Ven. *Charles Anson*, Archdeacon of Carlisle, and Rector of Lyng and Mautby in

Norfolk; uncle of Viscount Anson, and half-nephew of the Archbp. of York. He was the third son of George Anson of Sambrook in Shropshire, esq. by Mary dau. of George-Venables first Lord Vernon: and was a scholar of Christ Church, Oxford, M.A. 1795. He was presented to both his livings by his brother the late Viscount, to Lyng in 1794, and to Mautby in 1804, and to the Archdeaconry of Carlisle by his half-uncle, Dr. Vernon, then Bishop of that diocese, in 1805.

June 18. At Gosforth parsonage, Cumberland, aged 49, the Rev. *Henry Bragg*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1808 by Rich. Sherwen.

June 20. At West Hackney, the Rev. *George Paroissien*, Rector of that parish, and for 36 years Curate of Hackney. He was of Pemb. Coll. Camb. B.A. 1788, M.A. 1800.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

May 3. At Islington, Sarah, wife of Thos. Gordon, esq. and fourth dau. of Wm. Oakley, esq. Alderman of Weymouth.

May 13. Aged 22, John Smith, M.D. of Edinb. and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and fifth son of Dr. Smith, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, a young man of great promise and amiable disposition.

May 17. At Fulham, aged 66, Henry Bunnett, esq.

May 18. Aged 67, Mr. Charles Richardson, of King-street, Covent-garden. He was born at Coombe, in Oxfordshire, and for some years kept the Hotel in Covent-garden, called by his name. He was a great collector of prints and papers illustrative of the History of the City and County of Oxford; and also of every thing relative to the parish of St. Paul, Covent Garden.

May 19. At the house of her brother-in-law, Sir George Warrender, bart. in Seymour-place, aged 35, the Hon. Lady Julian-Jane, wife of Capt. John Warrender. She was the fourth and youngest surviving dau. of James present and 8th Earl of Lauderdale, by Eleanor only dau. of Anthony Todd, esq.

May 20. In Bryanstone-sq. aged 49, Henry Sansom, esq.

At Highgate, Frances, wife of Henry Johnson, esq. E. I. House.

May 21. Aged 51, Chas. Woodd, esq. Surgeon, Edgeware-road.

May 22. Frances, wife of Errington Paxton, esq. of Noble-st. Aldersgate, and King's-row, Pentonville.

May 23. After a protracted illness, Jane, wife of Rich. Burnell, esq. of Upper Clapton, 2d dau. of John Crutchley, esq. of Tottenham.

At his uncle's, in Baker-st. Richard, only son of Col. Egan, of Bombay.

Aged 62, Thos. Davis, esq. of Old-street.

May 24. John Butler Ford, esq. late Lieut. 9th Foot.

At Chiswick, aged 85, Sybilla, widow of Wm. Smith, esq. of the War Office.

At the Excise Office, Tower-hill, aged 70, Thos. Groves, esq. late Inspector-general of Imports.

May 26. In Berners-st. Mrs. Goodenough, wife of the Bp. of Carlisle.

In Albemarle-st. James Reid, esq. of Paris, a native of Boston in America.

May 27. At Herne-hill, aged 51, Wm. Prior, esq. late of Smyrna.

Aged 32, John, second son of John Peacock, esq. of Bruton-st.

May 28. At her brother's, Wm. Thompson, esq. M. P. Gloucester-pl. aged 37, Isabel, wife of Wm. Crawshay, jun. esq. of Coyfurthfa Castle, Glam.

Aged 70, Mr. Colin Sharp, of Fitzroy-st.

May 29. At Highgate, aged 52, W. G. Wynen, esq. of Bury-court, St. Mary Axe.

May 30. Aged 29, Harriet-Anne, wife of Lewis Hensley, esq. of Great James-st. Bedford-row.

May 31. Aged 84, Thomas Taylor, esq. Surgeon, of New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. He was the senior inhabitant of the parish of St. Bride, and Chairman of the Commissioners of the Land Tax for that district. Mr. Taylor was much attached to aquatic excursions on the Thames, and was well known by the designation of *Commodore* Taylor, and highly respected by all who knew him.

Lately. Henry, eldest son of Sir R. Wilson, M.P. after a long illness, contracted on service in the East Indies.

June 1. Webster Sylvanus Heathcote, only son of Mr. Chas. Beaven, Solicitor, St. Agnes-place.

June 2. In York-st. Baker-st. aged 65, Eliz. widow of R. Fuller, esq.

In Pall-Mall, aged 75, Susanna, relict of Mr. James Carter, of Southwark, Solicitor.

June 3. At Streatham Common, aged 78, the relict of Richard Pinchbeck, esq.

June 4. In Upper Wimpole-st. John Boucher, esq.

In Gloucester-place, Alex. Apsley, esq. of Banstead Place.

In Charles-st. Berkeley-sq. aged 91, the Right Hon. Henrietta-Cavendish, dowager Countess of Stamford and Warrington, aunt to the Duke of Portland, and sister to the late dowager Marchioness of Bath, who died Dec. 12, 1825, having lived within one year of the age of the Lady now deceased. The Countess was born March 6, 1736, the second daughter of William second Duke of Portland, and K.G. by Lady Margaret-Cavendish Harley, only dau. and sole heir of Edward second Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, the celebrated founder of the Harleian Library. She was married to George-Harry, the late Earl of Stamford and Warrington, May 28, 1763; and was the mother

of the present Earl, of three other sons, and six daughters. The Earl, her husband, lived to the age of 82, and died in 1819 (see vol. LXXXIX. i. 581).

June 5. At North End, Hampstead, Capt. Percy Earl, of the E. I. ship Aurora.

June 6. In Bread-street, aged 87, Geo. Bainbridge, esq.

June 7. In Mansfield-st. aged nearly 43, the Most Hon. Susan-Hussey, Marchioness of Waterford. Her Ladyship was born June 15, 1784, the only dau. and heiress of George second Earl of Tyrconnel, by Sarah youngest dau. of John Hussey, Lord Delaval. Her father died April 15, 1805, when, his only son having died young, the title devolved on his nephew, the brother of the present Earl. Lady Susan Carpenter was married Aug. 29 following, to Henry 2d and late Marquess of Waterford, by whom she had the present Marquess and six other children. Death has been severe upon the family, for since her noble husband's death in last July (see vol. XCVI. ii. 86), she had lost two daughters, one in August, and one in April this year.

June 8. In Cadogan-place, aged 61, Lady Selina-Letitia Bathurst, sister to Earl Bathurst, K.G.

In Russell-sq. aged 57, Wm. Campbell, esq. Comptroller of the Legacy Duty New Department, and Chairman of the Board of Stamps in Ireland.

At Blackheath, while visiting Mr. Birch, surgeon, Sarah, wife of Chas. Roberts, esq. of Notley Lodge, near Braintree, and formerly of Swaffham.

June 10. In Park-lane, aged 55, her Grace, Charlotte, Duchess of Somerset, sister to the Duke of Hamilton and to the Countess of Dunmore. She was born April 6, 1772, the second dau. of Archibald late and ninth Duke of Hamilton, by Lady Harriet Stewart, dau. of Alexander seventh Earl of Galloway; and was consequently by her father first cousin to the Marquess of Donegal, to the late Lord Spencer Chichester, and to the late Countess of Derby; and by her mother to the Duchesses of Beaufort and Marlborough, to the Marquess of Stafford, the Earls of Galloway, Aboyne, and Dunmore, the Countess of Harrowby, the late Countess of St. Germans, Lady Spencer Chichester, Viscount Granville, and Lord Crofton. Her Grace was married to Edward Adolphus, present and eleventh Duke of Somerset, June 24, 1800; and had issue, Edward-Adolphus Lord Seymour, one other son, and five daughters. Her natural strength of mind never forsook her during her long protracted and painful illness.

At Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, Francis Edge Barker, esq. of Chester.

In North-crescent, Bedford-sq. aged 87, Clementina, relict of John Delane, esq. of the Customs.

June 11. In Stratford-place, aged 21, Diana-Gertrude, only child of Sir Griffin Wilson, of Woodburn House, Bucks, Master in Chancery.

At Westbourn-green, Cath. wife of John Mynn, esq.

June 12. In Surrey-street, Strand, aged 62, John Yates, esq. upwards of 40 years Deputy Philacer of the Court of King's Bench.

At Hampstead, Abraham Pell, esq.

June 13. At Bow, aged 67, Capt. Richard Vaughan.

At Finsbury-place, aged 77, Mrs. Jane Grisewood.

June 14. After a long confinement, occasioned by a fall from his horse, Thomas Maude, esq. banker, of Great George-street.

BERKS.—*May* 26. Aged 75, John Neck, esq. of Winkfield, Berks.

BUCKS.—*May* 30. At Wycombe, aged 74, Andrews Edward Biddle, esq. of the firm of Biddle and Wheeler, Bankers.

Lately. At Newport Pagnell, aged 58, C. Hardy, esq.

June 9. At Aylesbury, aged 99, Mrs. Saxby.

CAMBRIDGE.—*May* 16. In his 20th year, Humphrey Thelwall Jones, esq. Fellow Commoner of Christ's College.

CHESHIRE.—*Lately*. At Runcorn, aged 10, Robert-Blagrove, eldest son of Capt. Bradshaw, R.N. M P. and grandson of R. H. Bradshaw, esq. M.P. of Worsley Hall.

CORNWALL.—At Carines, John Furnis, eldest son of R. Hosken, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—*May* 21. Aged 31, Edm. Worthington Livesey, esq. of the Breck.

DEVON.—*May* 22. At Plymouth, Capt. Rich. John Lewin, R.N. of Cavendish-sq.

May 31. At Sidmouth, Henry Martin, esq. late of Ashfield Lodge, near Bury.

At Tiverton, Margaret, relict of Rob. Hunter, esq. an eminent merchant of Bristol.

Lately. At Exeter, Mary, widow of Rev. G. Brian.

At Radstock, Mr. N. Gandell, land-surveyor, agent to Earl Waldegrave.

DORSET.—*May* 18. In Cranbourn, the relict of Rev. Wm. Storey.

May 20. At Dorchester, aged 33, Lieut. Bennett.

May 25. At Beaminster, aged 67, John Bangor Russell, esq. an eminent solicitor. This gentleman afforded the Editors of the Second Edition of Hutchins's "History of Dorsetshire" much valuable assistance; his profession of the law leading him into an intimate acquaintance with the property and other circumstances of his neighbourhood, and of the County of Dorset at large. Mr. Russell was also a highly-esteemed Correspondent on antiquarian subjects to this Miscellany.

ESSEX.—*May* 29. At Manningtree, aged 53, Geo. Rogers, M.D.

June 1. Aged 78, John Wolfe, esq. of

Wood Hall, many years one of the Chairmen of the Quarter Sessions for the County.

June 2. At Leyton, aged 43, John Francis Doxat, esq. of Clare, Hants.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*May* 11. On Marlborough-hill, Bristol, aged 70, the wife of T. Powell, esq.

May 20. At Nailsworth, Amy, eldest dau. of Rich. Matthews, esq. of East Kennet, Wilts.

May 25. Suddenly, at his sister Mrs. Wintle's, on Kingsdown, Berkeley Concklin, esq.

Margaret, wife of Rich. Sandys, esq. of Slade-lodge, near Stroud.

May 26. At Bristol, Capt. James Veysey, of the Pitt schooner, who returned but the preceding day from a long and fatiguing voyage to the coast of Africa.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Charlotte, youngest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Conyngham.

June 3. Eliza, youngest dau. of John Sayce, esq. of Durdham-Down.

June 10. In Park-row, Bristol, aged 84, Ralph Mountague, esq. formerly an eminent West-India merchant.

HANTS.—*May* 21. Chas. Wm. Michel, esq. of Notherwood, near Lyndhurst, for many years an active Magistrate of the county.

Lately. At Sutton Scotney, Sarah, wife of J. Wickham, esq.

At Kingston, Portsea, Capt. G. S. Conally, late of the West India reg.

HERTS.—*June* 19. At Gadesbridge, aged 58, Ann, lady of Sir Astley Cooper, bart. She was dau. of Thomas Cock, esq. merchant, of London, and was married Dec. 12, 1791, but had no children.

Lately. At Bishop's Stortford, Mrs. Elizabeth Jones, tallow-chandler. This liberal benefactress has left by her will 1,000*l.* to the parish, in the following benevolent manner:—The interest of 500*l.* towards the repairs of the church; 250*l.* towards the National School; and the interest of 250*l.* to be distributed annually in coals to the poor.

KENT.—*May* 25. At Tunbridge Wells, aged 70, the Right. Hon. Frances dowager Lady Lismore, sister to the late Countess of Shannon (who died in January this year, see p. 285), aunt to the Countess Grey and Lord Ponsonby of Imokilly, and cousin to the late Catherine Duchess of St. Alban's (grandmother of the present Duke), the late Marquis of Drogheda, the late Marchioness of Antrim, the Earl of Besborough, the late Countess Fitzwilliam, the Countess of Westmeath, and the late Viscount Mountmorres. Her Ladyship was born Feb. 18, 1757, the second dau. of the Right Hon. John Ponsonby, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, by Lady Elizabeth Cavendish, second dau. of William, third Duke of Devonshire, K.G. She married Cornelius, first and late Lord Lismore, Dec. 13, 1774; and had issue the present Viscount, Major-Gen. Sir Robert-Wm. O'Callaghan, K.C.B. one other son, and three daughters, the eldest of whom is the widow of her second cousin Wm. Cavendish, esq. M.P. for Derby, who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1812.

KENT.—*May* 15. Aged 86, John Allen, esq. of Hazles, in the parish of Northfleet.

June 4. Suddenly, at Waltham Vicarage, aged 21, Eliz. Cæcelia, dau. of E. S. Clarke, D.D.

June 5. At Lewisham, aged 73, Melmoth Guy, esq.

June 9. At Rowling Hall, his recently erected mansion, at Goodnestone next Wingham, James Heritage, esq. eldest son of the late Mr. Stephen Heritage, whose death was recorded in our Obituary for April 1797. He will be long remembered for his kindness, benevolence, and old English hospitality and general usefulness. He has left a widow and eight daughters.

June 12. At Chatham, aged 76, R. Newham, esq. late of Basinghall-street.

June 18. At Greenwich, in his 80th year, Mr. H. Harford.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*May* 25. Aged 68, Mr. George Greenway, of Burbage.

June 5. Aged 75, Wm. Wartnaby, esq. of Kirby House.

June 6. At Leicester, aged 85, N. Cooper, esq.

June 9. At Loughborough, highly respected, Mr. Wellings, solicitor.

MIDDLESEX.—*May* 22. At Gunnersbury Park, Ealing, aged 69, Major Alex. Morison, E.I.C.

NORFOLK.—*May* 26. At Boyland Hall, aged 6, Henrietta Maria, second dau. of the Hon. Capt. Fred. Paul Irby, R.N. by his second wife Frances, second dau. of Ichabod Wright, of Mapperley Hall, esq.

OXFORD.—*May* 29.—At Ozleworth Rectory, Fanny, 3d dau. of Rev. Joseph Mayo.

May 29. Aged 15 months, Francis, youngest son of Dr. Smith, Dean of Christ Church.

June 10. At Coombe Lodge, Oxon, aged 72, Samuel Gardiner, esq.

Lately. Aged 14, John, eldest son of Rev. John Hill, Vice-Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

SALOP.—*June* 8. Aged 58, the relict of Mr. J. Tyler. She discharged the duties of Matron of the House of Industry at Madely during 30 years.

Lately. At Bridgenorth, Sherrington Sparkes, esq.

SOMERSET.—*May* 21. At Frome, the eldest dau. of late Mr. A. Crocker.

May 31. At Bath, Laura Clement, dau. of Col. Courtenay.

June 3. At Middle Hill Spa, near Bath, aged 20, Thos. Alex. eldest son of the late James Watt, esq. of Farfield House, near Warrington.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*May* 6. Charlotte-Esther, 2d dau. of T. Lister, esq. of Armitage Park, cousin to Lord Ribblesdale and sister to Lady R.

Lately. The wife of B. Higgs, esq. of Tettenhall, sister to Mr. B. Shaw, of Bath.

SURREY.—*May* 11. At Chesilden, Charles, 2d son of the Rev. J. Dyke, rector of Burbach, in Leicestershire.

May 17. At Chertsey, aged 88, the widow of John Gaff, esq. late of Whitefield, Cumberland.

May 17. At Croydon, aged 74, Sarah, relict of John Williamson.

June 7. At Epsom, aged 72, Samuel Knipe, esq.

June 8. At Reigate, aged 78, Mrs. Holroyd.

SUSSEX.—*May* 22. Eliza, eldest dau. of Mr. Geo. Olliver, Angmering Park, Sussex, late of Folke, Dorsetshire.

May 23. At Brighton, Mary, wife of Rob. Clarke, esq. of Kilburn, Middlesex.

WILTS.—*May* 25. At Melksham, the wife of Rev. Wyat Cottle, Vicar of Cholsey, Berks.

June 7. At Farley, the wife of Rev. C. F. Watkins.

June 8. Fanny, 2d dau. of Rev. R. Elliott, of Devizes.

June 10. Aged 74, Jas. Swayne, esq. of Wilton, who for many years, and up to the year 1824, filled the office of Clerk of the Peace of the county.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—*May* 21. At Worcester, aged 32, Anne, widow of Lieut. Broome, R.N.

YORKSHIRE.—*May* 25. In Monkgate, York, aged 70, Matthew Bottrill, esq.

May 28. Hannah, wife of Tho. Kirkby, esq. merchant, of Leeds.

May 30. Aged 63, Mr. T. Richardson, of York, brother of the late Toft Richardson, esq. of Riccall Hall.

Lately. At Sawley Hall, Conyers Norton, esq.

WALES.—*May* 18. In her 70th year, Mary-Anne, wife of James Lumsden Shirreff, esq. of Stradmore, Cardiganshire.

June 8. At Neath, Glam. aged 86, the widow of Nath. Miers, esq.

Lately. At Swansea, the widow of J. Wilkins, esq. of Maesderwen, Brecon.

At Nantyglo, Monm. Maria, wife of Joseph Bailey, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*May* 9. At Edinburgh, the widow of Edw. Selby, esq. of Earle, Northumberland.

June 4. At Elgin, John Robertson, esq. last surviving son of Wm. R. esq. of Auchenroath.

IRELAND.—*May* 29. At Enniskillen, Assistant Surgeon I. J. Faweett, 62d reg. only surviving son of the late Rev. John Fawcett, D.D. of Queen's Coll. Oxf.

Lately. Aged 82, Susan, wife of Dr. Butson, Bp. of Clonfert.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 23, to June 19, 1827.

Christened.			Buried.		
Males	949	1801	Males	706	1381
Females	852		Females	675	

Whereof have died under two years old 426

Between				
2 and 5	119	50 and 60	127
5 and 10	52	60 and 70	114
10 and 20	53	70 and 80	89
20 and 30	108	80 and 90	41
30 and 40	122	90 and 100	3
40 and 50	126	100	1

Salt 5*s.* per bushel; 1½*d.* per pound.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending June 15.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
58	2	41	6	27	11	45	0	50	0	46	3

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW.

St. James's, Hay 6*l.* 10*s.* Straw 2*l.* 6*s.* 0*d.* Clover 7*l.* 0*s.*—Whitechapel, Hay 5*l.* 16*s.* Straw 2*l.* 0*s.* Clover 7*l.* 7*s.*—Smithfield, Hay 6*l.* 0*s.* Straw 2*l.* 2*s.* Clover 7*l.* 0*s.*

SMITHFIELD, June 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Lamb	5*s.* 0*d.* to 6*s.* 0*d.*
Mutton	3*s.* 8*d.* to 5*s.* 2*d.*	Head of Cattle at Market June 25:	
Veal	4*s.* 6*d.* to 5*s.* 8*d.*	Beasts	1948 Calves 282
Pork	4*s.* 0*d.* to 5*s.* 4*d.*	Sheep and Lambs	24,380 Pigs 171

COAL MARKET, June 27, 28*s.* 6*d.* to 35*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 45*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia 40*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP, Yellow 76*s.* Mottled 82*s.* 0*d.* Curd 86*s.*—CANDLES, 7*s.* per Doz. Moulds 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES, June 18, 1827,

At the Office of WOLFE, Brothers, Stock & Share Brokers, 23, 'Change Alley, Cornhill.

CANALS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
Ashton and Oldham	130 0	£. 3 0
Barnsley	285 0	13 0
Birmingh. (1-8th sh.)	295 0	12 10
Brecknock & Abergav.	139 0	9 10
Coventry	1250 0	44 & bs.
Cromford	—	18 0
Croydon	2 15	—
Derby	170	7 0
Dudley	80 0	4 5
Ellesmere and Chester	105 0	3 15
Forth and Clyde	590 0	25 0
Glamorganshire	250 0	13 12 8*d.*
Grand Junction	310 0	10 & 3 bs
Grand Surrey	53 0	3 0
Grand Union	24 0	—
Grand Western	8 0	—
Grantham	210 0	9 0
Huddersfield	17 0	—
Kennet and Avon	25¼ 0	1 1
Lancaster	36 0	1 10
Leeds and Liverpool	395 0	16 0
Leicester	340 0	17 0
Leic. and North'n	87 0	4 0
Loughborough	4200	197 0
Mersey and Irwell	800 0	35 0
Monmouthshire	205 0	10 0
N.Walsham & Dilham	—	—
Neath	330 0	15 0
Oxford	700 0	32 & bs.
Peak Forest	111 0	4 0
Regent's	29 0	—
Rochdale	95 0	4 0
Shrewsbury	210 0	10 0
Staff. and Wor.	800 0	40 0
Stourbridge	305 0	12 0
Stratford-on-Avon	39 0	1 0
Stroudwater	450 0	23 0
Swansea	275 0	12 10
Severn and Wye	29 0	1 11
Thames and Medway	12 0	—
Thames & Severn, Red	36 0	1 10
Ditto, Black	24 0	16 6
Trent and Mersey	1800 0	75 & bs.
Warw. and Birming.	285 0	11 0
Warwick and Napton	250 0	12 0
Wilts and Berks	5 10 0	0 4
Worc. and Birming.	48 0	1 10
DOCKS.		
St. Katharine's	3 dis.	4 p ct.
London (Stock)	84 0	4 10 do.
West India (Stock)	200½ 0	10 0 do.
East India (Stock)	83 0	8 0 do.
Commercial (Stock)	—	4 0 do.
Bristol	—	4 15
BRIDGES.		
Southwark	2¾ 0	—
Do. New 7½ per cent.	35 0	1 10
Vauxhall	22½ 0	1 0
Waterloo	5 0	—
—— Ann. of 8*l.*	26 0	1 2 8
—— Ann. of 7*l.*	22 0	0 19 10
RAILWAYS.		
Manchester & Liverp.	5 pm.	—

WATER-WORKS.	Price.	Div.p.ann.
East London	123 0	£. 5 0
Grand Junction	63 0	3 0
Kent	29 0	—
Manchester & Salford	34 0	—
South London	90 0	3 0
West Middlesex	66 0	2 15
INSURANCES.		
Alliance	1 dis.	4 p.ct.
Albion	56 0	2 10
Atlas	8¾ 0	0 10
British Commercial	4¾ 0	5 10
County Fire	—	2 10
Eagle	4⅛ 0	0 5
Globe	151 0	7 0
Guardian	19 0	—
Hope Life	5 0	0 6
Imperial Fire	93 0	5 0
Ditto Life	7½ 0	0 8
Norwich Union	50 0	1 10
Protector Fire	¾ dis.	0 1 3
Provident Life	18 0	0 18
Rock Life	2¾ 0	0 3
Rl. Exchange (Stock)	247 0	8 p.ct.
MINES.		
Anglo Mexican	47½ dis.	—
Bolanos	—	—
Brazilian (iss. at 5 pm)	1 dis.	—
British Iron	28 dis.	—
Colomb. (iss. at 5 pm)	10 0	—
General	½ dis.	—
Pasco Peruvian	19 dis.	—
Potosi	3¼ dis.	—
Real Del Monte	340	—
Tlalpuxahua	—	—
United Mexican	17 dis.	—
Welch Iron and Coal	21½ dis.	—
GAS LIGHTS.		
Westminster Chart[d].	61 0	3 0
Ditto, New	2¼ pm.	0 12
City	165	9 0
Ditto, New	93	5 0
Imperial	1 dis.	6 p.ct.
Phœnix	par.	5 p.ct.
General United	15¾ dis.	4 p.ct.
British	17½ dis.	—
Bath	13½ 0	0 16
Birmingham	51 0	3 0
Birmingham&Stafford	5½ dis.	—
Brighton	10 dis.	—
Bristol	25	1 8
Isle of Thanet	8 dis.	5 p.ct.
Lewes	—	—
Liverpool	—	10 0
Maidstone	—	2 10
Ratcliff	—	4 p.ct.
MISCELLANEOUS		
Australian (Agricult[l])	5 pm.	—
Auction Mart	15 0	—
Annuity, British	11 dis.	4 p.ct.
Bank, Irish Provincial	4 dis.	4 p.ct.
Carnat.Stock, 1st class	86 0	4 0
Lond.Com.SaleRooms	18 0	1 0
Margate Pier	—	10 0

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND,

From May 26, to June 25, 1827, both inclusive.

Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.	Day of Month.	Fahrenheit's Therm. 8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom. in. pts.	Weather.
May.	°	°	°			*June.*	°	°	°		
26	55	60	51	29, 46	showers	11	60	71	54	30, 17	fair
27	54	60	52	, 60	cloudy	12	61	74	53	, 17	fair
28	59	63	51	, 77	cloudy	13	59	69	51	, 10	fair
29	59	61	52	, 80	showers	14	58	74	53	29, 90	fair
30	58	66	55	, 88	fair	15	60	65	58	, 77	cloudy
31	60	67	51	, 70	fair	16	58	67	53	, 76	cloudy
J. 1	55	63	54	, 72	cloudy	17	64	72	58	, 83	fair
2	55	59	45	, 61	showers	18	61	71	53	, 96	fair
3	54	63	50	, 84	fair	19	57	68	53	, 94	fair
4	55	60	53	, 90	fair	20	58	65	48	, 88	cloudy
5	58	55	45	, 78	rain	21	55	64	49	, 91	cloudy&sh.
6	52	58	47	, 70	fair	22	57	65	52	30, 05	fair
7	55	62	49	, 99	fair	23	57	66	54	, 10	fair
8	52	62	49	, 20	fair	24	58	67	55	, 11	fair
9	57	66	54	30, 30	fair	25	58	65	56	, 10	cloudy
10	59	67	52	, 29	fair						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From May 30, to June 28, 1827, both inclusive.

May&June.	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct. Reduced.	3 per Ct. Consols.	3½ per Ct. 1818.	3½ per Ct. Reduced.	New 4 per Cent.	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Ind. Bonds.	Ex. Bills, 1000*l.*	Ex. Bills, 500*l.*
30	204¼	83 ⅜	83⅝ 4	90	90⅛	100 ⅜	99½	19⅜	—	82 70 pm.	49 43 pm.	49 43 pm.
31	204¼	83 ⅜	shut	89⅞	90	100½ ⅛	99⅝	19¼	247½	—	43 47 pm.	43 47 pm.
1	203¾	83¾ ⅜	—	90¼	90⅛	shut	99¾	19⅜	—	82 86 pm.	59 50 pm.	59 50 pm.
2	204	83½ ¾	—	—	90⅜	—	99¾	19⅜	—	—	44 48 pm.	46 49 pm.
4	Hol.											
5	Hol.											
6	204¼	83½ ¾	—	90⅜	90¼	—	99⅝	19⅜	249½	77 80 pm.	49 48 pm.	49 49 pm.
7	204¼	83⅝ ⅜	—	90⅛	89⅞	—	99½	19⅜	shut	78 pm.	48 47 pm.	48 47 pm.
8	203¾	83¼ ½	—	90	89⅞	—	99⅞	19⅜	—	78 76 pm.	48 46 pm.	48 46 pm.
9	204¼	83⅞ ⅝	—	—	90⅛	—	100¼	19½	—	78 76 pm.	45 47 pm.	45 47 pm.
11	Hol.											
12	204½	83⅞ 4	—	90⅜	90½	—	100½	19½	—	78 pm.	45 46 pm.	45 46 pm.
13	204½	83¾ 4	—	90⅜	90¼	—	100½	19½	—	79 80 pm.	46 44 pm.	46 44 pm.
14	204½	83⅞ 4⅛	—	90½	90½	—	100⅝	19½	—	78 pm.	45 46 pm.	45 47 pm.
15	205¼	83¼ ½	—	90½	90¾	—	100¾	19½	—	80 82 pm.	47 49 pm.	47 50 pm.
16	205	84¼ ½	—	90⅝	90⅝	—	100¾	—	—	—	49 51 pm.	49 51 pm.
18	205¾	85 4¾	—	—	91⅝	—	101⅛	19⅝	—	—	51 50 pm.	51 50 pm.
19	205½	84⅞ 5⅛	—	91⅜	91⅜	—	101⅜	19⅝	—	85 84 pm.	51 50 pm.	51 50 pm.
20	—	85⅜ ¾	—	92	92⅛	—	101¾	19⅞	—	83 85 pm.	50 51 pm.	50 51 pm.
21	206	85⅞ ½	—	92	92⅛	—	101¾	19⅞	—	83 pm.	50 51 pm.	50 51 pm.
22	—	85¾ ¼	—	92	91⅞	—	101⅝	19⅞	—	84 85 pm.	51 50 pm.	50 52 pm.
23	206	85⅝ ¼	—	92	91⅞	—	101½	19¾	—	86 pm.	51 53 pm.	51 53 pm.
25	205½	85½ ¼	—	—	91⅞	—	101½	19¾	—	86 pm.	52 54 pm.	52 54 pm.
26	206	85⅜ ½	—	91⅞	92	—	101⅝	19⅞	—	87 89 pm.	54 55 pm.	54 55 pm.
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

South Sea Stock, May 30, 92⅜. May 31, 92½. Old South Sea Ann. May 30 83¼. June 13, 83½. June 14, 83¾. June 20, 85⅛.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, Bank-buildings, Cornhill, late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and Co.

J. B. NICHOLS, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

BERKSWELL CHURCH, WARWICK, *S.E.*

SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCVII. PART I.

Embellished with a Perspective View of BERKSWELL CHURCH, in Warwickshire.

Mr. URBAN, *Birmingham, May 27.*

TO the numerous Views of Churches given in the Gentleman's Magazine, permit me to add that of *Berkswell*, a village in the Hundred of Hemlingford, in the county of Warwick. The drawing *(see Plate)* is from a sketch taken in 1824, and includes a representation of the base and remaining part of the shaft of a stone cross in the south-eastern quarter of the Churchyard.

This Church is an antient structure, dedicated to St. John the Baptist, with a low tower of great strength. In the chancel, which exhibits the Saxon style of Architecture, are several handsome monuments of the Wilmot family. Among them is one to the memory of the late Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, who, after many years retirement from the Bench, died on the 5th of Feb. 1792, in the 83d year of his age, and was buried there.

"Wilmot, whom loud ambition's voice in vain
To glory call'd, and to the ear of Kings;
Who spurn'd the pride of pomp, and Fortune's train,
And sought the peace which Virtue only [brings *."

The parish of Berkswell lies about six miles west by north of the city of Coventry, at a short distance south of Meriden on the London road. It contains a handsome mansion, north of the Church, called Berkswell Hall, rebuilt about 10 years since by the present possessor, Sir John Eardley Eardley Wilmot, Bart. who resides there. The parsonage-house, adjoining to the Church-yard on the south, is occupied by the Rev. Thomas Cattell, the present incumbent.

The best published account of this Church and parish may be found in Dr. Thomas's edition of "Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire." I am not at present in possession of materials or information sufficient to enable me to give such additional particulars as I could wish to communicate respecting them.

The inscriptions on the Wilmot monuments are copied below. The first two have been before printed, but I conceive they are not on that account the less in place here.

Yours, &c. GEORGE YATES.

Monumental Inscriptions in the Chancel of Berkswell Church.

On the north side:

"In a vault under the Church lie the bodies of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt. and Dame Sarah his wife, daughter of Thomas Revett, of Derby, esq. He was the second son of Robert Wilmot, of Osmaston in the county of Derby, esq. by Ursula his wife, one of the daughters and coheirs of Sir Samuel Marow, of this parish, bart. and Dame Mary his wife, only daughter and heir of Sir Arthur Cayley, of Newland, in the county of the city of Coventry, knt. He was educated at Litchfield and Westminster schools, and at Trinity Hall in the University of Cambridge: from thence he removed to the Inner Temple, and being called to the bar, practised as a barrister about 23 years. Upon the 11th day of Feb. 1755, he was appointed one of his Majesty's Justices of the Court of King's Bench; upon the 19th day of November, 1756, one of the Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal; and upon the 29th day of August, 1766, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas: which office he resigned upon the 24th day of January, 1771. He had issue three sons, Robert, who died a bachelor in the East Indies; John, who married Fanny, only daughter and heir of Samuel Sainthill, esq. and Eardley; and two daughters, Mary Marow, married to the Right Hon. Lord Eardley, of Belvidere in the county of Kent; and Elizabeth, married to Thomas Blomefield, esq. Major in the Royal Artillery. Dame Sarah departed this life on the 27th of July, 1772, in the 51st year of her age; and Sir John Eardley Wil-

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* See an account and character of Sir J. E. Wilmot, in vol. XCII. p. 187; also farther memoirs of him in vol. LXXIII. p. 151; and vol. LXXXI. i. p. 449.

* Vide Michell's "Farewell to Wickham," printed in Memoirs of the Life of this eminent Judge, by the late John Wilmot, esq. his son, a second edition of which, with a good portrait of him prefixed, was published in 1811.

mot, on the 5th of Feb. 1792, in the 83d year of his age."

On a beautiful monument, by Bacon, against the south wall:

"Sacred to the memory of Mary Marow, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley, and eldest daughter of Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt. Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. Her conduct in all the various relations of life was so eminently distinguished, that Providence seemed to have raised her up as an example to the age in which she lived, that rank and fortune may be enjoyed with the purest innocency of life, and the unremitting exercise of every Christian virtue. She died universally lamented, 1st March, 1794, aged 48; and lies here interred. This memorial of affection and of sorrow is erected by her surviving husband."

Against the south wall:

"To the memory of the Hon. William Eardley, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Eardley, who died in London on the 17th of Sept. 1805, aged thirty, and is buried in a vault adjoining. This tablet is erected by a most affectionate father, in testimony of his profound grief at the loss of a son whose gentle manners, amiable temper, and unsullied integrity, had most deservedly endeared him to his family and to his friends."

On a monument by Richard Westmacott, against the south wall:

"Sacred to the memory of John Eardley Wilmot*, esq. (second son of the Right Hon. Sir John Eardley Wilmot, knt.) Master in Chancery, Member of Parliament, Commissioner for granting relief to the American Loyalists and to the French Refugees. He died June 23, 1815, aged 66 years.

"He was a father to the poor, and the cause which he knew not, he searched out:

"The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing with joy."—Job. ch. 29.

On a beautiful monument against the north wall:

"Sacred to the memory of Elizabeth Emma, wife of John Eardley Eardley-Wilmot, esq. of Berkswell Hall, in this parish, and daughter of C. H. Parry, M. D. of the city of Bath. On the 12th of March, 1818, she gave birth to a son and a daughter, and on the 22d of the same month, aged 29, leaving her husband and eight children to deplore her untimely loss, her blessed spirit was summoned to the tribunal of her Almighty Father, in the well-grounded hope of being received, through the merits of her Redeemer, into the mansions of eternal life, and of endless happiness and glory."

* See Memoirs of Mr. Wilmot, in vol. LXXXV. ii. p. 83.

Mr. Urban, *Lake House, Wilts, June* 16.

Every endeavour to elucidate what is doubtful or obscure, deserves liberal consideration with the public, and I feel, that the diffidence and research displayed by Mr. Miles in p. 406, in his Letter on the Etymology of Stonehenge, reflect on him equal credit. I am sure, however, he will pardon me for saying, that I cannot accede to the correctness of his derivation of that well-known, and, as it appears to me, most appropriate appellation. It is by no means certain, although not improbable, that its British appellation was Choir Gaur, but I am unable at present to say to what period the existence of that appellation can be accurately traced.

Stukeley, in his work on Stonehenge, says,

"The old Britons, or Welch, call Stonehenge Choir Gaur, which some interpret the Giant's Dance; I judge, more rightly, Chorus magnus, the great Choir, round Church or Temple."

Cooke, in his Enquiry into the "Patriarchal and Druidical Religion," &c. remarks thus on the above passage:

"Dr. Stukeley judges, that Choir Gaur imports as much as the Great Church or Grand Choir, but has given us no other foundation for his opinion than the general design for such works. That versed Antiquarian, however happy in all his conjectures, has not erred from the mark in this respect. It does indeed include that idea, and not only that, but the notion of every *other* purpose, for which we have now imagined it intended. כור Choir, in the Hebrew tongue, is the *Concha marina*, or *Round Double Sea-Shell*, which very exactly comprehends the idea of *Circle within Circle*, and is thence used to signify *any* lofty pile of building raised in that form *; *suggestus aliquis fastigiatus instar Conchæ exædificatus.* גור *Gaur is a gathering together of the people, Collectio, Congregatio.* So that the proper signification of כור זור *Choir Gaur, is the Circular High Place of the Assembly* or *Congregation.*"

Choir Gaur (thus rationally interpreted) has been ludicrously twisted by the monkish writers into Chorea Gigantum, but, if either Stonehenge or Abury possesses a real claim to the above appellation, I should appropriate it to the former, since, on reference again to the work of Cooke, he gives

* Marius de Catashio ad hoc verbum.

a distinct appellation to Abury, by deriving the name itself from אבירי ABIRI, Potentes, thus allusive to the Deities whose Temple it might be presumed to be.

The *earliest* author, who is, I believe, *authentically proved* to mention Stonehenge, is Henry of Huntingdon, who wrote about the year 1148, and, in illustration of its appellation, I beg leave to quote his words; they are very interesting, and highly appropriate to the purpose of the present letter:

"Quatuor autem sunt, quæ mira videntur in Angliâ." "Secundum est apud *Stanenges*, ubi lapides miræ magnitudinis in modum portarum elevati sunt, ita ut *portæ portis superpositæ* videantur: nec potest aliquis excogitare, quâ arte tanti lapides *adeò in altum elevati sunt*, vel quare ibi constructi sunt."

The letter of Mr. M. displays great research and ingenuity; but, as etymologists, we must not suffer ourselves to be led away by similarity of sound, even if united with coincidence of circumstances; it was this which induced the facetious Monks tortuously to say, that Choir Gaur was Chorea Gigantum.

It has been this similarity of sound, which may, I think, unsuspectingly have led Mr. M. to the adoption of an erroneous derivation. It is very true, that Minerva was known to the Lacedemonians by the appellation of Onga; but by the inscriptions of altars discovered at Bath it appears clearly she was worshipped amongst the Britons under the name of Sul, or, as I am more strongly inclined to think, of Sulis. I am also of opinion, that Stonehenge was a Temple dedicated to Belenus, or Apollo, as Sol, and such was, as I suspect, the general appropriation of *circular* stone Temples throughout the world; but I am greatly in doubt, whether Stonehenge and similar stone structures were Temples of the Druids, nor do I concede that they immolated human victims. If, however, we admit (what is decidedly, I think, not so) that Minerva was worshipped in this country under the appellation of Onga, yet I could not for a moment give my assent to unseat the Saxons in their peculiar and appropriate appellative—Stonehenge. The greater part of the names of our towns and villages are distinctly traceable to their languages; and is it not rational to suppose they would give *some* designation to so remarkable a structure? What then could be more appropriate than Ston-henge or the hanging stones, obviously and simply allusive to the pensile situation of the imposts, which lie on the uprights, or jambs, of the trilithons, and of the outer circle of stones, thus *eminently* descriptive of the mode of construction, and clearly implicative of nothing "disgraceful" either in its use or allusion.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

Mr. URBAN, *Evesham, May* 4.

YOUR correspondent QUÆRENS, p. 8, supposes that the famous eclipse, which is said by Herodotus to have put an end to the war between the Medes and the Lydians, took place in the year B. C. 625; and A. Z. at p. 208, says, that "Sir Isaac Newton and Mr. Ferguson have, by calculations, found that the eclipse your Correspondent mentions, took place B. C. 585; not as Volney asserts, B. C. 625. I confess, however, that there may be some question about this, for Larcher places it B. C. 597."

It is very little trouble to compute, that a great solar eclipse happened in each of the above years; and this, perhaps, was all that Volney or Larcher thought requisite; but, if the account of the historian be at all to be depended upon, five minutes more labour would have been sufficient to have convinced either of them of their error; for by merely computing what is technically called the moon's *mean anomaly*, it may be seen that neither the eclipse which Volney, nor that which Larcher supposed to have been the one in question, was total in any part of the earth's surface.

But supposing the eclipse not to have been total, as it is described to have been, Volney and your correspondent Quærens can by no possibility be right; for the eclipse, which they suppose to have been the one in question, was invisible in that part of the world where the event took place. I find, by calculation, that the conjunction of the sun and moon happened, with respect to Greenwich, on July 19, at about 54 minutes after one o'clock in the morning.

I am not quite certain whether Larcher's eclipse was visible, or not, at the place where the event happened; not knowing exactly the situation of it. The conjunction took place on July 9, at about five o'clock in the morning, apparent time at Greenwich. But this

is sufficient to show, that the eclipse, independent of its not being total, was not the one in question. If it be, therefore, uncertain whether Sir Isaac Newton be right, as to the time of this event, it is certain that his opponents are wrong.

Yours, &c. J. TOVEY.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 8.

THE pedigree of Fermor of Tusmore, which you have printed in p. 114, is, I perceive, principally compiled from the epitaphs of the family, and its authenticity may therefore, in great measure, be depended upon. In the later descents, however, there are some inaccuracies as well as great omissions; and I therefore forward you, from a voluminous collection of family genealogy, the subjoined pedigree, which you will readily allow my capacity to furnish, when I inform you that I am doubly descended from this branch of the Fermors.

Yours, &c. CATARACTONIENSIS.

Richard Fermor, of Somerton and Tusmore, esq. ob. 1684. = Frances, dau. of Sir Basil Brooke.

- Henry Fermor, of Tusmore, esq. his will dated 1702. = Ellen, dau. and coheir of Sir Geo. Browne, K.B.
  - James Fermor, of Tusmore and Somerton, esq. d. in 1722. = Mary, da. of Sir Rob. Throckmorton, bart.
    - Henry Fermor, of Tusmore and Somerton, mar. in 1736. = Frances, d. of Edw. Sheldon, of Weston, esq. living in 1787. = Sir Geo. Browne, of Kiddington, co. Oxon, bart.
      - William Fermor, of Tusmore and Somerton, esq. born 1737, ob. 1806. = Frances, d. of John Errington, of Beaufront, esq. ob. 1787.
        - William Fermor, esq.
        - James Fermor, esq.
        - Richard Fermor, esq. ob. cœlebs.
        - Barbara, Henrietta, and Louisa, all died cœlibes.
    - Robt. Fermor, of Rome, esq. living 1794; mar. an Italian Lady. =
      - Henry and James Fermor, Ecclesiastics in Italy.
      - Clementina and Sophia, Nuns at Perugia in Italy.
  - Arabella Fermor, the Belinda of Pope's Rape of the Lock, m. in 1735, to F. Perkins, of Sefton Court, esq. ob. s. p.
  - Anne Fermor, mar. John Sutton, of Jamaica, esq.
  - Jas. Fermor, m. Cecily, da. and heiress of — Maize, of Yarm, esq. ob. s. p. 1783.
  - Henry Fermor, of Worcester, esq. ob. 1800. = Catharine, sister of Thomas and James Bowyer, esq.
    - Catharine Fermor, only child and heiress, mar. in 1801 to Henry Maire, of Lartington, esq. who by his elder brother's death became Sir Hen. Lawson, bart. of Brough Hall; she died s. p. 1824.
- Mary, m. Thos. Maire, of Lartington, esq. ob. 1735.
- Ursula, m. Chas. Towneley, of Towneley, esq. ob. 1712.
- Elizabeth, mar. Stephen Tempest, of Broughton, esq. ob. 1738.

Mr. URBAN, *March* 9.

AS addenda to the Topography of Somerton, co. Oxon, I beg leave to communicate the following Church notes from the Harleian MSS. 6365.

On the South wall of the Chapel, a great monument of smooth stone, with two pillars of black marble; upon it the proportion of a man with his gauntlets at his feet lying along, to the memory of Sir Richard, son of Thomas Fermor. Over him this inscription (which is now, as stated in p. 116, obliterated):

Quis jaceam hic quæris? jaceo hic sub marmore pulvis,
Olim Richardus nomine Fermor eram.
Pars cinis in cineres redeo, pars æthera scando,
Hoc moriens ut agas tu tibi vivus age.

Arms: on one side Fermor quartering Bradshaw; impaling quarterly per fess indented Ermine and Azure. On the other side Fermor and Bradshaw, impaling Cornwallis and Neville.

On the North side of this Chapel, a great raised monument of smooth stone; thereon the proportion of a man lying on his side. Over him these verses:

Sistere ne pigeat gressum, festine viator,
Quis fuerimque oculis accipe, mente sanâ;
Fermor eram Johannes nomine, prima parentum [mûs;
Proles, Fermoriæ spes quoque prima domus;
Florebam juvenis, vernabant sanguine genæ,
Atque recens ducta conjuge lætus eram.

Vix spatia ingredior, subitò cùm sistere gressum
Mors jubet, et cœptum dura moratur iter.
Obtendo vires, et opes, floremque juventæ,
Uxoris lachrymas, tristia vota patris;
At surdo ista cano; mors flecti nescia promit
Telum, et me duro vulnere sternit humi.
Sed me quid dico? cùm tantum terrea proles
Inclusa hic jaceat, spiritus astra petat.
Sortis ut ista legens miserere et fausta precare;
Sors mea quæ nunc est, mox tua forsan erit.

Over this, Fermor and Bradshaw; impaling Compton.

Over the south door of this Chapel:

Jacobus Smith et Elizabetha uxor hìc jacent sepulti.

Transiens, specta monumenta sortis
Ultima stamus; reputa sepultos,
Et memor nostri pia funde cœlo
Vota precesque.

Viximus quondam thalami jugalis
Lege divincti, domus una vivis
Et fuit, sic jam tumulo jacentes
Condimur uno.

Yours, &c. HENRY GWYN.

Mr. URBAN, *May 2.*

I WAS not a little surprised at the observations of your correspondent C. W. in your Minor Correspondence, on the subject of the improvements in St. James's Park, recommended in my communication of the 5th of Feb. The charge of wishing to encroach upon the public comforts and convenience, cannot with any justice or propriety be produced against me, as the various notices which you have been so kind as to insert during the past twelvemonth, respecting Westminster, must, satisfactorily to every impartial reader, prove to the contrary: more particularly that one which exposed the absurd destruction of the park recommended by T. A. in a previous communication. It would have been advisable had C. W. possessed a little of the enquiring spirit of the Ex-Chancellor, to have read the article attentively, ere he took up the pen to record judgment against me. He would then have spared me the trouble of noticing his negligence and consequent incompetency; and himself the pain of being convicted of unjustly condemning. So far from desiring the demolition of the beautiful grove of trees in Birdcage walk, and wishing to make a carriage way of the *remainder of the park* (a gross stretch and an evident absurdity completely falsified by my observations respecting a new arrangement and distribution of the grounds), I distinctly stated in that communication which C. W. complains of, that "it will be necessary, when this plan is put in execution, to form a road *running parallel with the park*, which should be the only carriage-way to the new houses; "*no vehicles whatever being permitted within the park gates.*" To remark further upon an attack, the injustice of which must be acknowledged by every one who carefully considers the plan for the improvements of the park suggested in my communication, would only be a waste of the time of your readers; I shall therefore subscribe myself Ⓒ.

Mr. URBAN, *June 10.*

AS I frequently suffer, with other sedentary Correspondents, the severity of the cramp in my legs (the same as the German krampse), I am desirous of knowing from those who sympathise with me, not so much medical, as rather any practical remedies; for this thief of quiet repose comes so burglariously upon me in the night, and never dares to intrude during the day, that I find no means of being prepared for him, and therefore am most anxious of shutting him out. After a day's activity in exercise, and after many hours occupied in study, after digesting a problem in Euclid, or striving to draw a just conclusion from Leibnitz, or when tracing with Newton, Faber, and Cooper the close and commencement of the seven vials, or after a rapid debate on the grand question of the benefits or expediency of the diffusion of knowledge, or keeping it like misers to ourselves before the seventh vial effuses, I am free to confess that a night's entire rest both for mind and body are as essential for human comfort, as the settling of any mystery in the various doctrines of faith can be needful for the soul. Now, as I have for a long time past been much in the habit of experiencing this invasion of my tranquillity, and of being made to start from my silent pillow, and to cry out for repose when I conceived my limbs to be in full possession of it, and even to be dragged by this demon to break forth from my bed and hobble about the room, unable to set my legs to the ground, and subject to all the grinning

horrors of seeing the barometer pointing to three lines below the freezing point of Fahrenheit, I do conjure you to fold up your curious leaves of antiquity, dear Urban, and turn to such of your sybilline oracles, if you have any, as can spread *relief* to my wearied sinews—can bring back the calves of my legs, which did actually last night sink into the cavities that lie, I believe, behind them, and place my toes upon their proper level to poise my body, instead of starting upward "like a broken bow." I doubt not if, in all the repertorium of your ninety-seven volumes of the Gentleman's Magazine you should find yourself at a loss for some immediate remedy (for I am writing now under the remains of what I suffered five hours since), you would consult some venerable fellow-sufferer in our learned Universities, and recommend them to use their Christian calling in diffusing to a poor wight, not altogether insensible to their merit and learning, some consolation to this mortal flesh. If I make my case known to the Medical College—those with even the president's gold-headed cane at their head, seem to be puzzled for a practical remedy, and turn off with a smile, and say, as Dr. Buchan used to say, grasp a roll of brimstone, which you may buy for sixpence, and if it takes away the pain instantly it may as well be adopted; or a glass of tar-water as Bp. Berkeley would have said. But even this does not answer the purpose, seeing that the anxieties of the day are apt to make us thoughtless and unprovided against those of the night, until it is too late to send to a shop for these articles, which I shall be therefore told, with a taunting sneer, that it was my duty to have procured in time. It is all very true doctrine, but like Job's comforter, it comes too late. Is there any other remedy known in the passing world for this intruder! Is there no one that can shew the cause of his coming? Is it indigestion, the modern resource of all medical difficulties? Here is presented a certain datum on which we may fix our compass, and turn this hidden enemy from his lurking corner, and finally exclude him. A grave and experienced Doctor of my acquaintance says, "Let the patient, and especially if he be a studious man, carefully avoid the most attractive diet or dish at table which is in any degree likely to produce acid, or to increase any habitual disposition to an acidity, to which those who are little accustomed to air and exercise are usually subjected." Now I am told that veal and ham are of this kind, and were the causes of the trouble above described. If previous caution can be observed at bed-time, a spoonful of magnesia may be set ready to still the enemy, or rather if suspected in preparing his attack, it may be taken before going to bed. This corrects the acidity, which is the cause of the attack. But I do not vouch for these remedies, and having never been accustomed to place any faith in what I merely hear, and do not well understand, I trust you will do well for myself and the rest of your correspondents and readers, by some more effectual and convincing prescription. If you will bring forth your succour, dear Urban, all will be well. A. H.

On Gaming.

TWO houses (says a contemporary Journal) are now pulling down in St. James'-street, the sites of which we presume, are to be added, in some way or other, to the national disgrace which already stands there, a monumental outrage upon public decency. Well, indeed, may the affairs of a country fall into the hands of mere political adventurers, where those whose ambition it ought to be to serve in the highest offices of state, dedicate their days and nights to a selfish, hideous vice, which is now risen to such a height among us as to require palaces for its orgies. The subject is one which becomes every day more and more appalling; and though the efforts of the press have hitherto been of little, if of any avail, in checking the career of those who seem impenetrable to shame, yet as long as our voice can reach the public ear, never will we cease to raise it against the most base and demoralising system with which a country, laying claim to any thing like honesty and virtue, either public or private, ever was afflicted. Every man, as he passes this 'whitened sepulchre,' lifts his eyes with astonishment at the joint folly and wickedness which can alone have reared, and can alone support an edifice at once so low and so magnificent. Surely it is a monstrous inequality in the law, which professes to suppress

flash-houses and other minor receptacles for thieves, when a den of this description can rear its head in the most public part of London with impunity. Surely it is a fearful symptom among the signs of the times, when those whose stations in society call upon them for examples of probity and worth (to say nothing of the higher claims which their families, their friends, and their country have upon them) should not only be totally regardless of all these, but, in fact, so dead to their own real interest and reputation, as to become the habitual companions of mere thieves and swindlers; for such in truth are the demons who preside over and thrive by these places, however they may think that their admission into better society than that of the common cut-purse entitles them to be considered of another grade. Shall we be told that there is 'fair play' at these places? Fair, indeed, must be the proceedings at places which have gained one common appellation, and that in common with the infernal regions. In them we believe 'fair is foul, and foul is fair.' But be it so. Admit, for the sake of argument, that the play at such places is fair; does it follow that play is less an evil on that account? Is the drunkard less a beast because the liquor which intoxicates him is unadulterated? Why, the State Lottery, it is to be hoped at least, was fair; but that has been abolished on account of its alleged demoralizing tendency. But we believe there is no such thing as fair play, strictly speaking, at any of these hells or clubs. A mere gamester must, from the very nature of his occupation, be a rogue. Watch him—look at him narrowly while at the card or hazard-table. See whether he has any heart or any of the common feelings of nature about him. He has invariably none, and is therefore under little or no moral restraint. He is invariably a bad husband, a bad father, a bad son, a bad brother, and a bad friend. Let his play be ever so fair, as it is called, the demon of selfishness and avarice besets him as a mortal disease, and he is from that moment a useless pest upon earth, a curse to himself, his country, and his connections. This picture we verily believe is not overcharged; and if it be not, what terms can be too strong in which to reprobate the farther spread of this horrid vice among us? We call then upon that sex who happily *have* hearts—who, by their attractions and virtue, can and ought to influence men in all their actions, to use their powers of persuasion in saving their fathers, husbands, brothers, lovers, and with them their country, from this growing and astounding evil. Never let it be said of English women, that they stood quietly by, and witnessed, much less encouraged, a ruin in which they and their offspring must be involved. Far as this pestilence has spread, it is still, we trust, within controlable bounds, and it is to the virtue and good sense of those whom the contagion has not yet reached, that we look to erect a barrier against its further progress.

MR. URBAN, *June 20.*

THE general superiority of the animals of England over those of other countries has long been acknowledged, and in no particular is this pre-eminence more striking than in its breed of Dogs, which from the remotest times has been highly celebrated. We are told the dogs of Britain were trained by the Gauls, and used in their battles; and so convinced were the Romans of their prowess, that persons were appointed especially to procure and forward them for the combats of the amphitheatre. The poet Gratius, the contemporary of Ovid, in his work on hunting, commends their superior boldness; at the same time he confesses they were far inferior in beauty of form and colour.

"Si non ad speciem, mentiturosque decores
Protinus; hæc una est catulis jactura Britannis.
At magnum cùm venit opus, promendaque virtus,
Et vocat extremo præceps discrimine Mavors,
Non tunc egregios tantum admirere Molossos."

In the old romance of Sir Triamour, the hound, which plays so distinguished a part in revenging his murdered master, (the main incidents of which beautiful story have been introduced with his usual ability in the tale of the Talisman by the Author of Waverley,) is said to be an "English hound;" at least he is designated as such in the dramatic representation of the same romance by Hans Sachs. The poets of Italy and Spain were aware of the esti-

mation in which they were held; for Tansillo, in his poem La Balia, or the Nurse, thus alludes to them:

"E i cagnuoli, o siano nostri o di Brettagna,
Perchè il valor de' padri in lor si servi,
Non den latte assaggiar di strana cagna."

And Garcilaso de la Vega, with much strength of description, in one of his Eclogues,

"Como lebrel de Irlanda generoso
Que el javalì cerdoso y fiero mira,
Rebatase, sospira, fuerza y rine,
Y apenas le constrine el atadura
Que el dueno con cordura mos aprieta."

The French were particularly unwilling to admit our superiority in dogs, though they were much sought after and prized by the nobility. Four English greyhounds were thought by Froissart a valuable addition to the pack of the most experienced huntsman of his day, Gaston Count de Foix; yet, notwithstanding the preference shewn for them in this and other instances, their writers on hunting, admitting the English dogs were better trained, were still indignant that they should be supposed at all superior to the French. "The English dogs," says Salnove, "are not more clever, and do not possess more dexterity than those of France, but they are naturally more obedient and docile; they are therefore preferred by idle hunters, and those who are ignorant of the art, for it requires little skill to manage them: a few English words which they pride themselves upon knowing, do all that is requisite:" and a later writer complains, that since the introduction of English dogs, and the consequent mixture of the breeds, "nos beaux chiens antiques se sont évanouis, on n'y connoît plus rien, et il n'en est resté que la curiosité du pelage." Our good old dogs have disappeared; nothing is known respecting them, and all that remains of them is the singularity of coat.

It is not very easy to determine what particular race of dogs is referred to in some of the extracts above. It would seem those mentioned by Grotius were of the mastiff or bull-dog breed, or probably of that kind, which in the middle ages were famous under the name of alanus. The Irish greyhound or wolf-dog, in the lines of Garcilaso, is well known to our naturalists; and until the present century the race existed; but it is believed a dog of the true breed is not now to be found. This is to be regretted; for they are represented as most faithful and courageous, and of strength and power. This may be the sort of hounds the knights of old kept with them for a defence; it would have been impossible for a greyhound of the common kind to have performed what the hound of Sir Triamour is said to have done. The Irish greyhound was used in France in the 17th century for hunting the wild boar and wolf.

But it is the common greyhound that appears to have been the favourite animal of our forefathers, the peculiar dog of chivalry; and its beauty, activity, and grace, well fitted it for the companion of gallant knights and fair ladies; the hawk, the horse, and the hound, were the accompaniments and signs of gentle blood, and many a brave cavalier may be seen in our churches reposing his marble limbs on the faithful body of his greyhound. So great was the fondness for this class of dogs, that about the end of the fourteenth century the Count de Sancerre founded an order called the Order of the Greyhound. According to the old writers on the subject, in order to form a perfect dog, the features of several animals very different in themselves were necessary. Dame Juliana Barnes, in her Book on Hunting, thus quaintly sums them up.

"A greyhounde sholde be heeded lyke a snake,
And neckyd like a drake
Fotyd lyke a catte,
Tayllyd lyke a ratte
Syded lyke a teme
And chynyd like a beme."

She then goes on to describe how he should be treated year by year, till at last when he has grown infirm in the service of his master, and is of no more use in the sports of the field, the merciless old lady thus coolly recommends,

"And when he is comyn to that yere *
Have him to the tannere;
For the beste hounde that ever bytche hadde
At ninthe yere he is full badde."

A similar description of a perfect greyhound is in the old French poem on Hunting by Gaces de la Bigne, from which, as well as the prose treatise of Gaston Phebus, much of the

* The ninth.

lore of the St. Alban's Book is derived: it is as follows,

"Museau de luz avoi sans faille,
Arpe de lion, col de cingne;
Encore y avoit autre cique,
Car il avoit oil d'espervier,
Et tout estoit blanc le levrier;
Oreille de serpent avoit,
Qui sur la teste lui gisoit;
Espaule de chevre sauvaige,
Coste de biche de bocaige,
Loigne de cerf, queue de rat,
Cuise de lievre, pié de chat."

Mention has been made of the race of dogs called Alani, Alauns: it is impossible to say whether they are the same with any species now existing, for though the name is still retained in the Spanish, Italian, and even the French language, it is used only to denote, generally, a large dog, a watch or house dog. They appear, however, to have partaken of the nature of the mastiff and bull-dog, and were very large, powerful, and courageous. Some have supposed they were originally from European Sarmatia, the inhabitants of which were called Alani. Whatever may have been the origin of the animal itself, or of its name, the breed was undoubtedly in great estimation formerly throughout Europe. An Italian author of the 14th century, quoted by Tyrwhitt, mentions the inhabitants of Milan as particularly attentive in breeding "Canes Alanos altæ staturæ et mirabilis fortitudinis," and Gaston Phebus in treating of the Alauns divides them into three classes. *Allants gentils*, *Allants vautres*, and *Allants de boucherie*, or those made use of by drovers and butchers. The head of the *Allants gentils*, he observes, is large and short: in body and speed he is like the greyhound. They have the advantage over the greyhound in never letting go their hold when once they have fastened on their prey: they are equally proper for every kind of chase, and may be considered the first of dogs.

The *Allants vautres*, adds the same writer, have large ears, head, and lips; are more clumsy, and worse shaped than the *gentils*, and are only used in hunting the bear or boar.

But to give a description of all the varieties of our British dogs, to enter into the quality and nature of a Rache or Lime-hound, a Tyke or Talbot, to decide the knotty point, whether Brach be only a "mannerly" name for a female, or a real hunting dog, a pet house dog, or a field dog, the Lady Brach, or the Lady's Brach, is a task too great for me to undertake. I therefore leave it to the diligence and erudition of some future Caius.

Yours, &c. H.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

STOW, or Stowe, is a village situated in the hundred of Well, and division of Lindsey, about eight miles S.E. of Gainsbro' and nine N.W. of Lincoln. It is about a mile to the north of the Roman road leading from the Roman High-street (which runs on the cliff from Lincoln to the Humber) to Nottinghamshire over the Trent by Littlebro' Ferry; and has been supposed to be the ancient Sidnacester. The Lord of the Manor is Sir W. Amcotts Ingilby of Kettlethorpe, M.P. for the county of Lincoln.

Here formerly was a monastery founded by Godiva, wife of Leofric Earl of Mercia, and built by Eadnotus, Bp. of Lincoln (see Leland's Collectanea, vol. I. pp. 49, 285). When Leland calls Eadnotus Bp. of Lincoln, he must allude to the whole district, for *Stowe* was the seat of the Bishop from the time of Leofwin, under whom, A.D. 949, it was transferred thither from Dorchester in Oxfordshire, and remained thus till Remigius, A.D. 1052, or thereabouts, removed it to Lincoln. Hence the present Church is traditionally called "The Mother Church of Lincoln." It is built of stone, in the form of the Cross. The dimensions are as follow:

	feet.	inch.
Length from east to west.....	146	0
Width of the nave	27	6
—— of the transept.....	27	0
—— of the chancel	25	6

The chancel, which has evidently been vaulted, is of Anglo-Norman architecture, surrounded by a row of niches of the same order, with the ziz-zag moulding. The windows are surrounded by mouldings, various, but all of the Norman character. This part of the Church was probably built about the time of Remigius, or immediately subsequent.

On the floor in the chancel, is a coffin-shaped monument, with a head and half bust in relief, on which are inscribed these letters, + ALLEN —

STOE — N — ERU — ID. — Against a pillar on entering the chancel, is the following inscription engraved on a piece of brass:

"Aspice, respice, prospice.

"In this chauncel lyth buried ye bodies of Richard Burgh, of Stowe Hall, esq. and Anne his wife, descended from ye ancient and noble familie of the Lord Burgh, Baron of Gainesborough, and next heyre male to that familie, and the said Anne was eldest daughter of Antony Dillington, of Knighton in the Isle of Wight, esq. had four sons: viz. that noble and valiant soldyer Sir John Burgh, Collonel Gen'rall of his Majestie's forces to the Isle of Rhè in France, where he was slain, A.D. 1627," &c.

The coat of arms of the above Richard Burgh is still described on the old hall of Gainsbro,

"3 fleurs de lis, supporters 2 lions rampant, crowned with 2 falcons.
"Motto—Nec parvis sisto."

On the south side of the chancel is a marble monument to Thos. Holbech and Anne his wife, on which it is mentioned that "he sometime dwelt at Stow Park, and died 16th April, 1591." This Thos. Holbech was probably the son of Bp. Holbech, who for his own interested motives, on condition of becoming Bp. of Lincoln, basely yielded up the principal of its estates, together with the treasures of the Minster, to gratify the rapacity of Henry the Eighth,—a monarch whose character, the ruins of each stately Abbey, and the plunder of each majestic Cathedral, will for ever hold up to ignominy and detestation.

The tower is square and embattled, and diminishes towards the battlements; it stands upon four Gothic and four Norman arches. The former were added at the time the upper story of the tower was erected. On the top, between the pinnacles, are two curious images of a griffin and an eagle. Alfric, Archbishop of York, gave in 1023 two great bells to this Church. The tower now contains five bells and a clock. This clock is a piece of ancient and very curious mechanism, the pendulum vibrating only three or four seconds. But the most interesting object in the Church is the font, which is very handsome, and of Norman architecture, probably coeval with the one in the morning-prayer Chapel in Lincoln Minster. It is octagonal, and on the base, which is square, is carved a dragon or wivern. The shaft is circular, and surrounded by eight short pillars with foliated capitals. Near the Church are two sides of a moat, which it is supposed surrounded the ancient manor-house. In 1216 Henry the Third remained at Stow, while his army went to Lincoln, and defeated that of Lewis of France. About a mile to the south-east stands Stow Park, the former residence of the Bishops of Lincoln, who occupied it till the 14th century. There are moats and foundations left, but nothing else which testifies its former magnificence. At the present day Stowe exhibits nothing worthy of note, but its Church, and that in a state of dilapidation which all lovers of antiquity must lament.

The living is a perpetual curacy of not more than 40*l. per annum.* A.

Mr. Urban, *June* 12.

THE following account of the three great offices of Lord High Chamberlain, Lord High Constable, and Earl Marshal, may prove interesting to some of your readers. I notice them merely in their character as hereditary honours, and without reference to those departures from the regular line of descent caused by forfeitures, &c. It will be seen that they partake, in part, of the nature of Baronies by Writ, and have in general descended through heirs female in default of male issue, though there have been some remarkable exceptions. For instance, in the case of the Office of Chamberlain. On the death of John de Vere, the 14th Earl of Oxford, in 1526, the honour instead of remaining in abeyance between his three sisters, or the abeyance being terminated in favour of the eldest (Elizabeth the wife of Sir Anthony Wingfield, and whose nearest heir is now Count Dillon), was continued in the person of a cousin, John, the 15th Earl. Again, on the death of Henry the 18th Earl, in 1625, the honour, instead of devolving on his three sisters of the half blood (the representative of the eldest of whom is the Duke of Atholl), was conferred on his first cousin, Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay.

In the case of the office of Constable the hereditary descent was strictly adhered to until the death and attainder of Edward Duke of Buckingham, when the office was abolish-

ed. The representative is now the Baron Stafford. In the case of the office of Earl Marshal I have noticed the early possession, because the hereditary right existed for a considerable period before the honour was conferred on Thomas of Brotherton. Although this office has descended through heirs female, it has, since 1475, been vested in the Dukes of Norfolk *. The eldest representative in the female line is Lord Stourton.

Office of Great Chamberlain.

c. Aubrey de Vere, created Earl of Oxford and Great Chamberlain, 1155, ob. 1194.

- c. Aubrey de Vere, 2d Earl, ob. 1214, s.p.
- c. Robert de Vere, 3d Earl, ob. 1221.
  - c. Hugh de Vere, 4th Earl, ob. 1263.
    - c. Robert de Vere, 5th Earl, ob. 1296.
      - c. Robert de Vere, 6th Earl, ob. 1331, s.p.
      - Alphonsus de Vere.
        - c. John de Vere, 7th Earl, ob. 1360.
          - c. Thomas de Vere, 8th Earl, ob. 1371.
            - c. Robert de Vere, 9th Earl, ob. 1392, s.p.
          - c. Alberic de Vere, 10th Earl, ob. 1400.
            - Richard de Vere, 11th Earl, ob. 1417.
              - John de Vere, 12th Earl, beheaded 1461.
                - Sir George Vere, ob. 1502.
                - c. John de Vere, 14th Earl, ob. 1526.
                - c. John de Vere, 13th Earl, ob. 1513, s.p.
              - Robert de Vere.
                - John de Vere.
                - c. John de Vere, 15th Earl, ob. 1539.
                - c. John de Vere, 16th Earl, ob. 1562.
                - c. Edward de Vere, 17th Earl, ob 1604.
                - c. Henry de Vere, 18th Earl, ob. 1625, s.p.
                - Mary
                - Peregrine Bertie, Baron Willoughby of Eresby, ob. 1601.
                - c. Robert Bertie, Earl of Lindsay, ob. 1642.
                - c. Montague Bertie, 2d Earl, ob. 1666.
                - c. Robert Bertie, 3d Earl, ob. 1701.
                - c. Robert Bertie, Duke of Ancaster, ob. 1722.
                - c. Peregrine Bertie, 2d Duke, ob. 1742.
                - c. Peregrine Bertie, 3d Duke, ob. 1778.
                - Sir Peter Burrell, 1st Lord Gwydyr.
                - Priscilla Barbara, eldest dau. and coheir.
                - Peter Robert Burrell, Lord Gwydyr, Deputy Great Chamberlain.

Office of High Constable.

c. Milo de Glocester, created Earl of Hereford and Lord High Constable, 1140, ob. 1143.

- c Roger, 2d Earl, ob. 1154, s.p.
- c. Walter, 3d Earl, ob. s.p.
- c. Henry, 4th Earl, ob. s.p.
- c. Mabell, 5th Earl, ob. s.p.
- Margery, eld. dau. and coheir.
  - Humphry de Bohun.
    - Humphry de Bohun.
      - c. Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, ob. 1220.

a

* See note to p. 589.

a

c. Humphry de Bohun, 2d Earl, ob. 1275.

Humphry de Bohun.

c. Humphry de Bohun, 3d Earl, ob. 1297.

c. Humphry de Bohun, 4th Earl, ob. 1321.

c. John de Bohun, 5th Earl, ob. 1335, s.p. | c. Humphry de Bohun, 6th Earl, ob. 1361, s.p. | William de Bohun, Earl of Northampton.

c. Humphry de Bohun, 7th Earl, ob. 1372.

Eleanor, eld. dau. and coheir. — c. Thomas Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, ob. 1399.

Anne, dau. and heir. — Edmund Stafford, Earl of Stafford.

c. Humphry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, ob. 1459.

Humphry Stafford.

c. Henry Stafford, 2d Duke, ob. 1483.

c. Edward Stafford, 3d Duke, beheaded 1521.

Office of Earl Marshal *.

M. Gilbert, Marshal to King Henry I.

M. John, Marshal to King Stephen.

Isabel, daughter and heir of Rich. de Clare, 2d Earl of Pembroke. — M. William Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, ob. 1219. | M. John Marshal, son and heir; Marshal to King John, ob. 1199, s.p.

M. William Marshal, 2d Earl. ob. 1231, s.p. | M. Richard Marshal, 3d Earl, ob. 1234, s.p. | M. Gilbert Marshal, 4th Earl, ob. 1241, s.p. | M. Walter Marshal, 5th Earl, ob. Nov. 1245, s.p. | M. Anselm Marshal, 6th Earl, ob. Dec. 1245, s.p. | Maud dau. and co-heir. — Hugh Bigod, 3d Earl of Norfolk.

M. Roger Bigod, 4th Earl, ob. 1270, s.p. | Hugh Bigod, Justice of England.

M. Roger Bigod, 5th Earl, ob. 1307, s.p. This Earl surrendered his office and Earldom to the King, who conferred them on his 5th son, *viz.*

M. Thomas of Brotherton, ob. 1338.

Margaret, dau. and heir, ob. 1399. — John Lord Segrave, ob. 1353.

Elizabeth, dau. and heir. — John Lord Mowbray, ob. 1368.

M. Thomas de Mowbray, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, ob. 1413. | John de Mowbray, ob. 1379, s.p.

M. John de Mowbray, 2d Duke, ob. 1432. — Margaret, eld. dau. and coheir. — Sir Robert Howard, knt.

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* Our Correspondent had deduced the office of Earl Marshal from Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Pembroke, father of Richard Earl of Pembroke, who died in 1176, and whose daughter and heiress Isabel married William Marshal Earl of Pembroke; but there is little doubt that the office was always held by the family of Marshal, from which indeed they derived their name. EDIT.

a — *b*

M John de Mowbray, 3d Duke, ob. 1461. — M. John Howard, created Duke of Norfolk and Earl Marshal, ob. 1485.

M. John de Mowbray, 4th Duke, ob. 1475, s.p. — From whom the present Duke of Norfolk *.

The following are, I believe, the only Baronies by Writ now in existence †.

Barony.	Date.	In whom vested.	Heir or heirs.
De Roos	1264	the Baroness	son.
Le Despenser	1264	the Baron	son.
Clinton	1299	the Baron	brother.
Ferrers	1299	Marq. Townshend	brother.
De Clifford	1299	the Baron	sisters & their heirs.
‡Multon of Gillesland	1307	Lord Dacre	brother.
Botetourt	1308	Duke of Beaufort	son.
Zouche	1308	the Baron	daughters.
Audley	1313	the Baron	son.
Willoughby of Eresby	1313	the Baroness	son.
Dacre	1321	the Baron	brother.
Grey of Ruthyn	1324	the Baroness	aunt.
Molines	1347	Marq. of Hastings	brother.
Beauchamp of Bletsho	1363	Duke of Gordon	sisters.
Botreaux	1368	Marq. of Hastings	brother.
‡Scrope of Bolton	1371	Charles Jones, Esq.	brother.
Hungerford	1426	Marq. of Hastings	brother.
Say and Scle	1447	the Baron	son.
Hastings	1461	Marq. of Hastings	brother.
Willoughby de Broke	1492	the Baron	brother.
Conyers	1509	Duke of Leeds	son.
Windsor	1529	Earl of Plymouth	son.
Mordaunt	1532§	Duke of Gordon	sisters.
Paget	1550	Marq. of Anglesea	son.
Compton	1572	Marq. Townshend	brother.
Norris	1572	Earl of Abingdon	son.
Howard of Walden	1579	the Baron	brother.
Clifton	1608	Earl of Darnley	son.
Strange	1628	Duke of Atholl	son.

Yours, &c. L.

Mr. URBAN, *Wavendon, Bucks, June 12.*

THE Selby pedigree and Selby claims, which have been so often discussed, revived, and re-revived, are again, it appears, to assume a new shape under the labours of Mr. Saul. It would have afforded much amusement to exhibit a review of the several varieties which have been observable in the attempt of different writers to establish the validity of their respective details: but the subject has been so much hackneyed, that your readers would scarcely have patience to submit to a perusal of two of the later publications which must necessarily introduce such a narrative. I will therefore content myself with an answer to the inquiry respecting "find-

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* It is true that the present Duke of Norfolk is the heir male of John, 1st Duke of Norfolk, but his right to the office of Earl Marshal is not derived from that descent, but from a grant by Charles the Second in 1672, to his ancestor Henry, Earl of Norwich, who succeeded his brother, Thomas the 5th Duke, as 6th Duke of Norfolk in 1677. EDIT.

† We have printed this list in our Correspondent's own words; but it is to be observed, that Baronies which are in *abeyance* must be deemed to *exist*. Many of those enumerated have not been admitted to be vested in the individuals entitled to them; and he has omitted one, which is in the same situation as those of Multon and Scrope, namely, the Barony of Clifford, created by Writ in 1628, and which is now vested in the Duke of Devonshire. EDIT.

‡ These Baronies have not been claimed, but there is no doubt as to their being now vested in the persons mentioned.

§ 4 May, 21 Hen. VIII. *i.e.* anno 1529. EDIT.

ing out the marriage of Richard and Isabella Selby, and the baptism of their son, the first James, *somewhere* between 1620 and 1630, probably at or near Carlisle," by stating that in an elaborate pedigree which was brought forward some few years ago by certain Bedfordshire claimants of the Selby property, supported by most determined and solemn assurances of the documents on which they rested their claims being authentic, the first James Selby, as they call him, is described to be the son of JOHN, not of RICHARD. And in another pedigree, drawn up with *probably equal care*, and supported certainly with as great pertinacity, the said James is made the son of WILLIAM Selby, not of RICHARD.

Now, Mr. Urban, the claimants appearing to agree in this, that his mother's name was Isabel, and Mr. Saul averring that his father's name was Richard, perhaps it may answer the desired purpose to assume that "they all had her to wife," like the "seven brethren," mentioned in the Gospel; and as, according to the several accounts which have been already obligingly laid before the public (all of them, as we are assured, from authentic documents), "John Selby died in 1633," "Richard 22d October, 1634," and "William 10 Feb. 1635;"—the old lady having, it seems, been very expeditious in her manœuvres: and, moreover, as "James Selby" is said, on the same *good authority*, to have been "married in 1655!" I presume to hope that such information will save a great deal of trouble, and perhaps enable the new claimants to answer their own questions satisfactorily, or supply materials for fair and *legitimate inference*, with regard to the important subject of their inquiry. Not knowing in what manner to make a more direct reply to the Inquirer, perhaps, Mr. Urban, you will be so good as to become my treasurer, and to receive the *one hundred guineas*, which, I doubt not, the Inquirer will think such a communication deserves, and which he very *liberally* offers, and which might be much worse applied than in thus eliciting such important information! F. Y. E.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

AMONGST the various doubts which pass through an inquisitive mind respecting the truth of Christianity, perhaps there is none which is so calculated to puzzle and confound, as the conviction that the great majority of mankind have always been ignorant of its existence, and unacquainted with its doctrines. "The Christian world," as it is called, is but of small extent, embracing not more than one-fifth of the population of the earth. If the inhabited world were divided into thirty parts, it would be found that nineteen of them are still possessed by pagans, six by Jews and Mahometans, and five only by Christians of all denominations."—*Jones's Dict. of Religious Opinions.*

This objection has accordingly always been urged by deists as an insurmountable argument against the truth of Christianity, and it is in fact the main pillar of modern infidelity. Hence it is that so many of our travellers return home either secret or avowed unbelievers. Nor do I remember ever to have seen this objection fully and fairly answered, till I met with a recent publication on "The Nature and Extent of the Christian Dispensation, with reference to the Salvability of the Heathen." In this work it is unanswerably demonstrated from Scripture, that the dispensation of the Gospel extends to all mankind, and that every human being comes into the world in a salvable condition, in virtue of the atonement which has been made for the sins of the world.

The argument is altogether scriptural, and is carried on through the Adamic, Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian economies. It is supported by a large mass of authority, from the most eminent English and foreign divines. Perhaps there is rather a redundancy than a want of evidence; but this is a fault which may be easily excused on a subject at once so obscure and interesting. When a voyager has met with a coast before undescribed, or very imperfectly laid down by preceding navigators, we allow him to trace every point and nook of land; and even so it is with the doctrine of heathen redemption, which is the *terra incognita* of theology, and which is now first laid open to the wondering eye of the Christian student.

But the most important part of this theory of Christianity consists in its application to those controversies which have hitherto divided the opinions of

Christendom. It not only destroys the main objections of unbelievers, but it offers the readiest method to demonstrate the errors of Popery, of Calvinists, and of Unitarians. By subverting the doctrine, "that there is no salvation out of the Church," Popery loses its fundamental tenet. By establishing the salvability of the heathen, it illustrates the doctrine of universal redemption, as relative to all professing Christians, and by identifying the offices of Christ, as the Creator, Saviour, and Judge of all men, with the attributes of Deity, it unanswerably establishes his divinity.

Upon the whole, I am persuaded that this work is worthy of serious attention, for its originality and importance. Without disturbing any of our doctrines of orthodox theology, it sheds light and lustre on the whole scheme of human redemption. It brings the whole history of the Bible into contact with the principles of moral science; it uses Philosophy as the hand-maid of Religion; and without diminishing our zeal for missionary exertions, it inculcates that charity "which hopeth all things, and which never faileth."

AN OLD CORRESPONDENT.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 12.

AS a constant reader of the Gentleman's Magazine, I am inclined to think the following history of a diamond will not be thought uninteresting. I claim no merit in this paper beyond copying it from Mr. James Forbes's Travels through a part of India. **

"During my residence in Astrakhan, I became acquainted with the heirs of the late Grigori Safarof Shafrass, the Armenian who sold the celebrated large Diamond, which is now set in the imperial sceptre of Russia. The history of this Diamond, which holds so distinguished a place among those of the very first water, may probably afford entertainment to my readers; as I shall thereby refute many false reports which have been circulated on this subject.

Shah Nadir had in his throne two principal Indian diamonds, one which was called the Sun of the Sea; and the other, the Moon of the Mountain. At the time of his assassination many precious ornaments belonging to the Crown were pillaged, and afterwards secretly disposed of by the soldiers who shared the plunder.

Shafrass, commonly known at Astrakhan by the name of Millionshik, or the man of millions, then resided at Bassora with two of his brethren. One day a chief of Avganians applied to him, and secretly proposed to sell for a very moderate sum the before-mentioned Diamond, which probably was that called the Moon of the Mountain, together with a very large emerald, a ruby of a considerable size, and other precious stones of less value. Shafrass was astonished at the offer, and pretending that he had not a sufficient sum to purchase these jewels, he demanded time to consult with his brethren on the subject. The vender, probably from suspicious motives, did not again make his appearance.

Shafrass, with the approbation of his brethren, immediately went in search of the stranger with the jewels; but he had left Bassora. The Armenian, however, met him accidentally at Bagdad, and concluded the bargain by paying him fifty thousand piasters for all the jewels in his possession. Shafrass and his brothers being conscious that it was necessary to observe the most profound secrecy respecting this purchase, resolved, on account of their commercial connection, to remain at Bassora. After a lapse of 12 years, Grigori Shafrass, with the consent of his brothers, set off with the largest of the jewels, which had till then been concealed; he directed his route through Sham to Constantinople, and afterwards by land through Hungary and Selicia to the city of Amsterdam, where he publicly offered his jewels for sale. The English Government is said to have been among the bidders. The Court of Russia sent for the large Diamond, with a proposal to reimburse all reasonable expences, if the price should not be agreed upon. When the Diamond arrived, the Russian Minister Count Parim made the following offer to Shafrass, whose negociator M. Lasaraf was then jeweller to the Court. Besides the patent of hereditary nobility demanded by the vender, he was to receive an annual pension of six thousand rubles during life, five hundred thousand rubles in

cash, one-fifth part of which was to be payable on demand, and the remainder in the space of ten years, by regular instalments. The capricious Shafrass likewise claimed the honour of nobility for his brothers, and various other immunities or advantages, and persisted so obstinately in his demands, that the negotiation was frustrated, and the Diamond returned.

Shafrass was now in great perplexity. He had involved himself in expences, was obliged to pay interest for considerable sums he had borrowed, and there was no prospect of selling the jewel to advantage. His negotiators left him in that perplexity, in order to profit by his mismanagement. To elude his creditors, he was obliged to abscond to Astrakhan.

At length the negotiation with Russia was recommenced by Count Grigory Grigoriwitsh Orlof, who was afterwards created Prince of the empire, and the Diamond was purchased for four hundred and fifty thousand rubles ready money, together with the grant of Russian nobility. Of this sum it is said one hundred and twenty thousand rubles fell to the share of the negotiators for commission, interest, and similar expences.

Shafrass settled at Astrakhan, and his riches, which by inheritance devolved on his daughters, have, by the extravagance of his sons-in-law, been in a great measure dissipated."

Mr. Urban, *June* 10.

WHENEVER we revise the conduct of men who have signalised themselves by some powerful effort of genius, judgment, or policy, we are apt either religiously or philosophically to trace their conduct up to some predominant passion, and to descant freely on the motive from the overt act; and taking the latter as unequivocal evidence, we proceed as unsparingly to condemn the former. The passions are generally charged with a strong propensity to evil, and as all things human must be imperfect, or at least mixed, the instances upon record on which most writers have dwelt for their moral examples, have generally been adopted from the numerous host of those which are rather to be beheld as beacons than as guides. The minor incentives to evil or to good, which make up the summary of human conduct, are absorbed and forgotten either in the more shining talents, the more popular, the more munificent and illustrious opportunity for virtue—or the more debased by conspicuous and violent propensity. This is a wise dispensation, for it keeps the great whole upon an even balance—all the multifarious gradations of rank contribute to fill the parts allotted to them—the more elevated be the rank or talent, the greater is the necessity to study its proper use, and the more awful is the responsibility attached to it; but it is the part of those who look on, without acting, to forbear in their judgment before they adopt the evidence offered, and see whether it comes from the partiality of friends and partisans, or from the sinister design of enemies.

If all history were true, as recited, posterity might readily judge of the characters which it has recorded; we might then decide with Lingard that the imputations against Charles IX. and his family, were unjust on the St. Barthelemy—or we might adopt the luminous pages of Gibbon for the orthodoxy of our creed.

The leading characters which all historians have set on high before our view, must be carefully inspected before their dominant passion can pass any impartial sentence—and their speeches must also be reviewed, before they can be adopted and believed to have been delivered by the great men whose names they bear. The question is, whether any dominant passion does govern the human mind, and excite to the appropriate actions? Let us refer to a few cases.

The dominant passion of Tiberius is said, by a female writer of great perspicuity, though yet anonymous, to have been dissimulation—of which Tacitus has drawn the brief but very acute outline.

"Jam corpus, jam vires, nondum dissimulatio deserebat. Idem animi rigor, sermone ac vultu intentus, quesita interdum comitate, quamvis manifestam defectione tegebat." Annal. Lib. 6. c. 1.

It is a point in physiognomy well worthy of due reflection and observation, that this *animi rigor* should be found as an exterior mark of inward dissimulation, if the language of Tacitus bears this construction—but it will require more than present notice to discern whether it is justified by fact. It is said that this dominant passion operated to his latest moment!

Also, the Duke D'Epernon, a man of consummate pride, who during his whole life time had piqued himself in expressing some mark of pride in all he said or did; thus after a long illness and extreme old age had greatly subdued him, this propensity was manifest at his last hour. An ecclesiastic who had administered to him the last office of his religion, led him to express his forgiveness of all his enemies and all his servants who had offended, and desired him to declare that he also asked the pardon of those whom he had offended, knowing that he had but a few days before illtreated a person then in his service. But the proposition did not fail to irritate him, and he answered in an animated tone of voice, that it was enough that he had pardoned those who had displeased him, and that it had never been known that for a man to die properly, a master should be bound to make the amende honourable to all his domestics. Gerard. Bayle.

Again: few ambitious men are capable of retracting whenever much shame can attach to their recantation: public fame is their

"Ruling passion strong in death!"

The Duke De Guise protested his innocence of the massacre of Vassi during his life-time, and continued to do so in his last moments.

It is difficult for the charitable temper of posterity to take the Duke's own evidence; and if it is rejected, it becomes more difficult to anticipate the final judgment which may be passed upon the act and the falsehood together!

His brother the Cardinal de Lorraine boasted in the Council of having the hatred of the Huguenots, but not contented with sending them all to the Inquisition for the libels with which they were charged, he extended his indignation against all Protestants likewise. This dominant revenge was increased by his religious fanaticism, and thus ministering to and inflaming each other, he died in the midst of their overwhelming fury! How much better a Christian and philosopher would he have lived and died, and how much higher would have stood the pillar on which his trophies were hung, if he had followed the patience and forbearance of his Divine Master, who when "he was reviled, reviled not again."

Neither the Duke nor his reverend brother the Cardinal checked their career one moment to reflect, that while they were retorting so violently upon the Huguenots, it was their own spirit of persecution, and their own selfish pride, that had made those men their enemies; and that their whole efforts would very soon become as the waste scum upon the surface of the living waters, easily discernible, and as easily cast away!

But let us change the scene. Perhaps these men had never been well taught, for what tutor could adopt so high a lesson as the superiority of humility and conciliation; a temper habitually nourished in lofty superintendance can ill discover what it is to be truly great; our late illustrious Commander in Chief was honoured and beloved for his urbanity and condescension,—and he died in charity with all men!

The history of Joseph furnishes a celebrated instance of a dominant passion for the imitation of great men. Raised from inferior rank to the highest in the government of a powerful nation, he is in every stage of his splendid career the minister of truth, of forbearance, of rigid prudence, of wise foresight, of generous sentiment, and of filial respect. His duty was superior to all ambition; his public service was free from corruption; he served his royal master and his people also with equal justice; and he died as he had lived, the monument of these virtues; his dominant passion was an unswerving integrity, and he maintained it to his latest hour.

Aristides the Just, whose general character rose superior to every calumny, furnished every good example, raised him above every wish for wealth, and closed in poverty; this was his dominant passion. He was the rival of Themistocles, by whose influence he was banished from Athens for ten years; but before six years had expired, he was recalled by his people (ante C. 484). In the representation of one of the tragedies of Æschylus, a sentence was expressed concerning moral goodness, when every eye was withdrawn from the actor, and fixed upon Aristides. When he was hearing a complaint, the plaintiff stated the injuries which his opponent had

committed against Aristides; "mention the wrongs which you have received," replied the equitable Judge, "I sit here as Judge, and the law-suit is yours, and not mine." (C. Nep. and Plut. in Vitâ—Lempriere.) The pride of justice and truth thus put to shame the sinister insinuation of the selfish orator who was looking for the weight of his own ill-placed allusion.

In our own times the predominant passion exerted for public good was most evident in John Howard, who left all his domestic cares and comforts, and faced the dangers of wretchedness and infection to produce a general improvement in the hard lot of those who are condemned to hopeless imprisonment, not only in his own country, but in other nations of the Continent. He brought to light not only their sufferings, but also the causes, and those relieved in great degree the dreadful results.

These are cases in which the predominant passion is stimulated by a disinterested and unrelaxing pursuit of general good; in which all personal fear is wholly discarded; in which if the love of fame can be found, it is an ingredient that does not here render the cup either tasteless or over-charged; and in which I rather expect to find that the most strict investigator of motives will not find reason to dispute the merit or deny the grace of pure example; and will readily agree in my proposition, that the dominant passion may not so often be the servant of evil, as of general and personal good, although it may be more usually cited in that class.

The late Bishop Heber of Calcutta would be forced to acknowledge that his predominant passion was to perform his Christian calling, and that though his own inclination might have led him to enjoy at Hodnet the blessings with which his lot had surrounded him, yet that he was bound to yield all these and more, in order to take the arduous and wider field of duty in India, to meet labour and fatigue, and to brave the dangers of climate, in order to become the instrument of spreading far and wide among converted nations the consolations, and to confirm the faith, of the reformed apostolic Church; and he yielded up his spirit in the act of his episcopal duty. A. H.

Mr. URBAN, *Salisbury, June* 10.

THE writer of a recent ingenious publication ("Four Years in France") has undertaken to draw, in the New Monthly Magazine of February, the character of a late eminent author, under the title of "Conversations of Paley," in which he has interspersed so many unjustifiable reflections on the conduct of that respectable man, as well as on the venerable Establishment of which he was so bright an ornament, that I trust it will not be found inconsistent with the plan of your work, to admit a few observations on this performance.

It has been well observed that little advantage can be derived to the public, and still less to the rising generation, by recording the foibles of the illustrious dead. Their characters are indeed a national property, and whoever, by his representations, and still more by his *mistakes*, diminishes the general respect in which their memories are held, may be said to sully the splendour of our national fame, and to loosen the influence which excellence should inspire. I am unwilling to accuse the writer in question of a malicious desire of misrepresentation; but his history which is before the world, as well as the evidence of his present memoir, too plainly demonstrate that he was utterly incapable of duly appreciating the great man whom he has presumed to delineate. That Paley, like others even greater than himself, did occasionally unstring his bow, and indulge himself in playful conversation, is sufficiently evident; but if these "nugæ" must be recorded, let them not be burthened with more meaning than was intended at the moment; and let the writer, in common justice, be certain that he fully comprehended it. But the present narrator, even supposing him sufficiently qualified for the task, admits that he "was not an ear-witness of every saying thus set down," and therefore trusts for the truth of "some" of his anecdotes to "persons of all credit," who probably may have received them with numberless additions from twenty other sources; yet a classical reporter might be cautious of such testimony, remembering the well-known character of rumour,

"Tam ficti, pravique tenax quam nuncia veri."

I admit, however, the anecdote in

page 3, as genuine, since it relates to himself, when being asked by Paley some trifling question, as to the choice of a dish at dinner, "he endeavoured to answer *it in choice and correct phraseology.*" But he continues, "*not allowing me to finish it,* Paley cried out, Aye! I see you are for pork stakes, &c. &c." His *able* defence of the Jacobites at p. 8, whose party Paley did not think was then so strong, may be added as a pendent. And when in an argument on the comparative advantages of youth and age, our writer ventures to differ from the subject of his memoir, who in answer to his proposition certainly, as he observes, "cut him short" with a "hold your tongue, you know nothing of the matter." Gentle reader! is it very difficult, whatever this sapient person may have written or thought of Paley, to collect from his own account what Paley thought of him?

He proceeds to relate that, when noticing his library, Paley, after he had observed his other works, "seemed to look about for his 'Philosophy.' But" (continues this immaculate collector) "he might reasonably doubt whether it would be allowed a place on the shelf of an honest man's library. There it was, however, the rascally book, and I did not say, that to read it once was to read it once too often!" How the *author himself* might reasonably doubt that his *own* performance would be allowed a place in an honest man's library, is, I confess, Sir, beyond my comprehension, and probably beyond that of most of his readers; for were it admitted that the object of Paley's Philosophy were as noxious as the objector presumes it to be, yet the author himself (and one on the subject of morals), who was not constrained to publish the work, would surely be of a different opinion. It could answer no purpose *to him,* to give *knowingly* to the world a system of erroneous precepts; for its reception as such could in no conceivable manner have forwarded his views, but must have had the effect, even to his own conception, of diminishing his reputation for judgment and virtue.—So far, however, I agree with the anecdotist, that he himself had read the book once too often; for there could be little hope after this declaration, that any number of perusals would have enabled him to comprehend and duly appreciate the system of this celebrated performance. To himself, therefore, the time so spent must have been time thrown away! Let him not, however, continue in the presumption, which he has erroneously taken up, that the tutors of Cambridge think it necessary to neutralize by their remarks, either the principles, the consequences, or the illustrations of Paley's Moral Philosophy. Having been educated at one of the largest colleges in that University, I can confidently assert, that in my examination with many fellow students, in that work, and in the preceding lectures upon it, not a single syllable (according to the best of my recollection), of reprehension or of qualification ever passed the lips of our able tutors; nor did I ever hear, that in other colleges any neutralization of Paley's doctrines was considered necessary. The basis on which this system of morals is reared, is found so consistent with religious knowledge and human experience, that the tutors of Cambridge have not thought it necessary to lessen its effect by minute objections; and their pupils, trained by mathematical studies to close induction and reference to principles, they consider as not likely to be led away by any occasional latitude of expression. This anecdotist, with others of his own calibre, may object to *expedience* as the test of moral action, but the Cambridge student recollects that the expedience of Paley, through the whole course of his work, is the tendency of an action to promote the general good; and that this rule proceeds on the presumption that the Almighty wills and wishes the happiness of his creatures.

A Catholic convert dismisses the subject of the University by reprehending the system of requiring from its graduates a subscription to the Articles of our national Church! and he patriotically laments the consequent exclusion of "four-fifths of his Majesty's subjects from its advantages." How far a relaxation of the present rules would be expedient in this respect, it is not now necessary to inquire; but I will venture to observe, that whatever computation he may be pleased to make of the general body of Dissenters, there is not one-fifth of those whose circumstances and views lead them to a college education, who are thus debarred from their desire. Wealth, or

at least competence, which is generally necessary for this advantage, are found in their acquisition to diminish the effects of sectarian prejudices and asperities. Of the Presbyterians of liberal birth and habits, many may be fairly presumed to prefer for other reasons, the northern Universities. Others among them have not thought their own notions of a Church government a sufficient reason for debarring their offspring from exercising their own discretion in this respect. The followers of Whitfield and Wesley frequently admit our Articles as confirmatory of their own tenets. With respect to the gentry born and educated in the Catholic persuasion, of whom I would speak with feelings of respect, some of the most distinguished among them have not declined a residence at Cambridge; and although the obstacles to their obtaining degrees may by some be regretted, yet their numbers can add but little to those who are excluded. Nor do I presume that the lists can be greatly swelled by the English converts to that faith in the nineteenth century.

His liberal plan of drawing foreigners to our colleges, by conferring degrees on persons of all persuasions, I presume he may have adopted as a traveller from the Catholic Universities of Salamanca, Coimbra, and the Italian States. But why should this formidable controversialist suppose that the "aspirants to degrees in divinity subscribe with a sigh or a smile?" Does he measure the general belief in our Articles with that given by Romanists to the infallibility of his own Church, and to the miracles recorded as performed by the host of saints in his own calendar? Does he think it a trifling matter to charge the subject of his memoir (p. 11) with insincerity of attachment to the Church of England, of which he was both a minister and a dignitary? However he may have imbibed from foreign connexions and Catholic associations the notion that disregard and insincerity are foibles both venal and general in his own persuasion, he may be assured that *here*, so far from "few condemning," such sentiments would be *universally condemned*, and would lessen the weight of any character and reputation. However Paley may have desired a more general comprehension in the National Church, does it follow (except to the most blundering intellects) that he was dissatisfied with its doctrines? His writings I am persuaded will be searched in vain for such a proof, and it would require an infinitely more acute, unimpeached, and accurate authority to establish so grave a charge from his conversation.

I shall not trouble you with his observations on Catholic Emancipation (p. 15), except to observe that he objects to Paley's arguments as political rather than dogmatic, whilst in the same page he himself observed that "religion is also politics." He afterwards accuses him of inconsistency, in subsequently propounding the expedience of rendering the Catholic faith the established religion of Ireland, as if that measure would involve *all* the consequences of Emancipation. But "it is possible," as this brilliant polemic observes, that "he may have converted Paley to a sense of justice," or possibly, as he continues, the Sub-Dean "never cared about the subject on which he conversed, except as a subject of conversation, for he never seemed to care seriously about any thing." It may, I think, at least be inferred, from this and other admissions, that Paley certainly *did not care* to argue seriously with *such* a companion. Of some of his anecdotes the best that can be said of them is, that they are utterly trifling and worthless; others, however, are not without point and amusement. That of the recruit (p. 9) is commendable, if the coat of arms is apocryphal (for Paley was of an ancient gentleman's family), and the "pound of parenthesis" may raise a smile. I will admit also, that the general tenour of the narrative is free from acrimony and ill temper;—but such negative qualities will not compensate with the public for a character of Paley founded on feeble powers, false views, religious prejudices, and I might perhaps reasonably add, wilful misrepresentation, mixed up as it is with perpetual though childish objections against the Protestant Religion. I am not induced to make these observations as a clergyman justly indignant at this covert attack on his faith; I am a layman, but one among thousands indebted to the great man here traduced for what fixed principles I have imbibed of virtue, morality, and religion; as such, a sense of gratitude calls for my animadversions, and I

doubt not that all who acknowledge the same obligation, will not only pardon their publicity, but as readily (though more effectually) repel such noxious attacks on his illustrious name.

Yours, &c. PHILOPALEUS.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelsea, May 7.*

AS several of your pages have lately been occupied by Clericus and Presbyter Orthodox, on the Apocrypha, allow a scrap or two of Chronology in addition to what I offered, May 1823. We again observe, that as Josephus had professedly a regard to the Hebrew, his following the historical Esdras shews the book called Ezra not in the Jewish canon when he wrote, and to have been an abridgment of Esdras, after the final desolation by the Romans against Barchachab. To read the historical Esdras in due order of time, at ch. ii. 15, we must go to ch. v. 7, to the end; return to ch. ii. 16, and follow its close by ch. viii. and ix. to the close; return to ch. v. 8, and read to the end of the seventh where the history closes. The whole, from the grant of Cyrus to the dedication of the Temple, contains the short space of 21 years, corresponding to the 21 days Daniel fasted in the Temple, but which Josephus, from his ignorance of Chronology, has extended to upwards of 200. This has been favourable to applying the sevens in Daniel to our Lord, from early times, by those Christians disposed to fetch imputed righteousness and atonement from Gabriel's sevens.

After the transportation to Babylon for seventy years, till the land had rested for as many sabbaths as it had been deprived of under all the kings, we find at Babylon, Salathiel son of Neri, in the line of Christ, captain, and Esdras, the uncle of Jesus, son of Jozedek, high priest, 2 B. v. 16. To these two, Nebuchadnezzar, through Daniel, was favourable, but after his death Jehoiachim was released from prison, and Daniel neglected. This led Esdras, in the 30th year, ch. iii. v. 1, from the ruin of the city, to entertain great fear whether the priesthood in his nephew Jesus, could get established. Salathiel the captain, who became the father of the promised righteous Lord, who was born at Babel, was named Zorobabel, reminds Esdras of his duty as high priest, which was followed by the archangel Uriel assuring him the bride or true church should appear, and his wonders be seen, for his son Jesus should be revealed with those that be with him, and they that remain should a period within 400 years rejoice. After this his son Christ (the anointed high priest) should die, and all that had (divine) life, and the world (or church), be turned into the old silence, seven days (or years), ch. vii. 30.

While Esdras, in the priestly line, was in great trouble for the priesthood, Daniel, in the princely line, was concerned for the promised prince, the righteous lord Jeremiah foretold, who on earnest prayer learnt from the man Gabriel his birth at seven sevens, from the reading of Jeremiah's roll, ch. xxxvi. 9, from whence Jerusalem, after being rebuilt, should continue sixty-two sevens, when the anointed prince would be cut off from authority, and a seven years desolation follow, in the midst of which some would be compelled to covenant with the desolating prince to worship his gods. Pursuant to this, the righteous lord from David appeared, and was owned of God. The filthy garments of Jesus removed, and as Nehemiah in 3485 made known, the Urim and Thummim restored, when the prince and priest became established as the two anointed ones.

Daniel's question, arising out of the seventy sevens of transgression, and the seventy years penance to follow, Gabriel refers to the reign of Zorobabel's line by sevens. He had seen in vision the times of Antiochus, before he was referred to it by sevens, and Uriel told Esdras his vision was the same as what his brother Daniel had seen, ch. xii. 11, not then explained. Uriel does not call Jesus the high priest, Christ; for as not being then anointed, Urim and Thummim restored, nor filthy garments removed, the title was not in him. But when Uriel, in the name of God, says, my son Jesus shall be revealed, and those that be with him shall rejoice within 400 years, they in reaching from the vision 3446 to 3846, agree to the sevens in Daniel, 400 being a round number that ended within or before they closed with the death of God's anointed high priest Onias, 2 Mac. iv. 84, and all that were faithful unto death. The silence of seven days is shewn by the daily sacrifice being stopt seven years, as it did on going to Babylon, it being

just so long before the temporary Temple was set up in Judith's time, before Holofernes came into Judea to compel the poor people to bow down to the golden image. The Greek shews this period in Daniel 2400 days; when the abomination of desolation was set up, 1290 were to remain; and blessed would be those who should wait to 1335, the end it appears of Antiochus. Thus considered, while the historical Esdras is the original from whence Ezra was taken, the prophetical Esdras is authority equal to Daniel; one relating to the prince, the other to the priesthood after the captivity.

When Uriel told Esdras few would be saved, his language was, "Swallow, O my soul, understanding, and devour wisdom." And when our Lord, apparently with his eye on Esdras, used the same language, happy were those Jews that made the same reply; also, when in his language he said, "how often would I have gathered you together, as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not;" i. e. have him to rule over them as their Lord and only true God; their Christ in whom was eternal life; it shews in his time similar characters with those who left the holy covenant Nehemiah established, to covenant with Antiochus. This view establishes the Books of Maccabees as necessary as the Books that relate to the going and returning from Babel. One of the 22 Books, Josephus tells us the Jews were bound to regard, would be the Esdras and Nehemiah he followed; and the last of such 22, we learn from Origen, went under the title of Maccabees. As to prayer and a sin offering being made for some, the brave Judas considered they had in their hearts kept the covenant:—why should we sit in judgment on him, when we find Him to whom all judgment is committed at the temple when his feast of dedication was held? John x. 22. In St. Paul's time the whole world bore witness to the faith of Rome, and hence why reject what she approved of in her pure state.

P. O. p. 315, errs in making the Zechariah our Lord alludes to the son of Jehoiada; he is expressly called son of Barachiah, like Elihu in Job, his natural father being Iddo. This prophet, like Abel, seems slain on the great day of atonement in the fourth year of the last Darius, exactly seventy sevens of years before the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus, by those from Babylon, on whom his severe reproof fell. The Virgin Mary being in a line of females from Aaron, and by her father in a line of males from David's son Nathan, the prophet after noticing the house of Nathan, and the house of Levi as mourning, then notices the family of Shimei as having no house, but being in the family of his father; and as Shimei was the fifth from Zorobabel, it shews the prophet very aged. As to the murder of this holy man, we learn it when Jeremiah in his lamentations, ch. ii. 10, exclaims, "shall the priest and the prophet be slain in the sanctuary of the Lord?" the Targum refers it to Zechariah. The prophet himself says, "they (the family of Shimei, and houses of Nathan and Levi) shall look upon ME, whom they (from Babylon) HAVE pierced. Their *having* pierced him, shews it a dying prophecy, who with his great antetype in view, adds, "THEY (the holy line of Nathan and Levi) shall look upon HIM as one that is in bitterness for his first-born."

Yours, &c. JOHN OVERTON.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

"THE Law of the Road" is well known, as a tacit compact, perhaps peculiar to this country, which prevents much confusion, and adds no little to the security of travellers. It has been versified thus, as probably you know:

The law of the road is a paradox quite;
For, riding or driving along,
If you keep to the *left*, you will always be *right*,
But if to the *right*, you are *wrong*.

As a supplement to this, I add a similar stanza, for the direction of those who walk the streets of London; where a tacit compact, on opposite terms, is tolerably established, but less generally known. This is supposed to be subjoined to the other:

In walking the streets, 'tis a different case,
To the *right* you must constantly bear;
While the *left* must be *left*, a convenient space,
For all that are meeting you there.

Yours, &c. AMBULATOR.

N. B. I wish your Correspondent, who favoured us with the receipt for a *Stump-pye* (p. 320), had told us where he found it; and what connection he thinks it has with the singular term *stump*.

MR. URBAN, June 20.

IN the last edition of the Biographical Dictionary by Chalmers, *William Ainsworth* is now introduced*; this article is copied from Watson's History of Halifax; stating, that the said Gentleman published a work in 1650 called "*Triplex Memoriale*," &c. but as no other publication appears to be known of this writer, either by the Editor of the Dictionary or Mr. Watson, permit me, therefore, to present to your notice his volume of *Sacred Poems*, of which I have in my possession an extremely fine copy; it contains 222 pages, printed in crown octavo size, with a double-line border inclosing each page: it is a singular and very rare book; and though I do not pretend to say it is *unique*, yet, with great research, I have never been able to discover an account of one copy in any catalogue or description of books; and as the rage for curious old poetry has by no means subsided, I presume many of your readers will be gratified, if you will allow the following title, &c. of this book to be inserted in your valuable Miscellany.

"MEDULLA BIBLIORUM, the *Marrow of the Bible;* or a Logico-theological Analysis of every several Book of the Holy Scripture, together with so many *English Poems*, containing the Κεφαλαια, or contents of every several chapter in every such Book. Whereunto is added Chronological (marginal) Annotations of the Times and Seasons, wherein divers acts and occurences in the Holy Scripture hapned. Partly translated out of an *Anonymus* Latin Authour, and partly amplified and enlarged, for the benefit of all those that desire a short and plentiful acquaintance with the Oracles of God, very useful for all Christian families. By *William Ainsworth*, φιλοθεολογον, late Lecturer of *St. Peter's*, *Chester*. *London*, Printed for *George Calvert*, at the *Half Moon*, in *Paul's* Church Yard. 1652. Epistle Dedicatory, To the Right Worshipful Samuel Sunderland, Esq. W. Ainsworth dedicates this Book, intituled, "*The Marrow of the Bible*," and wishes all the comforts contained in it.

"WORTHY SIR,

"So much of this small Piece as was (originally) in Latine, was dedicated to no lesse a personage than a Queen, viz. *Queen Elizabeth* of blessed memory, whereupon I am induced and moved to think, that you possibly will not disdain the same, with its additions in English. I am more confident in this particular, upon these two (very sufficient) grounds: 1. Your bountiful acceptance of my *Triplex Memoriale*, which being of as little worth as bulk, was not worthy of such acceptance as it found with you. 2. The generous and cheerful incouragement (in the next place) which you have alwayes given me in this enterprize, which certainly had not been able to have looked upon the light, had not you put spirit into your servant, to travel it to the birth.

"*Sir*, Now that it is by God's Providence and your favour, so (incompleatly) finished, as it is: it layes itself at your feet, and acknowledges you for an eminent, though (poor) me for the next, and immediate cause of itself, and will willingly beare no name but yours. Only if you please, with as much cheerfulness to look upon it, as you did to heare it, when it was but in the conception and generation, you shall infinitely, in the first place, deserve of me, and not a little of many others, who by your means do compasse an help to bring them to a speedy acquaintance with the Scriptures.

"*Sir*, He that wrote the short exemplar hereof in Latine, undertook thus much of it, that it would make a man both *bonum Textualem*, and *bonum Theologum*, a good Text-man and a good Divine, and truly I confesse it would do so, to those that were not confounded with his brevity, but I am much more bold to undertake it of this, wherein I have endeavoured more intelligibleness and perspicuity. If any man that savours of the things of God, read this book without abundance of profit, let me bear the blame for ever, for my ἔργα, ἄργα, my impertinent and unprofitable labours. But if every such man that sees and reads it be hereby enriched to God-ward and eternal life, I am sure you wil think you have incouraged me to good purpose, and rejoice that you are the instrument of advancing, not of darkning, knowledge, which will contract and concentre upon you many prayers of many people, besides, *Sir*,

Your humble Servant,
though always unfortunate,
Feb. 17, 1651. W. AINSWORTH.

TO THE READER.

Gentle Reader,

Angeli discunt Analysi, The Angels (they say) learne by way of Analysis, and for ought I know, it is the best way too for man to learn; ergo, I have here presented unto thee these few divine Analyses for thy edification. If thou complain of over brevity in respect of variety of matter, I answer, they are long enough to acquaint thee with the order of the Scriptures, which is the most Sovereign means for the attaining of knowledge; besides, *brevitas est*

* In the former editions of the Biog. Dictionary only two writers of the name of *Ainsworth* are found, viz. *Henry*, the commentator on the Pentateuch, &c. and *Robert*, the compiler of the Latin Dictionary.

mater memoriæ, etsi intelligentiæ noverca, brevity is the mother of memory, though the stepmother to understanding, and so recompences in one thing what it wants in another. And indeed it is not to tell how that notions, though but raw at the first, closely laid up in the memory, and again drawn out by the *Reminiscentia*, or remembrance, and represented to the meditation, do wonderfully multiply and improve themselves. But if thou canst not learne so well by the Analysis, here is a Synthesis, too, or a collection, and putting of things together in the several poems I withal present thee; perhaps thou mayst learn better by that. If thou canst neither learn by analytical nor synthetical order, thy case is a great deal more lamentable, for I suspect thee of a σκληροκαρδια, and a reprobate sense. If thou object against my poetry, as too light for divine subjects (as indeed there is nothing more easie then to finde fault) Moses, Deborah, and Barak, Hanna, David, Solomon, Isaiah, Zachary and Elizabeth, Old Simeon, and the Virgin Mary, and all that ever spake to God in songs, numbers, and poetical gratulations will awarrant and bear me out in that. All Soules and Geniuses are not of a like temper, nor to be wrought upon after the same manner. Some are so harmoniously and tunably set, that they had rather read one line of a divine sonet or poëme, than an hundredth in a dull and heavy phrase, which, though it may edifie, yet it doth not ravish, and so hath a more imperfect work upon the reader. Now in these cases it is not amisse if a minister imitate St. Paul in this thing, viz. in *becoming* al *things* to *al* men, *that by* all *means* he *may gain some*. This was my real intention in taking these paines, and I trust (through God's blessing) my intentions will not be frustrate.

If thou object unto me, building upon another man's foundation (as indeed this was but a small enchiridion when I first medled with it), it is so ordinary and so lawful, that it is more shame to upbraid it to another, then to be guilty of it: and thus (Gentle Reader) if thou wilt trouble me with no more objections, I shall trouble thee with no more apologies or answers, but humbly crave thy daily and importunate prayers for me, that I may be a faithful minister and steward in the Lord's House, that at last I may give up my account with joy and boldnesse in that day when all the tribes of the earth shall mourn before the Lord, to whom I shall also ever pray for thee, and for the Israel of God. Meantime taking leave of thee with the the Apostles' χαιρε, commonly translated Farewell, I am,

The least of all God's ministers,

August 8, 1651. W. AINSWORTH.

Here follows the body of the work; the BIBLE OPENED is in a larger type, but the Poems are printed with a smaller letter. Yours, &c.

SHIRLEY WOOLMER.

Mr. URBAN, *Manchester, June* 18.

HAVING at length nearly completed the arrangement of my Collections for the "Lancastrenses Illustres," I have still one or two difficulties to contend with. I am therefore under the necessity of requesting, through the medium of your useful Miscellany, such information respecting Portraits of the following individuals, as your numerous contributors and readers may have it in their power to afford.

William Booth, Archbishop of York, temp. Henry VI.
Laurence Booth, Abp. of York, temp. Edw. IV.
Thomas Lever, D.D. Master of St. John's Coll. Camb. temp. Edw. VI.
William Fleetwood, Recorder of London, temp. Eliz.
Rich. Barnes, Bp. of Durham, temp. Eliz.
Jas. Pilkington, Bp. of Durham, temp. Eliz.
Matthew Hutton, Abp. of York, temp. Eliz.
Wm. Chadderton, Bp. of Lincoln, temp. Eliz.
Henry Ainsworth, Hebrew Commentator, temp. Eliz. James I.
Wm. Barlow, Bp. of Lincoln, temp. Jas. I.
Jeremiah Horrox, Astronomer, (of Emm. Coll. Camb.) temp. Chas. I.
Sir John Harrison, knt. M.P. Farmer of the Customs, temp. Chas. I. and II.
Sir Jonas Moore, knt. Master General of the Ordnance, temp. Chas. II.
Ralph Brideoake, Bp. of Chichester, temp. Charles II.
Richard Keurden, M.D. Historian, temp. Chas. II.
Charles Legh, M.D. Historian, &c. temp. Will. I.
Robt. Ainsworth, Lexicographer, &c. temp. Geo. I. and II.
Jerem. Markland, Critic and Scholar, about 1750.
John Leland, D.D. Divine and Author, 1750.
Chas. Walmsley, Catholic Bp. of Rome, 1760.
Edmund Law, Bp. of Carlisle, 1768.
John Whitaker, B.D. Rector of Ruan Langhorne, 1777.

I am desirous of ascertaining whether any Portraits be in existence, by whom they are painted, and in whose possession they now are.

Yours, &c. W. R. WHATTON.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

112. *Sermons explanatory and practical, on the Thirty-nine Articles of the Church of England, in a Series of Discourses delivered at the Parish Church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Rev.* T. Waite, *D.C.L.* London, Baldwin *and* Co. 1826.

IT is through a simple compliance with an apostolic rule, an entire renunciation of the badges and names of a party, whether "of Paul" or "of Apollos," that the usefulness of Dr. Waite's discourses will be greatly increased. Independently of their great excellence as illustrative and practical sermons, they breathe a piety which the spirit of a Sectary would taint; and they possess a holy beauty which an admixture of bigotry would mutilate and disfigure. His arguments are offered not as the dicta of an infallible interpreter, but in that spirit, which "comparing things spiritual with spiritual," would seek to convince the humble enquirer, that the Articles of the Established Religion are deducible from the Word of God—sanctioned by the authority of Scripture; and that they may be conscientiously subscribed by every clergyman, and received by every true churchman, either for doctrine or for the refutation of error.

The first five Articles relate to the great doctrine of the Trinity, a doctrine upon which alone in our estimation, can the "hope that is full of immortality" rest. This doctrine is treated by Dr. Waite with great ability —not by endeavouring to explain things inexplicable, nor by speaking of that which is ineffable, but by the lawful process of argument; irrefragably proving, that the Trinity in Unity, the great mystery of our holy religion, is plainly taught and set forth in the Scriptures; and that by the attributes of power assigned to them, each Member of the Triune Godhead must necessarily be Divine; that by the co-operation of each the work of our redemption was achieved, and that to each our adoration and gratitude are due.

The sixth and following Article refer to the holy Scriptures, and of their sufficiency for salvation. Of them, Dr. Waite with much truth and beauty observes:

"From the sacred Scriptures alone have the knowledge of God, and the practice of true Religion in all ages been derived; for, where Divine Revelation has not been known, the worship of the true God, and an uniform observation of the duties of morality, have never existed; the scattered rays of divine light which have at any time penetrated into the darkness of the heathen world, have been all derived from this source, and may all by an attentive observer be traced to this origin. Every Christian Church, therefore, agrees in the acknowledgment, that the Scriptures were written by Inspiration of God, but every church does not allow that they contain all things necessary to salvation. That church which styles itself alone the Catholic Church, maintains the authority of oral tradition; asserts that the books of the New Testament, having been written occasionally, were never intended to be a rule of Faith; and that many things necessary to salvation were delivered verbally by the Apostles, which it required the infallible authority of the Romish Church safely to preserve, and faithfully to transmit to succeeding ages. Against this strong-hold of error, the champions of the Reformation wisely directed their first assault. They rightly judged, that if religion were to depend on the traditions of men, it must be as variable and uncertain as human inclinations and opinions; whereas, placed upon the word of God as its only foundation, it rests upon a rock; unshaken by the agitations of human passions, and unmoved by the fluctuations of an ever-changing world."

The intimate connection and dependance between the Old and New Testament, are very ably and scripturally shewn in these discourses. The former shadowing forth in the sacrifices and ceremonials of the law, that one all-sufficient sacrifice which was made on the cross for us; the latter illustrating in minute particulars the predictions of prophecy, and bringing into marvellous light the obscure allusions, and the dark sayings of patriarchs and seers. And while the ceremonial Law has been abrogated by a clearer and better dispensation, the moral Law, amplified by a more spiritual and a broader interpretation, remains obligatory upon us all.

Of the eighth Article, which speaks of the Creeds, the same scriptural process is adopted.

On the Athanasian Creed, Dr. Waite writes thus—

"It is often objected the Creed teaches us to say—"the Father is incomprehensible, the Son is incomprehensible, and the Holy Ghost is incomprehensible," and then proceeds to expound that which it has taught us is inconceivable. This is a mistake. The word in the original creed (immensus) signifies infinite or immeasurable, that is, not confined by any bounds of place or duration; and at the time the Creed was translated into English, the word incomprehensible had among Theological Writers the same meaning."

So far we think satisfactory—nor are we disposed to quarrel with the argument which asserts the strict warrant of Scripture, for what is laid down as doctrine in the Athanasian Creed; but of the damnatory clauses; Christian charity would pause before it consigns, on questions of faith, millions to everlasting perdition. We have known many pious people to whom these clauses were a stumbling-block, and doubtless they are an offence to tender consciences. But let us not be mistaken; we do not pretend to deny but that even the damnatory clauses may be proved to be scriptural by strict logical deduction, but we consider them offensive and inexpedient as they now stand in the Creed attributed to St. Athanasius. Condemnation by *syllogism* is beyond the reach of ordinary capacities, and we are but expressing a wish often asserted, and even uttered by Episcopacy itself, for the exclusion of the clauses referred to.

The ten Articles that follow relate to the Doctrines maintained by the Church of England, on each of which Dr. Waite has an appropriate discourse. Passing by the two former on "Original Sin" and "Free Will," with the single observation that they are ably interpreted, we arrive at the important Article of "Justification by Faith;" a doctrine which was rightly defined to be the infallible test "*stantis aut cadentis ecclesiæ*" — a doctrine which Dr. Waite pronounces a distinguishing tenet of the Church of England, though, as he truly admits, "it has not been so prominently set forth in her Pulpits as it is in her Articles and Liturgy."

"This Article," he continues, "was intended to preserve the members of our communion from two important errors of the Church of Rome, Sacramental Justification and the merit of Good Works. That Church maintained that the use of the Sacraments can make up all the deficiences in our faith and obedience, and by that means justify us. It also taught that the inherent holiness of good men is in its own nature so perfect, that on account of it God is bound to esteem them just, and would be unjust if he did not. A more complete knowledge of the Scriptures, and an exposure of the purposes to which these doctrines were perverted, has shewn their erroneous nature and dangerous consequences. There is in every man a natural spirit of self-justification. It is very difficult to acquire the humility absolutely demanded by the Gospel, and to be convinced that we have no claim to divine favour on account of our own goodness. The Doctrines of the Church of Rome have been secretly favoured by this disposition of the human heart; and in refuting the one, we may reasonably expect to correct the other."

The controversies that have agitated, and continue to agitate Christian Communities, on the subject of "Faith" and "Good Works," seem to have been as dangerous as they were extraordinary. It is to be lamented that these divisions have too frequently existed even within the Church. The obvious tendency of moral 'preaching' is presumption, and false confidence; while the solifidian scheme, for want of right interpretation, has frequently degenerated into Antinomianism. "Faith working by Love" is the beautiful epitome of a christian's hope; forbidding at once the meritorious efficacy, but inculcating the dutiful necessity of good works. The interpretation of this Article by Dr. Waite, is in this spirit not only sustained by the authority of Scripture, but by apposite quotations from the Homilies of the Church of England. His views on this important tenet are no less forcibly clear than they are correctly expressed, and if generally adopted, would tend greatly to heal the dissensions of which we have complained; nor is the following Article, of "Good Works," less ably discussed, and from this Sermon we extract the concluding part, as partaking alike of sound doctrine, and of elegant illustration.

"The Gospel allows every thing to our obedience, though nothing to our merit. The least as well as the greatest actions performed out of regard to its principles, are pleasing and acceptable to God. The daily labours of the humble inhabitant of a cottage, cheerfully undergone because ap-

pointed by God, are as acceptable to the Almighty as the most illustrious actions of the greatest Statesman or of the mightiest Monarch upon earth. He who sitteth in the heavens to behold the inhabitants of the world, contemplates no object more acceptable, than a Christian resigned to his lot, however low, and endeavouring to discharge all his duties aright, from a sincere regard to his Creator's will; others may be more honoured upon earth, but the fame of such a man is great in heaven; the world may know him not, or in its admiration of wealth and power overlook him; but he is known and approved of God, he is numbered among the children of the Most High, and his lot is among the saints. In our obedience to our Maker and love to our fellow creatures let us look for the evidences of our faith, while on our faith in the merit of our Redeemer alone, we ground our hope of salvation. By this test do you constantly examine yourselves; and whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, just, pure, lovely, or of good report, if there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things." Page 204.

The three following Articles, to the 17th, seem to require no further observation from us, than that the 14th is directed against the Error of the Romish Church, which maintains Works of Supererogation; the 15th is opposed to the Opinions of various Sects, some of whom believe the Son of God to be a peccable and finite Being like themselves, while others, contending for their own perfectibility, have no need of an atonement for sin, or grace to secure their salvation; the 16th has reference to Sins after Baptism; the Article attempts not to define what various Theologians have endeavoured to explain, the precise nature of the Sin against the Holy Ghost, but simply affirms that Sins after Baptism are not of this class, and that Repentance and Amendment of Life are open to all through the grace of God. But we now arrive at disputable ground. The 17th Article has ocasioned much division within the Church, and has provoked as much of the *odium theologicum*, both within and without, as any one question of faith that has produced differences of opinion among mankind. The interpretation of this Article by Dr. Waite is written in a very fine strain of piety, and of entire submission to divine teaching. Many questions, he observes, may be raised on this important Article, which no one need be ashamed to confess he cannot answer. With limited faculties and a finite understanding, it is impossible "that by searching" man "can find out God, or comprehend his infinite attributes; but 'Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.'" The great difficulties of this doctrine have been occationed by attempts to go beyond what has been revealed; to pry into mysteries, deep, difficult and dangerous, and to unravel "the secret things that belong to the Lord our God."

"This Article," says Dr. W., "proves itself—the expressions in which it is stated are those of Scripture, and therefore admit of no contradiction; whatever, therefore, is the sense of the Word of God, concerning Predestination, that must be the meaning of the Church."

"This Doctrine is evidently derived from the devout references which occur in the New Testament, of the blessings of the Gospel, to the unbounded foresight and superintendence of the Deity. "Known unto God are all his works from the beginning of the world," saith the Apostle James. Consequently nothing in the universe can be the result of accident, all things are the production of an Almighty mind, which, when it formed one creature dependant upon another, contemplated the whole of the connection from the beginning to the end. Hence the salvation or perdition of different orders of men, must to the divine knowledge have been apparent. What then God foresaw would be produced by the succession of causes and events, which he has ordained, he may in the strictest sense of the term be said to have predestinated what he foresaw, before he created man upon earth. That the freedom of his will would be the occasion of sin, he foresaw after the fall of Adam; that the dispensation of his grace to human kind would be the means of bringing some to everlasting happiness, and that others by the neglect of the means he should bestow, would be subjected to everlasting condemnation; yet with the perfect contemplation of these results, he determined to establish the plan of Providence, and the dispensation of mercy he had conceived. In this sense, Predestination is the everlasting purpose of God to bring by Jesus Christ to everlasting salvation those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of mankind, and of no other do the Scriptures speak. It is not the predestination of individuals, it does not relate to them merely as men, but as christians, as chosen in Christ out of mankind. The doctrine does not teach that God has foreordained any man to be saved or to perish without regard to his moral or religious qualifications; but that He who deals in justice and mercy with all, has decreed in a peculiar manner such as believe and obey

the Gospel *by Christ* to everlasting salvation. It leads us to believe that God hath not cast off any but those who do not like to retain him in their knowledge, and that whatever religious advantages he may bestow upon some, he is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance." Page 261.

In one point we differ from Dr. Waite. He says, "if there is a God, he must be omniscient; but can he be omniscient and not be acquainted with the future actions of men; and if he does know them, how can they be otherwise than certain? Yet if human actions are fixed and necessary, what becomes of their morality." Page 262. Human action may be fixed and necessary, where Providence has a particular point to carry, and we are justified in predicating so far from the actual progress of Christianity in conformity with the Prophecies. But we do not think it sound logic that, because actions are foreknown, they must on that account be certain. If this postulate be admitted, then Fatalism *mu t* be admitted also. The addresses of Nathan to David, and of the Apostles to Ananias and Sapphira, distinctly disclaim any other operation than a pure free-will in their particular criminalities.

But our limits remind us that we must abruptly leave this useful and interesting volume. On each of the remaining Articles, Dr. Waite has a separate discourse.

We safely recommend this Work not less to the Theological student, than to every one who would understand the doctrines of that Church of which he professes himself to be a member, and the faith in which he has been baptized. Then haply he may find, that a good Churchman and a good Christian are convertible terms. That the tenets of his religion, standing equally remote from the superstitions of the Romish Communion, and from the bewildering dreams of Enthusiasm, are the essential principles of Christianity itself.

To private families, more particularly to those who observe the practice of Sunday Evening Reading, this volume will be a great acquisition; the discourses are of such a length as never to weary attention, and the language in which they are written is admirably adapted to conciliate, to enlighten, and to improve.

113. *The Vallies, or Scenes and Thoughts from Secluded Life.* 12*mo.* 2 *vols.*

WE feel high satisfaction in having been instrumental (as we hope), to the cultivation of a taste in Religion, superior to that which has recently prevailed. We have never thought that a shrubbery would be improved by the intermixture of nettles and weeds, nor the Church of England by taking a standard of vegetable beauty from the rank growth of the dunghill. We are happy to find that, whether by coincidence or otherwise, (for so as the purpose is answered, we care not how the matter happened,) men of education and sentiment have thought it worth serious attention to represent the intrinsic merits of our Established Church in a style worthy of it; that is to say, by setting those merits, like the component parts of a handsome jewel, in a mode suited to show their effect. Good sermons are in their way very fit things; but they are as neglected as the old women who read them. Should it however occur, that a medicine can be converted into a sweetmeat, that sound divinity can be united with beautiful sentiment and fine description, then people do not go to Church as boys to School. Unconscious to themselves they are taking physic in the agreeable form of lozenges. Of such a kind is the work before us; and with all the aspect of a Novel (a species of writing which is like the ideas and conversation of an educated and sensible girl of twenty), we have here a good-natured but moral and exemplary parson, who does not freeze us into monosyllables and shyness by the gorgon terrors of a Wig—but now to the work itself.

A discarded Statesman, disgusted with ultra-liberalism, all oak and no willow, retires to a lone estate in Wales. At first his family feels all the privations of solitude, arising from the lost pleasure of endless sounds of the knocker, endless how-do-ye-do's, and very cold and very hot, and Mr. A's very ill, and Mr. B's wonderfully recovered, and so forth. The necessity of sufficient excitement draws on by degrees a taste for the picturesque, for the wonderful beauties of Nature — we say wonderful, for, though Alison very justly remarks that the mere man of business cannot feel the true delight of such things, yet the bees of

London, with all their leading instincts of honey for the hive, will have trees and shrubs about their country brick and mortar band-boxes, and feel that living in streets is only in point of fact living in jails, where the occupants are not prisoners; for, as a jail is nothing more than a mass of crowded habitations within walls instead of streets, London, with the exception of windows and doors, and the thoroughfare of carriages, equestrians, and pedestrians, is nothing more than a jail in externals; nor can any human power whatever give full effect to a fine palace, unless it be insulated in a park. Thebes, the town even of Gods, might have had much to excite wonder, but for residence who could like a quarry?

The son of the retired statesman takes holy orders, and settles upon a living annexed to his estate. Hence proceed his truly excellent discussions of ecclesiastical subjects; his incontrovertible arguments upon the superior benefit of a Liturgy; written Sermons and Creeds sanctioned by authority. We regret that we have not room to give them at large. As however there exist two volumes, entitled, "The Nonconformist's Memorial," in which certain persons are made Saints, Apostles, Confessors, and Martyrs—we shall give our Author's opinions of them.

"In perusing the History of the Reformation of our Church, and pursuing it up even to the present time, it cannot but strike the man of cool observation and unbiassed feeling, that the demands of the Non-Conformists were for the most part, weak, frivolous, and unworthy. It behoved that man to have a high opinion of his own judgment —yea of his inward worth and holiness, who would venture to resist authorities— to withdraw himself from the communion of his fellow-creatures, and disown the sacred functions of God's appointed ministers, merely because his eyes were offended with the sight of the priestly raiment, and his conscience alarmed when he saw those who were receiving the elements of bread and wine kneeling in humble adoration before the throne of grace—kneeling to petition for the benefits of Christ's passion—"that their bodies might be made clean by his body, and their souls washed through his most precious blood." The Schismatics of the great Revolution did indeed carry their opposition to the Church to extraordinary lengths. "Omitting the weightier matters of the law, judgment, mercy, and faith," they made war against weathercocks and steeples—against the surplice and tippet. The sublime and scriptural liturgy of the Church was trampled under foot, to make way for conceits and blasphemies—for long preachings and for public and private ecstasies. Uniformity of worship was despised; every man became a prophet to himself; sect rose up after sect; each of these had likewise its ramifications and subdivisions, till at length the nation, ashamed of its folly, harassed and tyrannized over by that very licentiousness which it had nourished and maintained by its best blood, returned to the old observances, gladly rallied round the insulted altar of their fathers, and hailed with joy unfeigned that peace of mind, that solidity of doctrine, that decency and order, which are alone to be found under the sheltering wing of a strictly scriptural Establishment. *And such is ours.* ii. 121. 122.

Until obstinacy in a pig elevates him to the rank of man in the scale of animal being, we shall not believe that tenacity of frivolous scruples in religious matters, is sufficient to confer high character; for well does our Author conclude this topic—

"Art *thou* sufficient *of thyself* to set aside the Articles of Faith—to neglect the Observances and despise the Establishments of thy Country? Canst *thou* set up thine own wisdom against the wisdom of ages, and the belief of the great majority of thy thinking brethren? Art thou not proud, doating about questions and strifes of words? And dost *thou* not risk thine own eternal salvation by following the dictates of thine own presumption and conceit?" P. 124.

Here we shall leave this edifying book; but our readers are not to conceive from the extracts that it is a sermon. It has beautiful traits of character—delightful sentiment—tasteful description, and very sound philosophical reflections upon various political, civil, and moral points of popular thinking, points too often we fear of a similar character to epidemic diseases.

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114. *Designs for Parsonage Houses, Alms Houses, &c. &c. with Examples of Gables and other Curious Remains of Old English Architecture. By* T. F. Hunt, *Architect, &c. 4to. pp.* 34. *Plates.*

IT has long been remarked, that whoever wishes to alter an ancient house full of gables, projections, and other irregularities, ought to do it in the Gothic style, because the various irregularities will then be advantages; but if he attempts to do it in the Grecian manner, by sash windows, he will only spoil it. With regard to Parsonage Houses in particular, it is to

to be observed, that many of them are old irregular buildings, and that the reparation of them in the Gothic style unites both taste and economy; and as to building such houses de novo in the style mentioned, Mr. Hunt very judiciously observes:—

"Our English domestic Architecture seems so peculiarly adapted to the purposes of buildings connected with ecclesiastical institutions, that its adoption is almost as indispensable in designing the humble residence of a village pastor, as in forming the more important edifice—an episcopal palace."

"Without entering into the question, whether the Greek or the Gothic be the more worthy of general cultivation, the Author will venture an opinion that, in the wide range of all the various styles, none will be found to accord so well with what has been denominated 'Christian Architecture,' as the style of our own country; for even the purest Grecian, 'sublime and beautiful' as it is, appears to be out of harmony when brought into close neighbourhood with any of our old Churches. Nor is the advantage of assimilation the only one to be derived; it possesses another quality, which in these days of economy must be highly recommendatory, namely, that frugality may be exercised without the appearance of poverty. All the forms which particularly mark this congenial style, may be wrought in the cheapest materials with comparatively little labour; and a small portion of ornamental work tastefully disposed, is capable of producing very considerable effect." P. 4.

There is certainly nothing more picturesque than the Gothic. The misfortune is, that people confound the ideas of it in dwellings, with cold and dark rooms, endless passages, closets, and a bad disposition of the interior; but none of these evils are indispensable. On the contrary freedom from confinement to a regular form of the outside, furnishes a means of greater convenience, and less waste of room for stair cases, pantries, &c. Besides, such a house not being subject to fashion is another saving. No more expence is required than reparation of wear and tear. Concerning the merits of Mr. Hunt's plans we can justly say, that they are perfectly correct. We see nothing Chinese intermixed. In plate ix, we object to the length of the roof at one end, because we know the difficulty of keeping such long roofs waterproof. We also feel that none but stone tiles which require heavy timbers, will harmonize with Gothic buildings, and old tiles which have become gray (as recommended p. 7.), are still not the thing. But surely, if there were a demand, housepotters can manufacture tiles, of a sober grey; at least we should think they might, for bricks are made of a drab colour.

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115. *Academic Unity; being the Substance of a General Dissertation contained in the Privileges of the University of Cambridge, as translated from the Original Latin, with various Additions. By* G. Dyer, *A. B. Editor of the "Privileges of the University of Cambridge," and of a "History of the University and College of Cambridge," &c. with a Preface, giving some Account of the Dissenting Colleges in the United Kingdom, and of the London University.* 8vo. *pp.* 192.

WHEN our ancestors imposed disqualifications and tests upon Catholics and Sectaries, they did it with the view of encouraging the Established Church, for, as they thought it right to establish it, they thought it right also to support it; and hold out a prospect of superior civil benefit to those who were members of it. Now Mr. Dyer thinks this to be very unjust, and makes the gist of this book the unfairness of requiring subscription to the Articles, in order to become members of our two great Universities. We, on the contrary, are of opinion that, if Recusants deem it their interest or pleasure to become members of such Universities, the Subscriptionists have precisely the same plea for denying them admission. It is neither their interest or their pleasure to have the Colleges filled with men of all religious persuasions, nor can any law enforce it. Nearly all the ruling powers are clergymen of the Established Church; the Statutes of the respective Colleges in general require ordination in their fellows at certain periods of their standing; often the degree of B. D. or D. D. By what means are regular clergymen to be *compelled* to admit persons of whose doctrines they do not approve, to be inmates of dwellings, which in a corporate capacity are their sole property. By what feeling of pretended right is it to be expected, that they should communicate their knowledge and patronage to their political enemies; or if they so do, where is their integrity? We might mention infinite mischiefs and inconveniences, which would en-

sue from the adoption of the liberalism recommended by Mr. Dyer; but it is unnecessary. If the two Universities furnish as they do the Ministers of the Established Church, it would be highly improper that the candidates for ordination should be exposed to corruption of their principles by intimate communion with all sorts of heterodox thinkers. Natural parents exercise a right of controul as to what society their children shall keep. Why may not spiritual parents do the same?

116. *History of the Conquest of England by the Normans, with its Causes from the earliest Period, and its Consequences to the present time. Translated from the French of* A. Thierry. 8*vo.* 3 *vols.* Whitaker.

THE Norman Conquest is one of the most splendid events in history, whether we look to its extraordinary achievement, its immediate consequences, or its ultimate results. It united the British kingdoms under one head, and even the separation of that continental territory which it connected with them must be regarded as fortunate, since a cause of unprofitable wars was thereby removed. So much for political considerations, but historically the Norman Conquest is most remarkable, as being "the last territorial conquest that has taken place in the western part of Europe: since then there have been none but political conquests." A good history of this event has long been a desideratum in literature, nor do we feel quite easy that a foreigner should have the credit of supplying it, though there are portions of the subject which derive their advantages from that circumstance. We thus perceive how a foreigner calmly regards those parts of our history about which we are apt to be biassed; and we obtain information on many points which is accessible only to himself. M. Thierry has divided his work into seven portions. He begins by narrating the early condition of Britain, the Saxon invasion, the Breton migration, the Frankish Settlement in Gaul, the transactions of the Danes and Normans, and the Anglo-Saxon history till the battle of Hastings. This division he has made very interesting, by blending the different details, and placing his reader "sometimes in Great Britain, sometimes on the Continent." His defects are brevity approaching to meagreness, and occasional carelessness. We doubt if St. Germain fought against the *Saxons*, and if the Welsh proverb concerning the Wolf and the Lazy Shepherd really applied to the Romish Church: neither do we perceive it in the remains of St. Cadoz, but it occurs in the Gorwynion of Llywarch Hêu. In describing the march of William to London, he betrays an ignorance of our provincial geography.

The second portion begins with the victory of Hastings, and ends with the year 1070, when the country may be considered as reduced. A curious misinference occurs in b. 5. "When the hour of rest arrived, at the time of making all fast, the head of the family repeated aloud the prayers used at sea on the approach of a storm—"*preces quasi imminente in mari tempestate,*" says Matthew Paris, probably without expecting this bold translation of his words.

The third portion comprizes the series of efforts made by the conquerors to degrade the natives, and terminates in 1076, with the execution of Waltheof. The fourth contains the new arrangement of the country, terminating in 1086. The fifth contains the various insurrections and civil wars till 1152. In this division we have to remark a good account of the Scottish polity, but that the character of Lanfranc is underrated, that the extracts introduced into the text disfigure it, and that the remarks at the end of the several books are pertinent.

The sixth division terminates with the execution of William the Saxon at the close of the twelfth century, the last event which marks the distinction between the two races, as the separation of England from Normandy in the following reign necessarily moulded them into one. Here we doubt if *Becket* be a Saxon name, and still more if the Primate befriended the Saxon population as such, and still perhaps further whether the Welsh were attached to him. Adrian the *third* was surely not an Englishman. We do not consider Robin Hood as a political character, and still less as a Saxon partizan. There *is* a ballad relating to the manner of his death. We thought that Bertrand de *Boru* had been a typographical error for Bertrand de *Born*, till we perceived it throughout the work.

The last part, or conclusion, gives an account of the several nations of whose adventures this history is composed. 1. The Normans, the Bretons, the Anjouans, and people of southern Gaul—an interesting chapter, in which however we are sometimes disappointed. 2. The Welsh.—This nation appears to be our Author's favourite, and he has devoted considerable research to their history, before and after the close of his main topic. (Owen, whom Froissart calls *Yvain*, and Camden *Evan*, is supposed by Mr. Blackwell of Mold, the Bard, to be no less a person than Owain *Llovr*, or the bloody, the darling theme of the poets, and concerning whom no historical notice was presumed to exist.) Owen Tudor had *three* sons. The union of England and Wales is not fully stated. 3. The Scotch—not a very minute piece of history, but containing some good sketches. 4. The Irish, a subject with which M. Thierry has taken some pains. 5. The English, containing a rapid survey of the political changes in the lower orders.

Our readers may have begun to perceive, that M. Thierry's theory is the existence of a perpetual hatred between the Norman and Saxon part of the population, from the conquest until the reign of John. In this he is undoubtedly right, but he has pressed too many circumstances into his service to support that opinion. His authorities are often secondary, and his judgment prejudiced. But we must consider it as the work of a foreigner, and as such ought to treat its defects with tenderness: it is indeed a valuable addition to our historical library, and the corrected and enlarged edition which has since appeared, will probably merit this praise in a greater degree. The French, we happen to know, are very partial to these volumes, and justly so. But the translation is faulty and inelegant, and disfigured by typographical errors.

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117. *The Honey Bee: its Natural History, Physiology, and Management.* By Edward Bevan, *M.D.* London, 1827.

THE latter part of the last century and the commencement of the present, have given birth to a considerable number of valuable tracts, elucidating the Natural History and Physiology of the Honey Bee, as well as several regular treatises on its management; but the work before us, by Dr. Bevan, is the first (possessing any claim to the character of scientific) in which are comprehended all those departments of Apiarian knowledge.—It is a valuable and interesting treatise: the researches of the Author into both ancient and modern lore have been very extensive and thoroughly digested, and they are embodied in a pleasing and satisfactory manner: his attention also to the habits and economy of bees during a long course of practise, has enabled him to throw considerable light on their physiology, and to improve their management.—The wood-cuts with which the work is interspersed afford a very excellent illustration of the subjects to which they refer, and all the requisite operations of the bee-master are clearly detailed; indeed the book forms altogether the most complete body of information on every branch of the science that has ever fallen under our notice, and we congratulate our Apiarian friends, as well as the lovers of natural history in general, upon the opportunity it affords them of obtaining, at an easy rate, a great deal of very interesting information, conveyed in a pleasing and tasteful manner. The following may serve as a specimen of the Author's style, and will at the same time furnish our readers with two interesting and well-told anecdotes of the bee.

"A snail having crept into one of M. REAUMUR's hives early in the morning, after crawling about for some time, adhered by means of its own slime to one of the glass panes, where, but for the bees, it would probably have remained, till either a moist air or its own spume had loosened the adhesion. The bees having discovered the snail, immediately surrounded it, and formed a border of propolis round the verge of its shell, which was at last so securely fixed to the glass as to become immoveable, either by the moisture of the air from without, or by the snail's secretion from within.—MARALDI has related a somewhat similar instance. A houseless snail, or slug as it is called, had entered one of his hives: the bees, as soon as they observed it, pierced it with their stings, till it expired beneath their repeated strokes; after which, being unable to dislodge it, they covered it all over with propolis.—In these two cases, who can withhold his admiration of the ingenuity and judgment of the bees? *In the first case*, a troublesome creature gained admis-

sion into the hive, which, from its unwieldiness they could not remove, and which, from the impenetrability of its shell they could not destroy: here then their only resource was to deprive it of loco-motion, and to obviate putrefaction, both which objects they accomplished most skilfully and securely, and, as is usual with these sagacious creatures, at the least possible expence of labour and materials. They applied their cement where alone it was required, namely, round the verge of the shell. *In the latter case*, to obviate the evil of putrescence, by the total exclusion of air, they were obliged to be more lavish in the use of their embalming material, and to form with it so complete an incrustation or case over the "slime-girt giant," as to guard them from the consequences which the atmosphere invariably produces upon all animal substances that are exposed to its action, after life has become extinct. May it not be asked, what means more effectual could human wisdom have devised under similar circumstances?"

118. *Poems by Two Brothers. pp.* 228. 12*mo.* Simpkin and Marshall.

Dr. JOHNSON has a remark, "that no Book was ever spared in tenderness to its Author;"—we think otherwise, and we believe that occasion and circumstances have frequently tended to mitigate, if not to reverse the censure of criticism. Why to such a volume as this should a test be applied which should have reference only to high pretensions? These poems are full of amiable feelings, expressed for the most part with elegance and correctness—are we to complain that they want the deep feeling of a Byron, the polished grace of Moore, or the perfect mastery of human passions which distinguishes Crabbe? We would rather express our surprise and admiration that at an age when the larger class of mankind have barely reached the elements of thought, so much of good feeling, united to the poetical expression of it, should be found in two members of the same family. The volume is a graceful addition to our domestic poetry, and does credit to the juvenile Adelphi.

119. *Pettoletti: by* Henry Bailey. *Small* 8*vo. pp.* 81. London, 1826, Relfe.

THE scene of the Poem before us appears to be laid in Italy, the fertile soil of romance and poetry; the subject of it, as the Author bespeaks in the motto he has selected for his title-page, is a tale of the passions. In adopting such a subject, a young Author must feel he is treading on fearful ground, in the delineation of the boisterous and turbulent feelings which agitate the breast of a proud and wicked man, or the mild and agreeable tenants of the peaceful bosom of a young and innocent female. He must feel that he has to follow in the same path in which a Byron has triumphantly moved, the splendid meteor of the age, and as the painter of scenes of which a Radcliffe has left such forcible pictures; our Poet has to encounter comparisons which can be resisted only by the master hand of genius.

The plot, as far as it is disclosed in the five cantos already published, may be told in a few lines, and we adopt this brevity in our remarks, that our readers may not be deprived of the pleasure of reading specimens of Mr. Bailey's genius, by extending the narrative to a greater length than absolute necessity requires.

Gelardoni, a beautiful Italian Girl, has been entrusted in her infancy by her father, on his being called to the battles of his country, to the guardianship of Pettoletti, a feudal prince, under whose care she has arrived at an age, in which her natural charms, heightened by the accomplishments bestowed by her guardian, conspire to render an object of universal admiration. At the opening of the poem, the heroine, amid the luxuries of the palace of her seemed parent, is introduced to the reader as the prey of melancholy, and though the following lines applied to her condition convey little more than a truism, the thought is conveyed in delightful language:—

"Ah 'tis not radiant hall, nor roseate grove,
Can always yield the luxuries we love;
No, no; the heart can cloud, by magic pow'r,
The brightest scenes of palace or of bow'r."
Canto 1, p. 2.

The cause of this dejection is afterwards developed. The guardian has contracted an unhallowed affection for his beautiful ward, and, to win a return of his passion, surrounds her with those luxuries and pleasures which have no attractions for one whose heart is with her father, and his companion, her former playmate, the youthful Fazello, her guardian's son.

In the character of Pettoletti, as drawn in the poem, the reader can scarce fail of being reminded of the haughty gloom of Lara; but the hero of the present story has the thousand crimes of the Corsair, without his solitary virtue.

In the first interview between the perfidious guardian and his fair trust, he hints distantly at his passion, and enumerates his kindnesses to her, and especially in saving her from a convent. The playful expression of kindness by the innocent Gelardoni is told in language natural and pathetic:

"She did not understand
His meaning, but his manner was so bland,
That, tempted by the kindly mien she view'd,
She charg'd him with his more uncourteous mood."
"Forgive me? 'tis the folly of a child—
I cannot bear thee when thy looks are wild;
And now thine eye beams mildly, might I say,
How oft it grieves me, at the close of day,
To see thee from my lute all wayward spring—
Face the rude storm—nor even round thee fling
Thy cloak for shelter—but with fearless gaze,
Look on the lightnings in their fiercest blaze;
Nay, do not frown; indeed, to give thee pain,
I meant it not; but now thou smil'st again—
Oh! didst thou always look thus placidly,
Methinks, how happy would thy daughter be." Canto 1, p. 20.

The ball given by Pettoletti to welcome the return of his son, is painted in brilliant and glowing colours. We felt inclined to transcribe the passage entire, which details the happiness of the youthful lovers at this happy meeting; but of this pleasure we deprive ourselves, as well as giving the impression which the elegant Fazello made upon the softer sex. The idea conveyed on the closing line of the following stanzas is, however, too beautiful to be passed over:—

"Amid a maze of female charms,
That ev'ry breast with tender pleasure warms,
Fair Gelardoni's form each rival mars;—
A pearl to pebbles—morn to misty stars."
Canto 2, p. 30.

So the closing Stanzas of the 2nd canto, though the subject has already employed the pens of every poet in every age, will be read with pleasure, from the harmony of the measure, and the natural simplicity of the language:

"In earlier days, when feeling long'd for love,
She fancied that 'twould nought but pleasure prove:
But now 'tis born, tis nurs'd with weeping eyes,
With wearying hopes, and half-despairing sighs,
The mother's fond anxiety—who rears
A sickly infant—racks her heart with fears;
Yet, so much dotes she on her cause of grief,
She would not have it die, though 'twere relief." Canto 2, p. 35.

The jealousy of Pettoletti, and his rage at hearing from his son the avowal of his passion for Gelardoni, is finely and beautifully depicted:—

"The vital tint upon his visage flies,
As fades the serpent's colour ere it dies.
He read the passion, in their looks reveal'd,
Which would not speak, yet could not be conceal'd.—
His humour was the wildness of the wind,
No power could fathom it, no spell could bind."

* * * * *

"He clench'd his teeth, he check'd his hurried pace,
He stood with horror quivering in his face;
The rage within so shaking life's frail wall,
If thus confin'd, the fabric soon must fall:
But, through his parch'd lips' death-like portal came
The bursting fury of the internal flame,
And still he lives; behold! his sallow cheeks
Regain their swarthy tint; he breathes—he speaks." Canto 3, p. 41.

We will not deprive the reader of the pleasure he will enjoy from the perusal of the poem, by extracting further from the narration of the story. As however the reader has been told that the poem is a tale of the passions, a further extract or two for the purpose of showing how ably Mr. Bailey can display the forcible as well as the softer passions, will not be unacceptable.

The agonizing suggestions of conscience are finely depicted in the soliloquy of Pettoletti, after the supposed murder of his son:—

"Ye balmy groves, but give
My brain forgetfulness, and I shall live—
Shall gather hope—what hope is there for me?
That thought of blood will never cease to be.
Were memory gone, still o'er my heart would come
A nameless sense of never ceasing gloom.
Yet, of his victim death might be despoil'd—

What then? my crime were known—my purpose foil'd.
But tis not so—what demons seem to run
About my path to whisper 'It is done.'"
Canto 4, p. 56.

These lines are as striking for the force of the description, as the succeeding are for the tenderness with which Mr. Bailey paints the distress of Gelardoni, on receiving some hints of the catastrophe which had befallen her lover:—

"How great her anguish, when so much she knows,
And yet knows not the measure of her woes!
Alas! that limitless excess to bear,
Is living anguish, worse than lost despair!
Poor mourner! left all lone and comfortless,
No friend to share the load of her distress;
She nurses—loves it—waits for further woe;
Nor waits in vain—she meets a deadlier blow;
The murmur'd rumour of a scene of blood,
Discover'd o'er the mountain, in the wood."
* * * * *
"Would that the dead," the frantic cried, might come
Back from the grave!—would that my lover's tomb
Might break, and let me gaze upon his ghost;
What though my reason—or my life were lost."
Canto 3, p. 64. Canto 4, p. 72.

Here we must pause, as our limits will not permit us to give more extracts. It was our intention to have pointed out some faults, which attracted our attention on the perusal of this poem; this part of our task we forego with pleasure; it is always more pleasing to gather flowers than to seek out for weeds; and as this work, we are given to understand, is the first effusion of a young poet, and is the harbinger of a future specimen of his talents, we would rather hold out encouragement under such circumstances, and conceal defects, whenever they are more than counterbalanced by the beauties of a work of genius.

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120. Mr. Dumbell's *Letter to the Right Hon.* Robert Peel, *&c. &c. &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 67.

Mr. DUMBELL commences his Pamphlet with a censure of the Bank of England, under the presumption that it is the sole arbiter of the currency, and, by inference, of the whole commercial prosperity of Great Britain. The idea is not novel, but to us it is not justified by circumstances.

The Bank of England follows a certain rule, and exercises the natural right of doing what it will with its own. When the Exchanges are in favour of this country, it enlarges its issues in order that the utmost possible wealth may flow into the kingdom—when the Exchanges are against this country, it narrows its issues in order to prevent a ruinous influx of specie, for it is to be recollected that the Bank is a Commercial Company trading in specie, represented by paper payable on demand. When the former has an influx, more of the latter may be issued; when it has an efflux less. There are only two alternatives left in the latter case; one to narrow the issues, the other to suspend payment. Now the Bank of England *must* cut its coat according to its cloth, because it is a capitalist, and *must* act upon the principle of security.

But trading without capital has however a natural direction towards over-production, because it can get nothing but by production. It cannot trade in goods unless it possesses goods. In substitution of capital bills of exchange are issued. If the returns come in they can be taken up—if not, the consequences must be bankruptcy. The country is nevertheless richer in commodities. Instead of full pockets there are full warehouses. Now it is utterly impossible that the Bank of England or the Country can stand in the place of customers, can advance the value of these commodities, because then they immediately put themselves into the place of the over-producer, or producer without capital; that is to say, they saddle themselves with *his* stock of unsaleable goods, while he, the vendor, gains their always available capital. We have no limits for going further into palpable things, of which *verbum sat.* The issues of the Bank, we repeat, *must* be limited; trade is often unlimited; but would persons only reflect that when Stocks are high the profits of Commerce are low, they would narrow their stock, and the evil of overproduction would be avoided. Instead of this they estimate vendibility by the cheapness of money, and do not consider that if a man receives less interest for his money he can afford to spend less, and would not put his money out at so low a return if he

could make more of it. Mr. Dumbell next proposes as a substitute for the Bank of England, either a Government Bank, or one in opposition to the Bank of England. The paramount absurdity of a Government, which, *in se*, is a borrower, and through the unavoidable necessity of funding, never repays principal, turning Banker, is apparent; and as to a Joint Stock Company, we should have only two whirlpools for absorbing the currency instead of one—another capital sunk instead of one only, viz. that of the Bank of England.

Mr. Dumbell then recommends the cultivation of the potatoe. (P. 37.) The substitution of manual labour for tools and machinery, "even to harnessing men to draw gravel on the roads." (P. 44.) And (p. 57.) the *extirpation of lawyers*, for he says, that as "the country was once priest-ridden, it is now lawyer-ridden."

For our parts we have only to observe, that whatever be the wealth of a country, it is not in the power of man to prevent its expenditure among the population. One mode may have a more moral or more prudent result than another, but the fact itself is indisputable. Whether money be spent in profligacy, or in prudence, or in charity, the sums expended must be dispersed among the several tradesmen who supply the wants of the respective parties. But if it so happens that a fictitious artificial wealth, dependent upon contingency, occasions an extraordinary influx of the population into certain modes of employ, and the contingent returns do not ensue, then of course misery must follow. In all political concerns however, where immediate remedies do not present themselves, the proper rule is, if possible, to gain time, which often produces changes of situation, and furnishes safe modes of action. Though, however, we cannot agree with Mr. Dumbell in principle, we are willing to acknowledge that there is energy and ability in his writing, and that some of his measures for the employment of the distressed poor deserve attention, particularly those concerning certain roads, in p. 43. We also agree with him in one leading point, that the claim of the Poor to be employed and maintained is an indefeasible right, growing out of every state of society, where the soil is private property.

121. *Outalissi: a Tale of Dutch Guiana.* Crown 8*vo.* *pp.* 394.

THE design of this Tale is to expose the malversation of Colonists, and recommend Sectarian modes of professing Christianity as fittest for the conversion of Slaves. We shall therefore speak of the subject in the view of a Statesman. It is readily admitted with regard to Slavery, that free labour is far better, and the system is in all respects bad, but with regard to sectarian modes being the best, we have far different opinions. The principle of Sectarianism is in no country submissive to authority—it has always a bias antimonarchical, nor do we recollect in the history of Great Britain, any civil good which has resulted from it equal to that of a Church Establishment protected by Government, and acting and teaching with a view to its support; on the contrary Sectaries preach up their own creeds and their own people—they enforce no civil authority, and if a dependant differs from his master upon a point which his minister supports, he will be expected by the latter to side with him. In short, will any reflecting man say, that Sectarianism is favourable to subordination; and, if it be not favourable, is not the introduction of insubordination among our Slave Colonies much like putting a match to a barrel of gunpowder? It matters not that we may be told such Sectarians were good men, had good intentions, and so forth. It is not to the purpose. In our judgment they are as unfit for propagating Christianity among Slaves, as they would be for chaplains of regiments, or ships of war. Their very principles are hostile to authority. Insurrections there have been, and it is idle to say that Mr. Smith was an ill-used man, because in their views of things, for a man not to have his own way is deemed a civil injury. If God has not all, and Cæsar does not patiently submit to forego his own portion, then (in the vulgar phrase) the fat is in the fire. We repeat, that place a sectarian chapel in the heart of every colonial plantation, you will soon find it necessary to build barracks directly opposite to it, because Sectarianism in its doctrine and principles deems worldly wisdom a thing that ought not to be regarded, perhaps a sin.

We know that we are treading on tender ground, and subject ourselves to aspersions. But it is our solemn and decided opinion, that if the Religionists of the present day could execute their wild theories, Religion would be turned into a jest at home, and a mischief abroad. Whatever doctrine (and such a doctrine is Religion) has a tendency to influence the public mind, and yet does not profess to act in subordination to authority, such a doctrine cannot be deemed eligible by us, Episcopalians in religious, and Loyalists in civil Government.

The Author, though we do not approve his principles, has the merit of being a very able sentimentalist.

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122. *Papers on Naval Architecture. No. III.* 8*vo. pp.* 336.

THE same praise is due to this as to the preceding numbers.

The first paper is a sketch of the Progress of Naval Architecture. It concludes with observing, that

"The adoption of the Swedish rising floor instead of the French flat floor, and an increase of breadth in proportion to the length, might probably be attended with very considerable advantage in the ships of the Royal Navy of England." P. 265.

The second paper refers to the various methods for preventing the depredation of sea worms, and highly praises Mr. Bell's invention for rendering wood almost incorruptible, and protecting it against worms.

"It will render every country independent of others for the supply of durable timber; for the wood which now decays almost as soon as it is felled, may be made thereby far more lasting than the most durable timber known. This is not merely speculative, for the specimens have been put during five years to the severest trials known, without undergoing any change." P. 260.

We have a further valuable discovery, and the following account of its almost miraculous service in a situation of extreme danger.

"The question is, how are the bottoms of ships to be protected if any part of the metallic sheathing be accidentally removed? In the first part of this paper the durability of animal hair has been proved, and its protecting the bottoms of ships verified. Within a few years this hair has been manufactured into sheets, by a process called felting; these have been used on many ships under wood sheathing, and have not only proved a perfect protection from worms, when copper has been removed, but saved ships, which, if they had not been covered with this substance, would have foundered."

"It is a singular circumstance, that the first vessel on which the patent felt was placed by the British Government, was saved by it from shipwreck. The ship Dorothea, sent on the first voyage of discovery to the arctic regions, was crushed between two fields of ice; the shock was so tremendous that several of the beams which supported the decks were broken, and all on board expected the ship would founder, but to their surprise no leak was discovered; and hence it was thought that the beams were the only parts damaged. She arrived in England without leaking; but when taken into a dock and stripped for the purpose of examining into her state, it was discovered that ninety-six of the timbers under water were broken, the plank of the bottom damaged, and that the ship had been saved by the felt." P. 273.

The remaining papers are of high useful character; but these, with the exception of a Report on the Steam Navigation of America, are studies. Upon the whole there is much judgment exercised in the selection of these papers, and much merit, generally speaking, in the writing of them.

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123. *The Stuart Anecdotes of Mechanics and Philosophy, (Anecdotes of Steam-Engines,) with forty-five Engravings on Steel of Steam Machinery. By* Robert Stuart, *Civil Engineer.* 16*mo. published monthly by* Wightman *and* Cramp.

Only two numbers of this instructive little work have appeared, but these show that the proposed History of Steam Engines is constructed upon scientific and elaborate principles, and is also very entertaining. The first idea of Steam, as capable of being made a mechanical power, seems to have been due to Nero of Alexandria, who flourished under the Ptolemies; and our Authors say,

"A sagacity little short of prescience could alone have enabled him to anticipate the grandeur of that creation that was to arise from these beautiful but comparatively insignificant beginnings."

It would be impossible for us to go through the contents of these numbers; we can only say, that they are full of information, and very low in price.

124. *An Account of the Proceedings at a Public Meeting held at the City of York, on the nineteenth January*, 1827, *to take into consideration the expediency of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the Immolation of Hindoo Widows in British India, with an Appendix*, 4*to. pp.* 28.

THE sanction of murder under any pretence strikes at the very root of civilized well-being, because it introduces a form of committing it, which lessens the horror of it, and least of all should that form be connected with Religion. It appears from the authorities quoted in the Appendix, that the barbarous practice reprobated may be suppressed without danger of mutiny or rebellion; and if such blessed results can be secured by measures of only common prudence, why are not such measures put in execution? We hope that public attention will be drawn to the subject, by several excellent articles which have appeared in this Miscellany.

125. *The Timid Christian encouraged to come to the Holy Communion, a Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth, on Sunday, Sept.* 3, 1826. *By the Rev.* Edward Bowman Varder, *LL.B. Chaplain to the Asylum.* 8*vo. pp.* 39.

OUR Author, speaking of the dread entertained of taking the Sacrament, lest condemnation should be incurred, says concerning this point,

"Think ye, that He [Christ] would belie his own prophecy, and contradict his gracious errand, by laying snares for his people? Think ye, that He would ever bid us do one single act by which we could risk the forfeiture of his redeeming love? Think ye, that He would ever take delight in the appointment of an ordinance which he knew could not be performed acceptably unto God, and which he knew would prove the means of separating man from all interest in the happiness of Heaven, and consigning him to endless lamentation, and mourning and woe?" P. 36.

The fact is, that the encouragement given to the tenets of certain Religionists by the fanatical party of our own Church has elated them into a conceit that they are oracles; and in their favourite prosess of obtruding their quack medicine into theology, they have diseased its vital organs, and occasioned a necessity for such sound and judicious counter-agents as are furnished in this scriptural and rational discourse.

126. *Religious Controversy decided by Scripture and Antiquity, or the Tree known by its Fruit. A Treatise on the Divinity of Jesus, a Refutation of Papal Errors, &c. By the Rev.* Joseph Taylor, *A. M. Vicar of Snitterfield, and Head Master of the Royal Free Grammar School, Stourbridge.* 8*vo. pp.* 332.

IT is certainly troublesome that when a Ghost has been once laid in the Red Sea or a horse-pond, he should disturb a peaceable neighbourhood again by midnight walks. Now Popery is such a Ghost, which has been laid many years ago, and requires to be again exorcised. Mr. Taylor appears as one of the exorcists; and the following is a favourable specimen of good ratiocination upon a subject not easy.

"He whose understanding is infinite cannot know that now, which he did not always know. In him there is nothing past, nothing to come, but all is present. Eternity itself can add no improvement to the knowledge of that all-wise, all-comprehending mind, to whom all futurity is open, and from whom no secrets are hid. Satan neither stole nor forced his way into paradise. He neither escaped the notice nor conquered the power of him whose presence filled heaven and earth. Omniscience cannot be deceived—Omnipresence cannot be eluded—Omnipotence cannot be overcome. Man in his original state had a freedom of will, and a liberty of action to obey or disobey, for where there is no choice there can be no virtue; the foreknowledge of the Deity therefore did not produce natural and moral evil, for can we believe that God forbade the fall, which by an antecedent decree he had rendered inevitable?" P. 57.

127. *Hints on the Impressment of Seamen.* 8*vo. pp.* 61.

WE have never read or heard that in any country, at any time, the soldiers or sailors were voluntary agents; and we are very sure that if a nation is to remain in peace and comfort some must be sufferers. It is certainly unjust that one should be so more than another, but political necessity and moral equity are not always capable of harmonious action; but so it is with Providence itself. Agues attach to the innocent inhabitants of marshy situations, not to those of hilly grounds. Of course it is desirable that the former should be drained and rendered healthy—it is also desirable that impressment should not

exist; but it is far better that it should exist, than that we should be unable to live free from invasion. As to fighting and its consequences, a ball spares not captain or crew—and the necessity of a profession for the purposes of existence, sends the son of a nobleman as well as of a peasant to sea; the only difference is, that one is impressed by necessity, the other by a press-gang. At the same time it would be a very good thing if neither one or the other was obligatory; but professional men know best whether it is so or not. We see no objection to our Author's plan of training boys for sea-service in the royal navy, in the sea-port towns, and on board merchant vessels. We think that a fair case is made out for experiment—but there is a vindication of impressment, *viz.* in forcing idle, vagrant, and profligate young men to become useful to their country by fighting in its defence; for, as their life is otherwise a nuisance, they are thus prevented from doing mischief; and we should prefer penitentiary ships of this description to penitentiary houses of correction, very expensive and very useless things, growing out of the false philanthropy of the day. We speak from facts. We have heard of starving Irishmen thanking naval officers for impressing them, because they were thus taught how to earn a comfortable subsistence; and we see no reason why bad people should not be made of service to their country as well as good ones. What an aid would it be to morals, if fellows of lazy and worthless habits knew that they thus rendered themselves likely to be impressed.

128. *The Grave of Human Philosophies, ancient and modern, or the Universal System of the Brahmins unveiled. By* R. de Becourt. *Translated from the French, with Additional Notes, by* A. Dalmas. 8*vo. pp.* 95.

THERE are certainly curious things in this Brahminical System, and many perhaps which may be useful to the Philosopher. At all events, an insight is given us into the modes by which Thales and the ancient Philosophers acquired their astronomical knowledge. As to the earth itself, Cuvier is the only person upon whom reliance can be placed. We are certainly not inclined to prefer the Brahmins to Sir Isaac Newton and the Mathematical Astronomers, and we therefore shall not commit ourselves upon the philosophical character of this book. Our readers shall judge for themselves by the following passage concerning Acrolytes. Some of these, our Author says, are no more than metallic bases of aborted stars, for he has no doubt that in the upper regions of the empyreal, numberless celestial bodies nearly extinct still circulate in a similar manner to the perfect ones. (P. 59.) He then adds the following story.

"To conclude this subject, I shall relate that during a short residence at Macao, several learned persons confirmed what I formerly read in the Chinese History respecting the fall in that empire at different periods, and at different distances, of two aborted stars, one of which burned for nearly six months after its fall: their basis was ferruginous, and they contained several small acrolytes at their extremities, each measured nearly 600 feet diameter." P. 59.

129. *A Treatise of Calisthenic Exercises. Arranged for the private Tuition of Ladies. By* Signor Voarino. 8*vo. pp.* 68.

IT is certain that want of sufficient exercise in the school education of girls, has occasioned spinal complaints, palsies, deformity, &c. At the same time we do not like boy-girls, i. e. *Hoydens.* This incongrous character avoided, we think that exercise is proper, and twirling on a sling, manœuvring a quarter staff, and the other exercises recommended by Signor Voarino, may introduce flexibility of muscle, pliancy of arm, and other qualifications which may not only conduce to health, but render the process of nursing more easy and pleasant.

130. *Common Sense on Colonial Slavery, &c.* 8*vo. pp.* 117.

WE should be glad to see the abolition of Slavery, united with the preservation of Colonial Persons and Property: but this is an intemperate publication on a political subject. All such we hate, because we think passion fit only for poetry; and as we entertain no hope of effecting any object, we shall only say that we cannot make the Slave Trade a perpe-

tual subject of discussion—*tædet nos parum quotidianarum formarum.*

131. *A correct Report of an Appeal against an Order of Filiation, heard at the Epiphany Sessions at* Nottingham. 8*vo.* *pp.* 29.

A WOMAN named Hannah Cooper was pregnant by one Francis Draper; but swore the child to a respectable surgeon, who *upon appeal* satisfactorily established his innocence; that is to say, *after the expence, trouble, and anxiety of an appeal.* We have no hesitation in affirming, that the Bastardy Laws in their present form encourage perjury and illicit intercourse. They stimulate the female (because her oath alone is sufficient) to draw respectable persons into a connexion with her, in order to screen a favoured lover, or obtain an easy subsistence withot labour. We could name a prostitute who used to watch young gentlemen upon their return home from dinner parties, inveigle them, while warm with wine, into a connexion, menace them with a bastard, and receive hush-money and a weekly allowance from each successively. This trade she carried on for years. We know that she thus passed an indolent life. We could mention other similar cases, but think it unnecessary, because it is so common a thing, that in many counties Magistrates have resolved to grant no larger weekly allowance for a child sworn to a gentleman, than to a labourer. The *breeding woman's oath* (as it has been called) is peculiar to England, but as *pudore amisso omnis virtus amittitur* is a just adage, impediments might be justly thrown into the abuse of it. A woman might be compelled to name in the first instance *all* the persons with whom she had had a connexion during the period requisite; and such persons might be confronted with her, and thus have a means of exonerating themselves from the consequences of her perjury; and if the real father of the child could not, from her promiscuous intercourse, be positively identified, such child might be saddled upon him whose connexion with her corresponded the nearest with the natural term of her gestation and delivery; in short, we are satisfied that able lawyers might easily make such ameliorations in the Bastardy Laws, as would secure the accused from injustice, and prevent perjury. As to the latter, our belief is, that if the woman thought she would lose every prospect of pecuniary relief, in case of false or incomplete swearing, that *then* she would not commit the crime. We speak from what we have seen, under the experience and knowledge of such cases during a long residence in the country; and we solemnly believe that the female peasants are so regardless of chastity as they usually are, because they know that the seducer in low life must either marry them or be encumbered with a heavy payment instead. But parishes will justly say, We are not to be obliged to maintain all the bastards which disorderly young men are pleased to get. Very true; but the English law says, "Better let ten guilty escape, than one innocent man suffer;" and therefore we say, that the breeding woman's oath may be so newly modelled, and the Act so amended, by including the measures named (or perhaps better ones) in the process and examinations, that perjury may be rendered impracticable, or, if attempted, be palpably self-evident. We have thrown out these observations as mere hints, upon which our patriotic lawyers and statesmen may improve.

We have been informed, that in France a woman has no redress from law, on account of irregular pregnancy; and that the knowledge of the incumbrance falling wholly upon the women themselves, is a very considerable check in prevention of bastardy.

132. *Review of a Pamphlet, entitled "Declaration of the Catholic Bishops, the Vicars Apostolic, and their Coadjutors in* Great Britain," *Paragraph by Paragraph. To which is added, An Appeal to the Roman Catholic Laity, who signed "An Address to their Protestant Fellow Countrymen;" founded upon that Declaration. By the Rev.* George Townsend, *M. A. Prebendary of* Durham, *and Vicar of* Northallerton, *Author of the Arrangement of the Old and New Testaments,—Accusations of History against the Church of* Rome,—*Œdipus Romanus, &c. &c.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 114.

WE should have just the same opinion of an importation of negro females, to improve the beauty of our English breed of women, as we should

of amalgamating Papistry with our Protestant construction of liberty and toleration; but the subject is so hackneied, that we are obliged to pass over the elaborate confutations of this scholar-like work, in order to find room for the following long extract which places the clock-work of Catholic Emancipation in naked view, and exposes the main-spring.

"The Noblemen and Gentlemen who compose the laity of the Church of Rome in England, *would have retained possession of their seats in Parliament, if they had not been prevented by their Priesthood;* which acted under the influence of the hostile Foreigner whom they acknowledged the head of their church. Till the twelfth year of Elizabeth, the Romish laity attended at their parish churches. They were satisfied with the Book of Common Prayer, from which were merely omitted the doctrines which were demonstrated to have been additions to the primitive Christianity; and in which nothing was inserted to offend them. But the Pope forbade their attendance, even after he had proposed to sanction the use of the Liturgy, because the Queen refused to acknowledge his supremacy. The Romanists obeyed the mandate, and the Pope issued his bull to depose the Queen. Throughout her long reign, one continued plot was in agitation against her life and crown, and religion, *conducted solely by the influence of the priests.* The Romish Laity either did not, or they would not, or they could not, break the yoke, but *they charged the Priesthood with their ruin.* To this day you [our author is addressing the Catholic nobility and gentry] are obedient to the same command; you may still with equal justice accuse the Priesthood with your expulsion from power, and with the jealousy of the Government and people. *Your Priesthood alone sanctioned the invasion of Ireland, by a foreign army,* when the danger of the Queen was at its height. *Your Priesthood alone* prevented the union of the people, under the mildness of James, when a new oath was proposed to the laity after the Gunpowder Plot, and when they took the oath with joy, till the decree was received from Rome, and the discussion begun, which has never yet ceased. All the miseries of Ireland which are so prominently brought forward in every discussion of the great question which now divides us, are proved by one of your own communion to have been *solely occasioned by the Romish Priesthood.* Even within the last thirty years, the refusal of the Government to grant the indulgence of seats in Parliament, was in a great measure owing *to the interference of the Priesthood;* who disavowed the sanctions and the securities, the restrictions and the veto, which the laity would willingly have conceded. *Thus have the Laity uniformly been sacrificed to their Priests,* whose claims are unlimited as the usurpations of the past; who would never be satisfied till all has been restored, as in the years of their pomp and power; when the decision of theologians in their closets could agitate the nations of Europe, and shake the thrones of kings." pp. 109—111.

A good commentary on this extract may be seen in our Review of the "Episcopal Oath of Allegiance to the Pope," which *requires persecution of the Protestants as a duty;* see p. 532.

133. *A Reply to Dr.* Lingard's *Vindication, in a Letter to* Francis Jeffray, *Esq. from* John Allen. 8*vo. pp.* 90.

MR. ALLEN was the author of the two articles in the Edinburgh Review, which relate to Dr. Lingard's History of England. Dr. Lingard (we find from p. 3) has insinuated that the Reviewer was influenced by personal malice and prejudice against the writer, as being a Roman Catholic priest. We think it unnecessary for Mr. Allen to vindicate himself, for it must be plain to every man of common sense, that a Catholic cannot write an impartial history of a Protestant nation, without dereliction of his leading religious principles, and that Dr. Lingard has erred in this latter respect no man can doubt. In short, the objections with which Dr. Lingard has met decisive evidence are frivolous; to speak out, he has endeavoured to palliate massacres of the Protestants, and to calumniate the founders of the Reformation. Be it that it is done in a sly jesuitical way. It has been detected and exposed; and Dr. Lingard's attempts to vindicate himself are like those of a school-boy, who having done a wrong thing, shuffles and prevaricates, and tosses and flourishes, and protests, &c. in asseveration of his innocence, against the damning evidence of facts. Mr. Allen, of course, has an easy task, for a scientific reviewer like himself, to execute; and the following extract will show that Dr. Lingard has provoked the Critic's just resentment. It appears that Dr. Lingard on many occasions has suppressed and disguised facts, and added or altered circumstances, in order to give a fallacious colouring to

transactions where the credit of the [Catholic] church, or the honour of its churchmen, was concerned. He has also indulged in the most acrimonious strictures on modern historians. Notwithstanding this, the Reviewer did not apply caustics, only administered gentle purgatives, but

"Never was a work begun and ended in charity more ungraciously received by the person in whose favour it was written. I had praised Dr. Lingard, in my judgment, to the full extent of his merits. I had seasoned highly; but the dish, it seems, was not peppered enough to please his palate. He was indignant, as it appeared, that I had written what he called a laboured eulogium on Hume; and what seemed to have offended him the most, I had ventured to examine into his accuracy and fidelity as an historian. That he should be alarmed at such an examination, I can easily understand; but on what pretence he should be offended with it, I am at a loss to comprehend. Historians, like others, are liable to error. No one has treated with less ceremony than Dr. Lingard his predecessors in the walk of literature he has chosen." P. 10.

The cream of the jest is, that Dr. Lingard has taken from Caverac the account of the St. Bartholomew massacre, without ever knowing the works to which the Abbé had referred, and committed the egregious blunder of classing among Hugonot writers the President de Thou, an Archbishop of Paris, and an ex-Jesuit, noted in France for the fury and virulence of his orthodoxy. pp. 11, 12.

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134. Dr. LINGARD's *Postscript to* Mr. ALLEN's *Reply* would require us to enter into a tedious investigation of quotations, which would be utterly uninteresting to our readers, who cannot be persuaded that the massacre of St. Bartholomew's took place unconnived at (at least) by the French Court.

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135. *A few Observations elicited from the perusal of a Letter in support of the political Claims of the Roman Catholics, from Lord* Nugent *to the Rev. Sir* Geo. Lee, *Bart. By a Graduate of Christ Church,* Oxford. 8*vo. pp.* 23.

OUR author asks the following pertinent questions, which, as the subject is exhausted, we shall introduce without preface:

"Why was the Stuart family driven from the throne of these realms? That this country might avoid the errors, and escape from the tyranny of Popery.—Why was it thought requisite in 1688 to impose restraints on the Catholics of England? To prevent the nation from relapsing into those errors.—Why is it expedient to continue those restraints at the present time? For precisely the same reason." P. 16.

Now if the Emancipation should withdraw a serious impediment from the dissemination of Popery in a Protestant country (connected as Protestantism is with its liberty and prosperity), the advocate for such a measure can only be regarded, in abstract reason, as a fool or a madman; and if a man is not *mentis compos*, he ought not to be *voti compos*, because he can offer no security from incalculable mischief.

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136. *A Malvern Tale, with other Poems. By* Hugh Stuart Boyd, *Esq.* 12*mo. pp.* 34.

TWO young women went to pass a pleasurable hour on Malvern Hill, and were struck dead by lightning. Mr. Boyd has written one of these poems upon the sad event, not, it seems, without censure, for a religious coxcomb (very soon we shall not be able to crack a nut without a profane introduction of the holy name of religion) objected that he had sent the young ladies to Heaven, without knowing any thing of their spiritual state. In all such cases (says Tomline), we are to leave the deceased to the uncovenanted mercies of God.—The second story refers to a youth, who, being violently in love, went abroad to get rid of the disease, returned and found (as was very probable, because he kept his love a secret,) his fair one married to another.

Some minor poems are added.

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137. *A Selection from the Papers of* Addison *in the Spectator and Guardian, for the use of young Persons. By the Rev.* E. Berens, *M. A.* 12*mo. pp.* 309.

SOME author (we believe Blair) has mentioned the great improvement effected in its day by the publication of the Spectator. Changes of the times, and temporary allusions, render the perusal of the whole at the present day rather uninteresting, and to young people utterly needless. The serious papers of Addison will, however, at all periods be valuable lectures upon the permanent subjects of religion and morals; and the selection is most ju-

diciously made by Mr. Berens. But we shall mention a collateral benefit. It is the possible acquisition of the elegant diction of Addison, a style well worthy of the closest study, because it is the most fit of any for all purposes; from epistolary plainness to historical dignity. Styles of a loftier character are, in point of fact, formed of prose, embellished with the essential constituents of poetry, and are in their very nature peculiarities appropriated to certain authors, not models for general imitation. For instance, who could transfer the manner of Gibbon to other writings; but that of Hume, which is called the French style, and is of the same character as that of Addison, is one of universal application.

138. *The Glory of the Church in its extension to Heathen Lands, a Sermon preached in aid of the incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, at St.* George's *Church,* Madras, *on Whitsunday, May* 11, 1820. *By* Thomas Robinson, *M. A. domestic Chaplain to the late Lord Bishop of* Calcutta. 8*vo. pp.* 32.

MR. ROBINSON pleads his cause eloquently and ably, and refutes the calumny, that Providence equally regards heathenism and Christianity, with great success, because, if the latter be a divine revelation, the notion is *in se* absurd. We extract the following account of the service rendered by the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts."

"More than a century has elapsed since its first incorporation; and during the whole of that period her labours have been wisely and zealously directed to the spiritual wants of the vast continent of America. The fruits of her care and zeal are seen in the episcopal churches of that interesting country, whose stated and regular clergy were originally her missionaries, as those in the remaining British dominions of Canada and Nova Scotia are to this day." P. 24.

Mr. Robinson then speaks of the extension of their services to India, and of the excellent measures which they have taken. Every friend of rational piety will wish them the fullest success.

139. *Observations on the prevailing Practice of supplying medical Assistance to the Poor, commonly called the Farming of Parishes; with Suggestions for the Establishment of Infirmaries in agricultural Districts.* London, 1819.

WE most heartily wish that this excellent plan of forming district Infirmaries in large and populous hundreds was carried into execution. Nothing can be more shocking than the present system. Every medical adventurer when he first settles in the country, like Michael Ordonnez, thinking to get rich by managing the affairs of the poor, offers himself to the overseers of surrounding parishes at lower terms than his predecessors, to farm the paupers, is accepted, and almost always provides them with worthless drugs, and partial attendance.

The plan before us proposes to rent rooms or houses, and convert them into district Infirmaries for the poor within distances of seven miles, to be supported by voluntary and parochial subscriptions; donors and honorary subscribers to pay from 10*l.* 10*s.* to 1*l.* 1*s.*; benefitted subscribers, viz. servants, labourers, and mechanics, 5*s.* each and above; parishes within three miles, 3*l.* 3*s.*; beyond that distance, and not exceeding seven miles, 4*l.* 4*s.* annually.

Every district Infirmary so formed would be able to concentrate all the medical talent of the circumjacent country, and pay liberally for it, and thus preserve the poor from the fruitless attendance of youth, poverty, and inexperience. The immense increase of pauperism more particularly calls for such institutions. Even in the two most agricultural counties in England, Herefordshire and Bedfordshire, the increase of annual expenditure, on account of paupers, is as follows. In Herefordshire—

1776.	1785.	1803.	1815.
16,593*l.*	16,728*l.*	48,067*l.*	59,256*l.*

In Bedfordshire—

16,663*l.*	26,977*l.*	38,071*l.*	50,370*l.*

In a circular letter of the gentry, clergy, and medical practitioners of the county of Warwick for general distribution and inquiry on this subject, they state:

"Any small town or considerable village in the kingdom, there being two general practitioners in the district, will be an eligible situation for an Infirmary; and 10,000 inhabitants will yield generally, in agricultural districts, 6000 persons proper to become subscribers. This would produce an income of 750*l.* per annum, to which may be added 300*l.* the same parishes would pay

at the rate of 3*l.* for every hundred of their population; a sum not more than they on an average now pay, where extras are not included in the contract, with an occasional law-suit, or other expences, for the removal of a sick pauper. From this 1050*l.* 250*l.* would be required for drugs, rent, wine, collectors, and secretaries per centage, and the remaining 800*l.* may be divided among the surgeons for their services."

140. *A short Account of* Leiston *Abbey, with descriptive and illustrative Verses.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 44.

LEISTON is in the county of Suffolk, about four miles from Aldeburgh, and five from Dunwich. The manor, at the time of the Domesday survey, was held by Rob. de Malet, but in the reign of Henry I. was forfeited, through adherence of the head of that family to Rob. Curthose. Henry II. granted it to the celebrated justiciary Ranulph de Glanville, who in 1182 founded here a small Premonstratensian canonry. This first abbey flourished about one hundred and eighty years, and having received considerable additions of property, was refounded, with the accompaniment of a new edifice, in 1363, by Rob. de Ufford, Earl of Suffolk, in a more healthy situation, about a mile from the old site. This new house was burnt down about 1389, and rebuilt a third time, by whom is not known. These are the present ruins, and stand in an inclosed country about four miles from Saxmundham. Part of the church crypts and offices remain. The former appears to have been a handsome building, decorated with ornaments, formed by an intermixture of black squared flints and freestone. In the walls are many ancient bricks or *wall-tiles*, and a small tower, entirely of brick, apparently built about the time of Henry VII. Some ornaments on this tower appear to have been formed in moulds. A subterraneous passage, said to communicate with Framlingham Castle, is also shown. The editor doubts this; but no fact is better established than the existence of subterraneous passages for escape or private introduction, as circumstances might require.

The account before us is neatly and satisfactorily compiled. According to a view in the Antiquarian Itinerary, vol. I. the ruins more resemble those of a castle than an abbey. A tower is the chief feature, and the masses seem to group well. To the work before us are annexed some beautiful lines by Bernard Barton, but the severity of principles inculcated by the amiable and philanthropical sect to which he belongs, has evidently cramped the expatiation of his Muse. He is afraid to indulge at length in sentiment and beauty arising from the grand effect of the rich machinery of ancient Catholic worship; and when he should take fine flights, for which his genius well qualifies him, he pulls the curb, and sermonizes upon toleration and prayer. This disheartens us, as to Quakers ever making perfect poets, at least profane ones. It might be as easy to make them dancing-masters. We do not know whether they ever grant dispensations, as the Popes did. If so, we hope that they will grant one to Bernard Barton, so that he may separate the poet from the religionist.

141. *Thoughts on the Policy of the proposed Alteration of the Corn Laws.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 61.

ACCORDING to our experience, the supply and prices of agricultural commodities have entirely depended upon seasons. For instance, when there is a great quantity of winter keep, live stock is augmented, and butcher's meat falls in the ensuing spring; if winter keep be short, live stock is diminished, and meat rises in price. As to corn crops, we could demonstrate that when wheat was so low that the ports were closed, it did not advance in price. A Corn-bill we have found a term, used together with Parliamentary Reform, as a watch-word of disaffection; and we think that the demand and supply are so dependent upon circumstances, not under any controul, that such circumstances may produce results not to be anticipated by any person. Cheapness has the aspect of a good thing, but if it tends to diminish production, then the diminution creates dearness; and if this be met by importation, then there is a check imposed further upon production, till it is lost to the country entirely. We like the old doctrine of letting "trade alone" as much as possible, and to prevent fluctuation of prices in articles dependant upon seasons, we believe to be impossible.

The pamphlet is well written.

142. *No Popery!! An Appeal to the Protestants of* England, *dedicated to Lord* Eldon. *By an English Protestant not in Office.* 8*vo.* *pp.* 40.

THIS is a Jesuitical Pamphlet with a masked title, to invite perusal by the friends of Protestant ascendancy, in order to weaken their objections. It holds out that there can be no danger in Catholic Emancipation, because under powerful opposition the Reformation triumphed. Had such triumph been the pure unsupported effect of the cause, the argument would have been just. The fact is, the power of Henry the Eighth and Edward the Sixth nursed the infant Reformation, but Mary had nearly destroyed it, and would certainly have effected her purpose under a longer life. Elizabeth restored it, and by means of a protracted reign established it. Political power, therefore, was the worldly agent of success.

143. A very good selection, though by no means so perfect as it ought to be, of the beauties discoverable in the prose productions of the immortal Milton, has been lately published under the title of the "*Poetry of Milton's Prose;*" and is accompanied by a tolerably well-written essay. In one of the notes attached to this the writer displays great ignorance of the style of writing in vogue at the period in which our patriot lived: considering the many sentences, which obscure the various gems, as almost peculiar to himself; and attributing them, much to our surprise, to a profound study of the beauties of the ancient Authors!

We however recommend the work as one well calculated to give the juvenile reader an impetus to the severe study and examination of the whole of our Author's laboured, intricate, but sublime effusions.

144. *Stories of Chivalry and Romance* are but the efforts of a feeble pen—a general want of interest both in the subjects and the mode of treating them, produces an irresistible languor in the reader, which no flashes of the spirit of the olden time occur to relieve. "The age of Chivalry" is not so far "gone" but that its romantic enthusiasm and its devoted sincerity, procure for it our admiration and respect; but it requires some portion of its own temper to do justice to its heroic enterprises. The attempt before us is well meant, but it is feeble and inefficient.

145. SENEX may take to himself credit for his translation of the Psalms: some of which are spirited, and all pleasing.

146. Mr. MAUDE's *Memorial* proves that he has many poetical ideas, and skill in expressing them.

147. Mr. KNOWLES's *Plain Statement* of the Evidences of Christianity promises to be a very useful School-book.

148. The *Anti-Slavery Monthly Reporter* (No. 18.) exhibits cases of cruelty which ought not to be permitted in the treatment of Colonial Slaves.—No. 22 of the same work would transfer our Trade from the West to the East Indies; and treats the Colonists even with personal hatred. Now, if the West Indies were resigned tomorrow, Slavery would still exist in other countries; those countries would patronize the deserted colonies; our shipping trade to supply foreigners with colonial produce would be lost. Slaves could still be imported to the islands, and the ultra-Abolitionists would still recommend us "to cut off our noses to be revenged of our faces."

149. The *Cabinet Lawyer* is a very able compendium, and promises to be of considerable utility.

150. Mr. BRIDGES's *Poem of Protestant and Catholic* well pourtrays the civil evils of the latter. The Scene in Switzerland contains some excellent descriptive lines.

151. The *Poetical Illustrations of Passages of Scripture*, by EMILY TAYLOR, may gratify religious readers.

152. We can conscientiously recommend the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART's *History of Scotland*, as a School-book of great merit.

153. The *Writer's and Student's Assistant*, or a *Compendious Dictionary*, is very useful to prevent repetition of the same words in composition, and introduce precision.

154. Mr. RUSSEL's *Modern Arithmetic* is well calculated to save the Instructor much time in the examination of Sums.

155. Mr. MAC HENRY's *Synonimes of the Spanish Language*, the Author being a Native, is eminently useful to students.

156. Mr. PEITHMAN's *Treatise upon Latin Composition* contains many valuable rules, and is otherwise well written.

157. M. VISELAND's "*complete course of study for Englishmen to obtain the French Language at home*," may be studied with great advantage.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Royal Society of Literature.

The Right Rev. the President, in his Annual Address, adverted to the successful labours of Dr. Young, an Honorary Member of this Society, and other learned individuals, in decyphering the Egyptian Hieroglyphics. He noticed the proposed Publication of a Translation of the Sacred and Historical Books of Ceylon; and the existence, at this time, in this country, of numerous MSS. of the Budhoo Religion and Literature, which have been transferred to this country by the event of the Burmese War; and he spoke of the beneficial consequences to Literature, likely to result from a systematic course of inquiry after inedited remains of Classical Writers.

The discoveries of Political and Literary Documents, lately made in His Majesty's State Paper Office, selections from which are about to be published by authority, present another encouraging example of the happy results of industry, in the investigation of unexamined Manuscript stores. Among these may be instanced Letters and other remains of Cranmer, and some additional Latin State Letters of Milton; besides the Treatise de Doctrinâ Christianâ, attributed to the latter.

To a continuation of his inquiry into the authenticity of that Treatise, which formed one of the topics of the Discourse delivered at the last Anniversary, the President devoted the remainder of his Address; it being his Lordship's opinion, that, whilst this Society is bound to promote every authentic Literary Discovery, it ought not, without the most satisfactory evidence, derived from a scrupulous examination, to sanction the ascribing of any Manuscripts to those great Writers, who have impressed a character upon the Literature of their age and country. His Lordship exemplified the necessity of this caution by additional objections to the authenticity of the Treatise De Doctrinâ Christianâ, in evidence of the foreign origin of the Work.

The two Gold Medals for the present Year were adjudged to Sir Walter Scott, bart. "for his Illustrations of the Manners, Antiquities, and History of Scotland, in many Works of pre-eminent genius, both in verse and prose, particularly the Lady of the Lake, and Waverley;" and to Robert Southey, esq. LL.D. Poet Laureat, "Author of the History of Brazil, and of several other distinguished Works in English Literature."

The following is a Synopsis of the Papers which have been read at the ordinary meetings since the last Report:

I.—A Continuation of "*Memoirs of the Introduction of Greek Literature into England after the Dark Ages.*" By P. F. Tytler, esq. H.A.R.S.L. This portion of Mr. Tytler's Manuscript comprises a part of the Life of Thomas Lynacre, viz.: his Education at Oxford; his Studies in Italy, under Politian and Chalcocondyles; his appointment to be Physician to Henry the Seventh, and the Princess Mary, and one of the Tutors of Arthur, Prince of Wales; his Translation of "the Sphere" of Proclus; the publication of his Work, entitled, "De Emendatâ Structurâ Latini Sermonis," and of the "Rudiments of Latin Grammar," written in English.—*Read May 3rd*, 1826.

II.—*On an Inscription in the Ionic Dialect, from the neighbourhood of Priene.*" By W. M. Leake, esq. M.R.S.L. This inscription in very ancient characters, which is engraven in four lines, from right to left, upon the bronze figure of a dying hare, is as follows:—ΤΩΙ ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙ ΤΩΙ ΠΡΙΗΛΗΙ Μ'ΑΝΕΘΗΚΕΝ ΗΦΑΙΣΤΙΩΝ. Colonel Leake considers ΠΡΙΗΛΗΙ (the only word that presents any difficulty), as the Ionic dative of ΠΡΙΗΝΕΥΣ, with the additional ionism, of N converted into Λ, as in πλευμων and λιτρον for πνευμων and νιτρον, kindred Attic. He remarks, that some of the public inscriptions found at Priene, are in the Æolic or Doric dialect; which appears singular, as Priene was a city of Ionia; and he accounts for the singularity by supposing that, upon some particular occasion, the Prienenses, in part a Bœotian colony, renewed the memory of that descent, by laying aside the Ionic form, and assuming the Æolic, in their public acts. The most probable occasion was on the liberation of the Greek cities of Asia by Alexander the Great; and the change of dialect may have been intended as a compliment to the conqueror, who, as a Macedonian, was of Æolic origin. Hephæstion, a lover of the chase, appears to have dedicated this elegant emblem of his favourite recreation to the patron god of hunters; and although we have no account of a Temple of Apollo at Priene, yet it is highly probable, that one of the buildings, remains of which are found among the ruins, was dedicated to that deity; who is expressly said, in the hymn to Apollo by Homer, to have taken delight in Mount Mycale, upon which Priene is built.—*Read May 17th*, 1826.

III.—"*On some Egyptian Monuments in the British Museum and other Collections.*" By the Right Hon. Charles Yorke,

M.R.S.L. and W. M. LEAKE, esq. M.R.S.L. This Paper consists of descriptions and explanations of several drawings of the finest works of Egyptian Art in England, intended to facilitate the important study of the Hieroglyphics. In an Appendix are subjoined extracts from two Letters, addressed to the Rev. G. A. Browne, of Trinity College, Cambridge, by M. Champollion, upon the subject of the drawing (No. 14), representing the Cover of the Sarcophagus of Rameses Meiamoun, brought from Thebes, and presented to that University by Belzoni. The Appendix also contains eight inedited Greek inscriptions, copied in Egypt, by Mr. W. Bankes, Mr. Salt, Mr. Henry Lewis, and the late Mr. Cooke, together with some remarks upon them.

IV.—Portions of a manuscript, entitled, "*Remarks on Brut Tysilio, a Fabulous Chronicle, erroneously attributed to a British Prince of the Seventh Century, and printed in the second volume of the Myrvyrian Archæology of Wales.*" By the Rev. EDWARD DAVIES, R.A.R.S.L.—*Read June 21st, and November 1st*, 1826.

V.—"*Observations on the First Line of the Iliad.*" By GRANVILLE PENN, esq. M.R.S.L. The writer remarks that, while the modern commentators upon Homer labour, without effect, to reduce this celebrated verse within metrical rules, we know from the authority of Plutarch, that it was anciently held to be peculiar as ἄμετρος, or '*excedens mensuram*,' as Henry Stephens renders the word. The object of this Paper is, to inquire how the Greeks, or rather the Poet himself, enunciated the line; in which inquiry Mr. Penn takes for his guide an observation of Plutarch, in the Ninth Book of the "Symposiacs," that the first line of the Iliad is equisyllabic with the first line of the Odyssey, as the last line of the Iliad is with the last line of the Odyssey. Accordingly, the last line of each Poem is found to consist of exactly sixteen syllables; but while the number expressed, by the ordinary enunciation, in the first line of the Iliad, gives sixteen syllables, the first line of the Odyssey contains seventeen syllables. Mr. Penn suggests that the Poet, in the first line of the Iliad, paused at the *penthemimer*, closing with the address, θεα; and renewed the *arsis* on the following syllable. The line would then be read—

μῆνῐν ᾰ | εἰδε̆, Θε̆ | ᾱ—Πῆλη̆ | —ϊᾰδε̆ |
ῶ Ᾰχῐ | λῆος.

Instead of the usual form—

μῆνῐν ᾰεἰδε̆ Θε̆ᾱ Πῆ—λῆϊᾰδῶ Ᾰχῐλῆος.

Read November 1st, 1826.

VI.—"*Observations on some extraordinary Anecdotes concerning Alexander; and on the Eastern Origin of several Fictions, popular in different Languages of Europe.*" By Sir W. OUSELEY, knt. R.A.R.S.L. The former part of this Paper relates to several fabulous anecdotes respecting Alexander the Great, commonly supposed to be of Eastern invention, but assigned by the writer chiefly to Julius Valerius, author of the "Res Gestæ Alexandri Macedonis." In the latter part, Sir W. Ouseley reclaims in favour of Eastern writers, the invention of several popular fictions, such as Pope's "January and May," Boccacio's fourth Story, Parnell's "Hermit," the Story of "Santon Barsisa," various Tales in the Gesta Romanorum, &c. and others which have hitherto been supposed to be of European origin.—*Read Nov. 15th*, 1826.

VII.—"*On a Poem recently published at Paris, by M. Crapelet, in the Appendix to an Edition of the Correspondence of Henry VIII.*" By SHARON TURNER, esq. R.A. R.S.L. By comparing this Poem with an extract quoted by M. Meteren, in the Histoire des Pays Bas, and alluded to by Burnet, Mr. Turner concludes that it is the long lost narrative written by Crispin, Bishop of Miherve, who was resident in London at the period of the execution of Anne Boleyn. This narrative states some curious new historical facts; and is valuable in consequence of having been written immediately after the events it describes, and from being the work of an impartial foreigner, of high rank and ability.—*Read Dec. 6th*. 1826.

VIII.—"*Indication of an Insititious Latin term in the Hellenistic Greek, inveterately mistaken for a genuine Greek Word.*" By GRANVILLE PENN, esq. M.R.S.L. The term referred to is ἔλακησε, which occurs in St. Peter's account of the suicide of Judas, in the Acts of the Apostles: Πρηνης γενομενος ἔλακησε μεσος, Eng. Trans. "*falling headlong he burst asunder in the midst.* In St. Matthew's Gospel, the word used to express the same act is ἀπηγξατο, "*he hanged himself.*"

The writer contends, that ἔλακησε is not, as has generally been supposed, derived from the same theme, as λακε, ελακε, λακειν, &c. found, in classical writers, with the signification of *sonare, sonitum dare, cum strepitu rumpi*, &c. but that it is an inflection of λακεω, a rendering, in Greek letters, of the Latin verb *laqueo*, to *halter*, or *ensnare*; used, like many Latin verbs, in the active voice, but with a passive or reflective sense, i. e. *laqueatus est*, or *laqueavit se*. And, by further adverting to the peculiar manner in which the traitor appears to have accomplished his death, viz. by throwing himself headlong from a great height, and being suddenly caught midway (μεσὸς) in the noose, he shows that the

periphrastic language of St. Peter, and the single expression of St. Matthew, may be reconciled, as identically descriptive of the same act.—*Read Dec. 20th*, 1826.

IX.—"*Extracts from Manuscripts relative to English History.*" By the Rev. T. D. Fosbroke, H.A.R.S.L. This Paper contained the following Articles, viz.

1. Matters relating to the University of Oxford.—From the Cotton MSS. in the British Museum—Faustina, C. VII.
2. Curious Custom connected with the Law of Gavelkind.—Harleian MSS., No. 1609.
3. Specimens of Natural History, among our Ancestors.—Cotton MSS., Cleopatra, B. iv.
4. Matters relating to the Ancient Peerage.—Cotton MSS., Titus, D. xxi. Heralds' Certificate concerning the assumption of the Arms of England by Mary Queen of Scots.—*Ibid.*
5. The Graces at Meals, real or pretended, in use among the Puritans.—Harleian MSS., No. 532.—*Read Jan. 3rd*, 1827.

X.—"*On the Portland Vase.*" By Jas. Millingen, esq. R.A.R.S.L. The object of this Memoir is, to determine the Story represented on this celebrated Monument of ancient art. By the Antiquaries who first announced its discovery, in the sixteenth century, it was supposed to represent the Birth of Alexander the Great. A subsequent opinion was, that the subject related to the judgment of Paris; a third, that it contained the Story of Orpheus and Eurydice. Winckelmann, however, and other eminent Archæologists, think that it represents the Marriage of Thetis and Peleus: to this last opinion Mr. Millingen accedes, and illustrates it by various arguments and a critical examination of the sculptures. Other ancient Monuments, he observes, since discovered, confirm this explanation, and afford us all the certainty of which such inquiries are susceptible. Mr. Millingen assigns the Portland Vase to the age of the Antonines, or at the earliest to that of Hadrian.—*Read Feb. 7th*, 1827.

XI.—"*A Memoir on the Vitrified Forts of Scotland.*" By the Rev. J. Jamieson, D.D. R.A.R.S.L. To account for the present appearance of these Structures, which are peculiar to Scotland, four different theories have been conceived.

The first theory, published in the Edinburgh Magazine, in the year 1787, viz. that they were formed by pouring liquid mortar between two walls of loose stones, Dr. J. regards as merely a vague conjecture, founded on vulgar tradition. For the second theory, viz. that these Forts are the remains of Volcanoes, which idea originated with Pennant, he shows that there is no foundation in their actual appearance. The third, proposed by Lord Woodhouselee, in a Memoir published in the Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, is considered at greater length. In this theory, the vitrification is ascribed to combustion; either in consequence of the Forts having been used as the positions of fire-beacons, or from their having been set fire to by an enemy.

The theory, respecting the construction of these Forts, which Dr. Jamieson adopts, is that of intentional vitrification, by ignition kept up, for a long time, in a wall originally formed of timber and loose stones, mixed together for that purpose. This theory has been supported by several Antiquaries. Dr. J., in confirmation of it, gives an account of an examination made by himself, of two of the most remarkable specimens of the Vitrified Forts, viz. that called the Castle-Hill of Finhaven, and another seven or eight miles east of Dundee, on one of the collections of hills called "the Laws." These appear to have been both links of a regular chain of Forts, constructed apparently for fire-beacons; by which, in case of the approach of an enemy, the whole district might be alarmed.—*Read Feb. 21st and March 7th*, 1827.

XII.—"*A Description of the Chartulary of Flaxley Abbey, in the County of Gloucester.*" By Sir Thomas Phillipps, bart. M.R.S.L. The Document referred to, which was exhibited to the Meeting, is in the form of a roll. It was unknown to Dugdale, Tanner, and the Editors of the New Monasticon; having been recently discovered among the private deeds of Thos. Wynniatt, esq. of Stanton, Gloucestershire. It contains an account of the Rents payable to the Abbey; of the privileges of the Abbey, granted by Popes Celestine III. and Alexander III.; together with a Catalogue (one of the oldest of the kind extant) of the Abbey Library.

The Chartulary of the Abbey of Flaxley appears to have been written in the reign of King John.—*Read March 21st*, 1827.

XIII.—"*Transcript of a Manuscript relating to Henry the Fifth of England, preserved in the King's Library at Paris; with prefatory and supplementary Notes.*" By J. G. Smith, M.D. M.R.S.L. This Document was among the materials which Dr. Smith had collected for a History of the Battle of Agincourt; an undertaking which he has been induced to abandon. It is thus described in the "Bibliothèque de la France:—"*Factum du Sieur de Gaucourt, contre Louis, Seigneur d'Estouteville, où il y a plusieurs choses curieuses sur la battaille d'Azincour.*" De Gaucourt was among the persons of consequence taken prisoners at the surrender of Harfleur. The MS. is a memorial, addressed to the Court of Requests at Paris, which accuses the King of England of a breach of promise, in having detained De Gaucourt a prisoner in Eng-

land, after the punctual performance, on his part, at great trouble and expense, of the conditions of his liberation, which had been named by Henry himself. He states, that he did not recover his liberty until after the King's decease—nor then, without the payment of a ransom of 10,000 crowns, besides the fulfilment of the original conditions.—*Read April 4th*, 1827.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

June 4. The ceremony of the distribution of premiums by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, adjudged by the Society of Arts, Manufactures, &c. took place at the King's Theatre, and attracted an immense concourse of spectators. Among the honorary candidates, C. C. Western, Esq. M. P. obtained a gold medal for his long Anglo-merino wool. One of the most interesting of the models exhibited was the very ingenious invention of Mr. Paine, for lighting the clocks of churches. Mr. Paine explained to the company the principle by which the ingenious operation of displaying and extinguishing the light is performed at any given hours. The clock of St. Giles's church is at present illuminated on Mr. Paine's principle. Mr. Paine obtained for his performance a silver medal. Medals were awarded to 98 candidates.

LITERARY PROPERTY.

A short time since, Lord Palmerston moved for a return of the number of literary works and books of prints, entered at Stationers'-hall in each year previous to the 1st March, 1709; and also of those entered in each year from the 1st March, 1709, to the 31st of December, 1826, inclusive. There are no books in existence by which it can be ascertained what number of works was entered previously to 1709; but a return has been made of the number entered from that period up to the end of 1826. This document is interesting in showing the vast increase of publications within the last few years. The number of works entered at Stationers'-hall in 1709 was 87. In the three next years the number was somewhat above 100; but from that period down to 1766 the average yearly number was not 50. From that time the number went on slowly increasing till towards the close of the last century, when, perhaps owing to the great political excitement and the spirit of inquiry which prevailed, the number of works entered yearly augmented some hundreds. At the commencement of the present century the number of publications seemed to have decreased, and the yearly average continued to about 300 down to 1814, when it amounted to 541. In the next year (owing to Lord Ellenborough's new and strange confirmation of the Copyright Act) the number was more than doubled, it being 1,244. From that period to 1826 (when there were 1,181 books entered) the number has never been under 1000. The lowest number ever entered was 17 (in 1732 and 1734), and the highest 1,454 (in 1822). Music forms an item in the above account, but no books containing prints only, or single prints, have been entered at Stationers'-hall.

MR. WESTMACOTT'S PICTURES.

June 23. The cabinet collection of C. M. Westmacott, Esq., was brought to the hammer, by Mr. Phillips. A fine portrait of "David Garrick," by Sir Joshua Reynolds, painted in the very best style of that artist, excited much interest: it was knocked down at 12 guineas. "A Madonna and Child," by Luini, brought 20 guineas. "A Flemish party regaling," by Molinaar, 10 guineas. "The Sacrifice to Silenus," a fine specimen of Coypel, splendidly coloured, 20 guineas. "Landscape," by Berghem, 11*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.* "The Annunciation of the Virgin," a *chef d'œuvre* of Guido, a grand gallery picture, formerly in the collection of the Duchess of Alva, 100 guineas. "The Death of the Virgin," by the same artist and from the same collection, 45 guineas. "Embarkation on the Rhine," a fine highly finished picture by Battams, 80 guineas. "A Bacchanalian Procession," by Francis Wouters, 20 guineas. "A Portrait of Milton at the age of 45," by R. Walker, stated to have come out of the house in Bread-street, Cheapside, where Milton was born, put up at 10*s.* 6*d.*; and was knocked down at only 65*s.* "The Personification of St. Barbe and St. Catharine," an elaborately finished and richly coloured picture by Van Eyck, sold for 19*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* "St. Mark studying the Scriptures," by Spagnoletti, 10 guineas. "A Portrait of Vandyke, with a Sunflower," painted by Vandyke himself, 21 guineas.

SALE OF FUSELI'S PICTURES AND SKETCHES.

Mr. Christie disposed of the finished and unfinished works of this eminent artist, whose fame is indelibly identified with the genius and works of Milton, at his rooms May 28. The lots were 97: among which were 23 of the original paintings of the Milton gallery, and designs from Homer, Hesiod, Shakspeare, Dante, and a few historical compositions. The prices they brought were in general good. A picture of "Silence," from Milton's '*Il Penseroso*,' sold for 102 guineas. A large oil painting of the "Deluge, and the last surviving Pair," was knocked down for 39 guineas: "Eriphyle slain by her son, who is pursued by the Furies," the colouring so vivid that it seems touched by a pencil of light, 50 guineas; "A Vision of Sea Nymphs," 51 guineas; "Dante, in his descent to Hell, discovering amidst the flight of hapless lovers, whirled about in a hurricane, the forms of Paolo and Francisco of Rimini,"

canto 5, 66 guineas; the "Birth of Sin, springing from the hand of Satan," 20 gs.; the "Meeting of Hero and Leander," 13 guineas;" "Love in the Garden," 16 gs.; "Hercules assaulting Pluto," 31 guineas; "Venus reclining, and her Son, the prince of gods and men, winding thread," 26 gs.; "Satan bursting from Chaos," 10 guineas; and "Perseus starting from the Cave of the Gorgons," 36 guineas.

SALE OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD'S PICTURES.

June 30. A select assemblage of 44, chiefly highly finished, Flemish and Dutch cabinet pictures, the property of the Duke of Bedford, and removed to town from his Grace's mansion, Woburn Abbey, were sold by Mr. Christie, who stated that his Grace's reason for disposing of these pictures was to make room in his mansion for works by living Artists. Among the Duke's collection were specimens of Teniers, Schidone, Cuyp, Salvator Rosa, Hans Holbein, Both, Rubens, Titian, the Poussins, Claude, Rembrandt, and Ruysdael. "A Landscape," by Cuyp, describing an extensive scene, interspersed with villages, which was so much admired in the collection of M. Rigby; Cuyp has represented himself drawing this delightful scene; it brought 570 guineas. "A Burgomaster and his Family going out Hawking," by Paul Potter, sold for 400 guineas. "An Evening Landscape, with a Group of Peasants," by J. Both, 159 gs. "A Brown Horse in a Stable," by A. Cuyp, 70 guineas. Two pictures, companions, of rocky scenery and a woody solitude, with figures in each, by Salvator Rosa, 96 guineas. "A Portrait of Sir Thomas More, invested with the Collar of the Garter," by Holbein. Upon a pedestal is inscribed the date, MDXXVII.: this sold for 70 guineas. "The interior of a Dutch Kitchen," by Von Stavaren, 36 guineas. A small "Holy Family, with the infant Christ instructing St. John in the Scriptures," by Schidone, 35 guineas; and "A Woman fondling her Child," by D. Teniers, 15 guineas.

SALE OF HEBREW, ARABIC, PERSIC, AND TURKISH MANUSCRIPTS, &c.

A curious and interesting collection of Hebrew, Arabic, Persic, and Turkish books (printed and manuscript) was lately brought to sale by Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall. It contained Hebrew manuscripts of the Pentateuch and Bible; a fine manuscript of the "Passover Service," in Hebrew; several missals, and a variety of Hebrew books, including the "Codex Talmudicus Babylonicus Hebraice," (a fine copy, printed at Amsterdam in 1727) and the "Raph Alphos," by the learned Rabbi Isaac Elphys; also a manuscript copy of "The Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in Arabic; and the celebrated Bedouin Romance, called "Antar," in 36 volumes. Among the theological works in this collection was a manuscript treatise of Bishop Pocock, entitled, "Ye Reule of Christian Religion," very fairly and legibly written upon vellum, containing 192 leaves. It was conjectured by Lewis, in his "Life of the Bishop," to have been written in the year 1457; but from a phrase in the body of the manuscript (supposed to have been in the bishop's own hand-writing) it appears to have been written in 1443; the bishop (one of the earliest of the English reformers, who denied the infallibility of the church,) leaves out the declaration of "Christ's Descent into Hell." This curious work was purchased at ten guineas by Mr. Thorpe, the bookseller, who gave 64*l.* 1*s.* for "Biblia Sacra Hebraicè," a fine manuscript of the 12th century, written upon vellum, in a large bold square character, in three columns on each page; containing, besides the whole of the books of the Old Testament, the Masorah, and enriched with very curious cabalistical illuminations. It was written by the celebrated Spanish Rabbi, David Kimchi, of whom particular mention is made in the "Bibliotheca Sussexiana." Mr. Thorpe also gave 10*l.* 10*s.* for "Pentateuchus Hebraice," an ancient manuscript roll, written on African skins in a fine bold square character, without points or marginal notes, consisting of 220 columns, 42 lines in each column, measuring 60 feet in length, and three feet in width. Another transcript of the "Hebrew Pentateuch," upon vellum, written in very small characters—a fine specimen of Hebrew calligraphy, on a roll, consisting of 248 columns, 42 lines in a column, sold for 9*l.* 14*s.* The "Passover Service," in Hebrew, with the commentaries of Abarbanell, a modern manuscript, beautifully written upon vellum, containing 112 pages, each page encircled by a border of gold, ornamented with numerous illuminations, 10*l.* 10*s.*; purchased by Mr. Pettigrew. "Historia Estheræ et Ahasueri," a manuscript upon vellum, sold for 1*l.* 10*s.* A "Magella," or History of Esther, in Hebrew, a roll manuscript, upon parchment, 1*l.* 3*s.* "Codex Talmudicus Babylonicus Hebraicè," 14 vols. folio in the original binding, 7*l.* "Ralph Alphos, an elucidation of the entire Babylonian Talmud, 3 vols. in Hebrew, 5*l.* 5*s.*; purchased by Mr. Pettigrew. "Lechem Misneh Hebraice in folio, printed at Amsterdam in 1632, 1*l.* 8*s.* "Shadath Sitzchock, or the Binding of Isaac," a commentary on the Pentateuch, in Hebrew, by Isaac Ormo, printed at Vienna in 1562, one guinea. "Antar," the celebrated Bedouin romance, in 36 vols. (damaged), 5*l.* A manuscript copy of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," in Arabic, 12*s.* "Moullakat, or the Golden Poems suspended in the Temple of Mecca," in Arabic, two guineas. "Wancoloo," an

Arabic and Turkish Dictionary, 2 vols. in folio, printed at Constantinople, 3*l.* 10*s.* "Persian Tales," a large folio volume 2*l.* 18s. "Burhari Cate," a Persian and Turkish Dictionary, in folio, 2*l.* 17*s.* "Camoos, or the Ocean," an Arabic Dictionary, translated into Turkish, 3 vols. folio, 4*l.* 5*s.* "Lekdji," a Turkish Dictionary printed at Constantinople, 2*l.* 15*s.* "Atlas Turcicus," a Turkish Atlas, with historical and geographical descriptions, in the Turkish language, 2*l.* Five lots, comprising all the Histories of the Turkish empire hitherto published, and printed at Constantinople, 7*l.* 1*s.* "Tadj Mewareekh," a celebrated Turkish history, in the Turkish language (manuscript) 19s. A manuscript of the Turkish romances and stories, in the Turkish language, 2 vols. one guinea. "Story of the Forty Viziers" (the original of the Turkish Tales), a manuscript, in the Turkish language, 15*s.*

Collection of Autographs.

April 27. In a sale, by Mr. Southgate, of a collection belonging to Capt. M. Sherwill, were some very interesting autographs, and original letters. An autograph of James, the Pretender, was sold for 3l. 10s.; an original letter from Oliver Cromwell to his daughter Bridget (Lady Ireton), of the date of Oct. 25, 1646, produced 5l. 15s. 6d.; a letter in the hand-writing of James II. to his son, dated from Windsor, July 18, 1687, brought 3l. 8s.; an original letter from Mary, the mother of Mary, Queen of Scots, to George, Prince of Denmark, 3l. 15s.; a sheet, from the copy-book of his present Majesty, when Prince of Wales, in the 13th year of his age, signed "George P.," June 2, 1775, 4l. 14s. 6d. Great competition was excited for this. Autographs of Wm. Pitt, Charles J. Fox, Lord Grey, &c. 2l. 5s.; a ticket for the funeral of William Pitt, signed "I. Heard, Garter," 1l. 11s. 6d.; an original letter of Algernon Sydney, dated Frankfort, Sept. 8, 1660, addressed to his father, the Earl of Leicester, on the subject of a legacy of 500l. left to him by his mother, 3l. 17s. 6d.; an autograph of Sir P. Sidney, of the date of 1574, 2l. 15s.; an original letter from Gen. Washington to Robert Carey and Co., merchants, in London, dated Williamsburgh, June 1, 1774, a few months only before his appointment to the command of the American armies, in which he states, that the general failure of his wheat crops had prevented his remitting the account due. This was knocked down at 5l. 15s. 6d., after much competition.

Drawing Instrument.

Professor Schilling, of Breslau, has invented an instrument, by the aid of which plants can be copied most correctly from nature, even those which are so small as to be examined by naturalists through the microscope. This instrument is similar in its construction to a magic lantern; and by the means of an attached mirror, the image of the magnified object is thrown upon a horizontal paper surface, where it admits of being copied easy and accurately.

Rapid Conveyance.

His Majesty's Letters Patent (says the Brighton journal) have been granted for the Invention of Machinery for the rapid conveyance of Goods and Passengers by Air, with calculations and remarks, tending to prove the practicability, effects, and advantages of a plan for rapid conveyance of goods and passengers upon an Iron Road through a tube of thirty feet in area, by the power and velocity of air, by G. Medhurst, Inventor and Patentee, Denmark-street, Soho, London.—By this mode of conveyance, it is said, passengers may be conveyed to a great distance through the country, with ease and great safety, at the rate of a mile in a minute, or 50 miles per hour upon an average, and at the expense of one farthing per mile.—All kinds of portable goods may be conveyed with the same velocity, at the expence of one penny per ton per mile.—The conveyance cannot be obstructed by frost, snow, floods, or drought, nor endangered by robbery, by darkness, or the weather.—No lock or other obstructions will be required in the passage, for the force of the impelling air will be sufficient to gain an ascent of 100 feet in a mile continually.—Artillery, troops, baggage, and stores, may be conveyed with the same rapidity, safety, certainty, and expense, and live cattle will be enabled to pass through the country without labour, and at a very small expense for carriage or food.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

Society of Scottish Antiquaries.

At the last meeting of this Society for the session, various donations were presented to the Society, and, among others, 1. A very curious relic, in the highest preservation, presumed to have been a Peruvian lady's work-basket, with its contents, which were found under a cairn of stones, on the shore of Peru, buried in fine sand; which was supposed to be the sepulchre of a native family of distinction at an early period. By Captain John Ferguson, R. N.—2. One of the cutting presses used in forming the silver into its proper shape, previous to its being stamped, which belonged to the old Mint of Scotland; and the engine used in virring the edges of the silver coin in the same mint. By Mr. Alex. Deuchar, seal

engraver to his Majesty in Scotland.—3. A very perfect reddish brown earthen vase, eleven and a half inches high; diameter at top, outside, ten inches, and at bottom three and a half inches—found, with several others, near the Dean by Stockbridge, Edinburgh, in 1824. It is nearly full of human bones and mould, as when discovered; and contains also a curious bone, or instrument made from bone, at present undescribed. By Mr. Auriol Drummond Hay.—Mr. Hay notified at the same time that he had been prevented by illness alone, from preparing for presentation that night, with a slight description of each, and some account of the several circumstances of their discovery, about thirty more ancient vases, which he had collected in France and England, during several years past. The thanks of the Society were voted to the respective donors; after which the following papers were read:—1. Notice of a singular and apparently very ancient coin, found in the Castle-hill of Dundee, in 1802, with a sketch of the history of the fortress which once occupied that eminence. By Richard Huie, Esq. M.D. F.S.S.A. who presented the coin to the Society.—2. Mr. Waring Hay, F.S.S.A. exhibited to the Society passports from General Monk, Charles II. and the Duke of Lauderdale, to the Newtons, of Newton; and an order issued by the Highland army in 1745, for horses, arms, &c. from several gentlemen's seats in East Lothian. And at the same time Mr. W. H. exhibited two ancient finger rings of silver. The Baron Clerk Rattray, after the reading of the passports, mentioned a curious anecdote in relation to General Monk's proposed removal from the chief command in this country by Oliver Cromwell; and Sir John Buchan Hepburn, after the reading of Mr. Hay's interesting paper on the proceedings of the Highland army in 1745, related some circumstances in the civil warfare of the same period, in which his own ancestors played a conspicuous part.—3. Private anecdote of King James VI. while entertained at Lincluden Abbey, on a progress by Dumfries; communicated by James Grierson, of Dalgoner, esq.

Sale of Ancient Armour and Arms from Germany.

June 21. A very interesting collection of ancient armour and arms, from the castles of Staremberg, in Bavaria, and Ambrose, in Tyrol, was sold at Messrs. Brookes's, in Bond-street. It comprised thirteen complete suits of armour used by the chivalry of Europe and Asia, from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries; also two suits of crusader's chain mail, and a coat of oriental chain mail. The principal purchasers were the Earl of Meath, Dr. Meyrick, Mr. Leslie, Mr. Utterson, and Mr. Riviere. The Earl of Meath purchased the principal suits of armour. His Lordship gave 13 guineas for a suit of fluted and engraved polished steel armour, of the time of Henry VIII.; 4*l.* 18*s.* for a suit of Halecret French armour of the same time; and 5*l.* for a suit of polished steel armour of the time of Queen Elizabeth. A suit of steel armour, of the time of Henry VII. was sold for 3*l.* 17*s.* Four other suits of polished steel armour, of the time of Henry VIII. (some of them engraved and fluted) were sold for 12*l.* 17*s.*, 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d*, 3*l.* 10*s.*, and 3*l.* 2*s.* each. A suit of Pikeman's armour of the time of James I. was purchased at 3*l.* by the Earl of Meath, who also gave three guineas for a suit of Cavalier's armour of the time of Charles I. A curious suit of polished steel armour for a lady, was sold at 3*l.* 5*s.* A curious Asiatic suit of chain mail and scale armour, gilt and inlaid with oriental characters, brought seven guineas. Another suit of chain mail, used by the crusaders, was knocked down at two guineas. There were a great variety of lances, halberds, battle-axes, and other weapons of war, besides many articles of great curiosity and interest. Several cross-bows, called latches, with moulinets and goat's foot levers, &c. sold at various sums from one guinea to 3*l.* 5*s.* Two prod cross-bows, used for shooting bullets, sold at 1*l.* 5*s.* each. Among a variety of swords were three two-handed ones, used by the German infantry in the time of Henry VIII. These were sold in separate lots, at 4*l.* 10*s.* A very large two-handed sword of state was purchased by Mr. Leslie at 3*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* A two-handed flaming sword of the time of Henry VIII. sold at 1*l.* 12*s.* Five steel morrions sold in lots, at 5*l.* 6*s.* An halberd of the time of Edward IV. sold for one guinea. Another, engraved with the Bavarian arms, 1*l.* 12*s.* A Turkish matchlock gun, inlaid with silver and gold, 1*l.* 10*s.* A German matchlock wall-piece, 1*l.* A curious ancient German lock, 2*l.* An engraved steel chanfron, 1*l.* 14*s.* A tournament saddle, 1*l.* 8*s.* A Spanish coteau de chasse, 1*l.* 10*s.* A curious iron-bound and spiked flail, used in 1550, in an insurrection of the country people in Franconia, headed by Goetz Von Berlechingen, with the iron hand, 11*s.* A fowling-piece, with silver mountings, formerly the property of Buonaparte, 30*l.* 9*s.* A fine bronze mythological group, four feet nine inches in height, forming a fountain (supported upon a pedestal), 42*l.* This lot was understood to be from a Ducal collection in Germany. A pair of bagpipes, composed of ivory, with silver keys, &c. the property of the late King of Bavaria, sold for 1*l.* 16*s.* An Italian marriage knife, the handle embossed, representing a fury, 16*s.* A Vizier and Spanish horseman, 15*s.*

Pompeii.

On the 5th of June, the King and Queen of Naples, with the whole of their family,

went to visit Pompeii. The excavation that was made in presence of these august personages was one of the most successful ever remembered, on account of the abundance and quality of the objects discovered. The spot chosen for the operation was a mansion in which there had previously been discovered a very beautiful fountain in Mosaic, bordered with shell work, and nearly similar to another that had been discovered in a contiguous house. From the midst of the basin rose a small column of marble, on which was placed a genius of bronze, holding in his left hand a bird, with its wings expanded, from the beak of which the water issued, and then fell back into the basin. A theatrical mask, also of marble, embedded in the bottom of the nich, poured forth in its turn another stream of water. Before one of the feet of the fountain was a little bronze statute, in a sitting posture, with a basket in the left hand, and a cap on its head. It apparently represented a Phrygian shepherd, clothed in a short tunic, but had evidently no connexion with the spot where it was found. On the marble pedestal there was a beautiful piece of sculpture, representing a child, half naked, lying asleep, grasping in one of its hands a little basket; and on one side of it a vase overturned; its clothes were of a very peculiar make. Before the other foot of the fountain was a kind of marble Caryatides. The partitions were ornamented with very elegant paintings, which appear, to judge from the symbolical accessaries, to represent the birth of Bacchus. In the hall was a stove, with its trivet, of rusty iron, surmounted by some fragments of bronze vases. In the two chambers situate on the sides of the hall, was discovered a great number of other interesting objects, the principal of which were two strong bracelets of gold, a small silver coin, a number of elegant bronze vases, and a very beautiful candelabrum of the same material. The King gave orders on the spot, that the fountain should be restored to the same state in which it had been found; that the whole of the shell-work, which had been detached from the border, and had fallen down among the rubbish, should be replaced; that the bronze statues, with which it was ornamented, should be removed to the Royal Bourbon Museum, and that their place should be supplied by casts of baked earth, and that the partitions on which were the paintings, as well as the fountain, should be defended by a roof, to save them from the chance of damage.

Durham Cathedral.

A very curious discovery has been made in the Cathedral of Durham. In carrying into effect certain alterations and improvements at the eastern end of the Church, and in that part known as the Chapel of the Nine Altars, an old oaken coffin was found, containing the remains of some distinguished personage; believed to be no other than the patron Saint, St. Cuthbert, "whose restless body, in the three hundred and ninth yeare after his first buriall, was, with all funeral pompe, enshrined" in "the White Church" at Durham, in the year 995, eight hundred and thirty-two years ago! The skeleton was found to be remarkably perfect, and enclosed in the remains of robes, richly worked with gold; a large and bright gold ring, having a crucifix, apparently of silver, appended, was found lying on the breast, and below it the remains of a book; a large comb was also found in the coffin. The wood of which the coffin was composed was about three inches in thickness, and strongly clamped with bars of iron. [See p. 540.]

Egyptian Antiquities.

June 16. A very curious and interesting assemblage of Egyptian antiquities, from the Levant, was sold by Mr. Christie. It consisted of a number of sepulchral monuments, presenting a great variety of mythological figures, and of inscriptions in hieroglyphic characters; also various figures of deities and animals in terra-cotta, wood, basalt, and other materials. There were likewise several articles of an interesting nature, as affording means of experiments on the nature of the process of embalming as practised by the ancient Egyptians. A large sepulchral tablet, or stele, of white stone, in high preservation, with various figures of divinities, and hieroglyphic inscriptions, was sold for 5*l.* 10*s.* There were 25 other sepulchral monuments, of various sizes, ornamented with figures and hieroglyphics, which were sold in lots, and produced altogether about 30 guineas. A mummy of a female was sold for 9*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* The apex of an Egyptian obelisk, &c. sculptured with hieroglyphics, 2*l.* 10*s.* The top of an altar, containing a representation of different objects of sacrifice, several lines of hieroglyphics, and a receptacle for libations, 14*s.* A slab of basalt, sculptured, with figures and hieroglyphics, 3*l.* 10*s.* An embalmed cat, 1*l.* An embalmed hawk, 5*s.* An arm of a mummy, &c. one guinea. A draped figure of Isis, in bronze, about 12 inches high; and a bronze wing, or feather, about 10 inches long, 2*l.* 3*s.* The sepulchral monuments had been viewed by some celebrated Antiquaries, who consider them to have derived considerable importance from the recent discoveries of Dr. Young and M. Champollion, by whose successful labours a key has been furnished to many of the hieroglyphic inscriptions which were formerly considered merely as objects of curiosity, but are now satisfactorily explained;

and it may be reasonably expected that by the study of such objects, much information relative to the history, mythology, laws, and manners, of the ancient Egyptians, may be obtained.

Antediluvian Mummies.

Two Mummies of the Gaunche species, male and female, have lately been brought from the Island of Teneriffe, and appear to have belonged to the primitive people of the Atlantides, of which the Canary Islands are the relics, which escaped the grand catastrophe that overwhelmed that continent. Their peculiar method of preservation by being enveloped in a disembowelled state, in bulls hides, confirm the account given of them by Plato. They are in a fine state of preservation, considering that they existed previously to the Deluge, a period of more than 4,000 years. Mr. Brettell, the printer, of Rupert-street, has them in his possession.

Tombstone at Chester.

Some time since, while some workmen were employed in sinking a water-course on the west side of Chester cathedral, they discovered an ancient tombstone about four feet below the surface. It is about five feet in length, at the top two feet across, and at the bottom 1¼ foot; on its centre is cut a cross, beautifully ornamented with leaves of the *fleur de lys*; and on the edge is the following inscription:

"Hic jacet Henricus de Bebyntonn, quondam Armiger Domini Willielmi Abbatis; qui obiit in Festu Sancte Cadde anno D'ni MCCCXLV."

On widening the city end of Aldersgate-street, contiguous to the new Post-office, a stone was discovered on the corner house of Bull and Mouth-street, which shows the original name of that street and the date of its erection to have been "Stewkley's-street, 1668."

SELECT POETRY.

THE MOONLIGHT EVENING.

THE Sun's broad orb, whose ling'ring beam
Shed trembling lustre o'er the stream,
Which through the plain with silent course
Flows gently on, has spent his force,
Tinging no more the mountain's head,
With farewell hues of rosy red.
The vale beneath, in soft repose,
As the grey shades of evening close,
Imbibes a gleam of softer light,
From the majestic Queen of Night,
Whose sober ray mild splendour lends,
As through the sky her rule extends,
And sleeps upon the tufted trees,
Unruffled by the slightest breeze.
The passing clouds that slowly sail
Assume a tint of silvery pale.

Hail! solemn season, when the sound
Of Reason's whisper is not drown'd,
Amid the din of mortal strife,
Or clashing noise of active life,
But falls upon the listening ear,
In tones sublime, distinct, and clear.

Hail! season when the blaze of day
No longer can the world display,
In colours brighter than its own,
Cheating the heart to error prone,
And dazzling Man's deluded sight,
With false attractions vain and light.

Hail! Contemplation's choicest hour!
When yielding to the rightful power
Of sober thought, and undeceiv'd
By visions crude, too soon believ'd,
The Heav'n-taught Bard aspires to raise
A willing song of ardent praise,
To that most high and lofty One,
Who, from his everlasting throne,
Directs each motion of those spheres
Which mark the lapse of days and years,
And to that Lord of Truth and Grace,
Reflected in whose glorious face,
As in a mirror, brightly shine
The traits of Majesty divine.

God and his Christ, Creation's scheme,
And man's redemption for his theme;
Thus does he still devoutly own
The honour due to these alone,
Till when Death summons him away,
In regions of eternal day
His soul the glorious work renews,
And the delightful task pursues,
In those rich realms of bliss above,
Where all is harmony and love;
Where sickness, pain, and sorrow cease,
And anxious care is hush'd to peace,
While Saints and Angels join to sing,
The glories of their heavenly King.

Blandford, June 18. M. Chamberlin.

A FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

By the Rev. John Graham, M. A.

Inscribed to Lord Kenyon *and the Countess Dowager of* Rosse.

(*Air*—"Let us haste to Kelvin Grove.")

OH what we love and have, we never duly prize,
Nor value what is dear to us until away it flies;
And so the fickle find it, when thro' foreign fields they roam,
Forsaking all that love them in their own sweet home.

I would rather see Benyevenagh than Richmond Hill;
I'd give the Thames and Medway for old Tamlaght rill;
Though all the wealth around me I could fairly call my own,
I would rather sit in Claggan on my own [hearth-stone.

For there I'd meet the partner of my early day,
Who long and sweetly cheer'd me on a [weary way;
And there are those who joyfully would climb upon my knee,
To welcome home their wanderer from tra- [versing the sea.

I'd see the friends who lately stood intrepid at my side,
And stemm'd the raging fury of Oppression's [tide;
I would shake the Londonderry lads all kindly by the hand,
Who for King and Constitution on their [post will ever stand.

Then farewell, peerless England, all attractive as thou art,
You hold, indeed, my right good will, but Erin holds my heart;
Adieu, kind friends on British ground, and kindest of them all,
Ye noble souls of Gredington and lovely Stretton Hall!

Westminster Abbey, Nov. 11, 1826.

STANZAS

OCCASIONED BY A SHIPWRECK ON THE NORTH WEST COAST OF IRELAND IN 1806.

By the Rev. John Graham, *M. A.*

"*Vage, ne parce malignus arenæ*
Ossibus, et capite inhumato
Particulam dare."—Hor.

THE blast is o'er that vex'd the sullen deep,
The wave that angry roll'd now rolls no more,
But the tides undulating gently sweep
The shatter'd vessel's cargo to the shore.

None of the crew that mann'd this hapless bark
Now lifts to Heaven a supplicating eye,
Unknown, despis'd, vile scorn's neglected mark,
Unburied on the beach, their bodies lie.

Crowds from all parts a share of plunder claim,
And move with hurried step to seize their prey,
Yet wander'd there an unsuspected name
To mark the horrors of that shameful day.

A hoary-headed villain, weak, tho' bold,
Attempts in vain his heavy load to save,
But ere he quits his mercenary hold,
He finds a merited, a briny grave.

Oh, cursed love of gold which sinks man down
Below the level of the lowest brute!
Here by this avaricious, heartless clown,
Was tasted bitterly thy nauseous fruit.

Unfeeling hundreds fill the crowded strand,
And plunder is their universal cry,
Hyæna like, each sanguinary band
From trampled corpse to corpse is seen to fly.

Oh, lovely Erin, Heaven's favour'd isle,
In climate, soil, and situation blest,
Whose hills and vales in radiant beauty smile,
As yon bright Sun is sinking in the west!

Are these thy sons? oh, can we call them thine,
These brutes more cruel than the wind or [wave,
Who gloating on their prey, would not consign
The rifled seaman's body to a grave.

Naked and pale, and mangled on your strand,
Reproaching silently your hearts unkind,
Would no man o'er him roll a wreath of sand,
To hide his ringlets from the wanton wind?

And unmolested in the face of day,
Shall hungry dogs feast on these features fine,—
Shall vermin vile or prowling birds of prey
Dishonour thus the human face divine?

Yes, Rapine harden'd here each sordid heart,
Till to the horrid scene a stranger came,
Who acting the Samaritan's good part,
Entomb'd the hapless boy without a name.

Perhaps that boy reluctantly and slow
His tender parents had but lately left,
Wishing to stay, but forc'd, alas! to go,
And leave them of their fondest hope bereft.

That mother's eye which nightly on his bed
Beheld her darling happy in his sleep,
No more shall glance with comfort on his head,
But soon in bitter agony will weep!

On a fond father's breast has he repos'd,—
Scoundrels!—perhaps you may have children too [pos'd,
On foreign shore,—oh! were they thus ex-
Drown'd, and thus trampled on by fiends like you,—

What would ye say? away—begone—away,
Dead to all human feeling, dead to shame;
The very first and last may mankind say,
Were ye that stain'd your blushing Country's name.

STONEHENGE.

REAR'D on the surface of a spacious plain,
(Or when or how, our search is all in vain,)
Huge blocks of stone, of rugged sculpture stand,
Which both our wonder and respect command.
Stones of prodigious bulk, (which at this hour,
Would bid defiance to our utmost power,)

Uprais'd by giant force, stand firm as rocks,
And scorn the element's tumultuous shocks:
E'en Time consents his ruthless hand to stay,
And mortals boast their work another day.
These stones so huge, so wond'rous to our eyes,
Not without form or symmetry arise;
For if the structure you survey around,
Two circles, and two ovals will be found.
The sage of former days did basely swear,
That none but magic power could place it there;
But who, the ancient tenants of this isle,
Or to what end they rais'd so vast a pile,
In history's page no record can we trace,
So will conclude 'twas some unletter'd race.
The structure was a heathen fane will say,
Where hoary priests, call'd Druids, us'd to pray.
Whose mystic rites the Roman did explain,
And modern bards have sung in many a strain,
Here then the Pagan priest the heavens ador'd,
And look'd thro' nature, up to nature's Lord.
Would that were all! his orisons were well,
But trace his footsteps to his inmost cell,
My blood runs cold the horrid tale to tell.
Here a large stone is laid along the ground,
And here I see a human victim bound;
An aged priest uplifts the murd'rous knife,
The wretched man in pity begs his life;
Oh what a piercing shriek assails my ears,
My heart is rent, my eyes suffus'd with tears;
And now again I hear another scream,
I wake with fright, and find 'twas but a dream.
How blest are we who live in modern times,
If Druids stain'd their altars with such crimes,
And priests, with hands still stiff with human gore,
The God of peace and mercy could implore.
Thank heaven such rites have long since given way
To Christian worship and its milder sway;
But their stupendous monument shall last
For ages yet to come, an emblem of the past!

J. H. B.

THE TEAR OF SYMPATHY.

THOUGH Friendship feel a rending pang
To mark her sons with parting tear,
And Death regret a wanton stroke
With murmurs o'er the lowly bier.

Though Pity's wearied eyelids hang,
And Grief's pale cheek suffused be,
There flows a philanthropic tear,
More nobly and more feelingly.

Of all the tears which Nature knows,
Or pass the floodgate of the eye,
The purest bubble of the heart
Streams in the Tear of Sympathy.

Not bound to age, or sex, or clime,
No narrow channel guides its way,
But o'er the wide expanse of life
Its charitable waters stray.

Ely-place. B.

THE PARTING.

FAREWELL to the friends that I love,
Farewell to this temple of clay,
My soul soars to regions above,
Kind angels now bear me away.

Dear mother, attentive and kind,
Dear father affectionate too,
To my fate let me now be resign'd,
For I soon shall be lost to your view.

What a debt does your Caroline owe
For parental affection so true,
I could wish—but it must not be so,
I might linger still longer with you.

Dear brothers and sisters adieu,
Who so oft have return'd my caress,
Let me still be remember'd by you
When no longer my love I express.

For attentions so soothing and kind
In the hour of affliction and death,
With reluctance I leave you behind,
And with gratitude draw my last breath.

To your filial affection and care
I now my dear parents bequeath,
And with them may you often repair
To the sod that I slumber beneath.

R.

LIFE—A TEETOTUM.

WHERE'ER we go, whate'er we see,
A trifle yet this life must be.
A Totum still of whirling power,
That varies with the varying hour;
Of joy, of grief, of hope, of woe—
All that it boots us here to know,
Or pleas'd, or sad, or grave, or gay,
Still, still, in Life's frail passing day
The ceaseless toy its motion keeps,
No instant pauses—never sleeps.
Ambition, in thy whirling round.
No hour of peace shall e'er be found.
Will Joy its quick vibrations still,
Or Fear obey the fruitless will?
Does Hate its purpose now arrest,
And smile, as on a pleasant guest?
Will Love, that busy restless foe,
The cup of Circe now forego?
Or now when pleas'd, or now when bless'd,
Indiff'rence is it then express'd?
The want, the wish, the joy, the woe,
All ills that restless mortals know,
Commingling, form, with varying strife,
The blended web of human life;
Till Death shall bid the tumult cease,
As Ocean's storms subside in peace.

C. WARD.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *June* 18.

Mr. *Canning* stated that it was his intention to bring forward a restricted and temporary measure which had become necessary to avert the temporary evils resulting from the loss of the CORN BILL. He would do this, either by a distinct motion, or by an amendment upon the promised motion of the Member for Essex, if that hon. gent. should persist in bringing it forward.—Mr. *Western* brought forward his motion; it was to repeal the clause of the Act of 1822, which prevents the importation of foreign grain when the averages are below 80*s.*; 70*s.* being the *minimum* established by the principle of the law of 1822, though suspended by the clause which Mr. Western proposed to repeal.—Mr. *Canning*, in a speech of some length, moved an Amendment to the effect that, "all foreign grain or flour, now in British warehouses, be admitted into the market from the 1st of July, 1827, to the 1st of May, 1828, upon the same terms as laid down in the late Bill." The right hon. gent. professed to feel great sorrow and serious alarm at the loss of the Bill, which he seemed to impute to the effect of party spirit and to management.—Mr. *Peel* said, that he would vote for the Amendment, because he had been all along friendly to the late Bill. He then vindicated the Duke of Wellington from the unworthy imputation which had been cast upon him, and declared his perfect conviction, that the illustrious nobleman in question had acted upon a misapprehension of Mr. Huskisson's meaning.—Sir *E. Knatchbull* expressed his regret and humiliation that such a line of animadversion upon the Duke of Wellington's motives should be taken upon the anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. The unexpected allusion to the occasion upon which the Duke had saved this empire from great danger was, as might be expected, followed by a tremendous burst of feeling: the applause lasted several minutes.—Mr. *A. Baring* highly eulogised the Corn Bill, and ridiculed the Duke of Wellington's amendment.—Mr. *Peel* defended the conduct of the Duke of Wellington against the ridicule which the Hon. Member attempted to throw upon it—ridicule which equally applied to his Right Hon. friend the President of the Board of Trade.—Mr. *Huskisson* read the letters which passed between him and the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of shewing that the Duke could not have misunderstood him.—Mr. *Canning* acquiesced in the fairness of Mr. Huskisson's conclusion from the correspondence, but added in a tone of great candour, that he could not exclude from his consideration, the possibility that even so great a man as the Duke of Wellington might have been something like an instrument in the hands of others (*loud cheers*). There were instances of equally great men having been so made use of. Adding, that unless better advised than he was at present, he should certainly introduce a Bill next session tending to the same end. The Amendment was then carried by a majority of 238 to 52.

The third reading of the Coventry Magistrates Bill, was then carried by a majority of 65 to 55.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *June* 20.

The Earl of *Winchelsea* presented a petition from the inhabitants of Great Marlow, against concession to the Roman Catholics; and having declared his hearty concurrence in the Petition, he proceeded to animadvert in a becoming tone of indignation, upon the imputation of unworthy motives cast by persons in another place, upon the majority who had voted for the Duke of Wellington's amendment.—The *Lord Chancellor* and Lord *Goodrich* complained of the Noble Earl's observations as disorderly, and deprecated the keeping up of a controvery, which might tend to evil consequences.—Earl *Grey* admitted the irregularity of such allusions, but remarked that the blame of the altercation must revert to him who commenced it, who was responsible not only for his own violation of order, but also for the retaliation which it necessarily provoked. He (Earl Grey) had read speeches in which their Lordship's house had been vilified in a manner which struck at the root of its legislative independence, and he trusted that some means would be adopted to warn the authors of such speeches, against a repetition of the offence.—The Marquis of *Lansdown* suggested, that it was open to the House, to call the printer of the offensive speeches to the bar.—Lord *Ellenborough* contended, that as their Lordships connived at the printing of their own speeches, it would be neither generous nor consistent to do so.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* wished to know from his friends whether the author of the speech would venture to publish it at his own risk.—Ministers declined answering the question.

In the House of Commons, the same day, on Mr. *Warburton* presenting a petition connected with the medical profession, Mr. *Peel* took occasion to intimate that it might be a desirable improvement in the law, and a benefit to medical science, if the bodies of *all* persons dying under execution for felony were delivered over for dissection, as is now enjoined in the case of murderers.

Mr. *Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the recovery of Small Debts. No means of recovering these debts at present existed. He should propose a system similar to that of the County Court of Lancashire, where the sheriff appointed an assessor. He would have a jury of five only. He intended that the creditor having explained the nature of his claim, instead of a writ being issued against the debtor, he should be served with a summons. In place of counsel, attornies should be employed, their fee being limited to 10*s*. As summary execution after verdict frequently occasioned the ruin of the parties, he would leave it to the judge to require payment of the debt by instalments, and in the event of failure in the instalmeuts, he would limit the remedy to execution on the property, instead of allowing it to be extended to the person (*hear, hear*)—the judgment of this court being made final.—The *Attorney General* also highly approved of the principle and details of the Bill.—Mr. *Hobhouse* regretted that the measure had been delayed so long.—Mr. *Peel* did hope to have brought forward the measure early in the session, but was prevented by circumstances. He would endeavour to have it perfected in the recess, so as to have it passed into a law early in the next session.—Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

The Corn Trade Bill was read a second time, on the motion of Mr. Herries.

House of Commons, *June* 21.

Mr. *Hume* moved two resolutions. The first was to the following effect:—Resolved, that according to the returns laid upon the table of the House on the 1st of Jan. 1827, it appears that the total number of officers in the naval service of Great Britain in 5558, of which number not more than 842 are employed. In the second Resolution, put by the Hon. Member, the total amount of the naval dead weight, and the total amount of the navy estimates voted this year were stated, and he concluded by moving an address to the Crown, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to give directions that no further promotions should take place in the navy, except upon extraordinary occasions, when merit or length of service called for it.—Sir *George Cockburn* explained the two-fold purpose of naval promotion—first to reward merit; secondly, to keep up a succession of officers of all ranks in the vigour of life; he would therefore move the previous question on the resolution, and negative the address.—Sir *J. Yorke* argued for the necessity of establishing some check upon the system of naval promotion. The previous question was carried upon the resolutions, and the address was negatived.

The House went into a Committee, on the Warehoused Corn Bill.—Sir *Edward Knatchbull* confessed that he was not displeased that the measure should be tried as an experiment, but stated an opinion that the late Corn Bill was not so much the measure of Lord Liverpool, as it has been said to be.—Mr. *Canning* asserted that in introducing the Bill he used Lord Liverpool's memoranda, as a brief; and added that he had heard from Lord Liverpool that the measure was likely to have the support of the Hon. Baronet.—After a few words from Sir *E. Knatchbull*, Mr. *Bankes*, Mr. *Huskisson*, and Mr. *Ward*, the report was brought up, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time.

House of Lords, *June* 22.

Lord *Goderich* moved the committal of the Corn Averages Bill.—Lord *Farnham* proposed, as an amendment, that "the words 'England and Wales' be omitted, and the words 'Great Britain and Ireland' inserted instead of them." Upon which, the question was put, first, that "the words 'England and Wales' do stand part of the clause." Content, 44; Not Content, 44. Upon which the Chairman, as bound by precedent, gave his casting vote against the question. The words "England and Wales," therefore, were excluded from the clause. The amendment was then put, "that the words 'Great Britain and Ireland' be inserted." Content, 37; Not Content, 43. Majority against the insertion of the words, 6. The Bill by this decision not applying to any part of the King's dominions, Lord *Goderich* stated that he would endeavour to rescue it from this ludicrous position at a future stage.

June 25. Lord *Goderich* moved the second reading of the Warehoused Corn Bill. His Lordship explained the nature of this temporary measure, and the motives of Ministers in bringing it forward, but offered nothing new upon the subject. —The Earl of *Malmesbury* vindicated the agricultural interests in the line of conduct they had pursued on this occasion.—The Duke of *Wellington* entered into an explanation of his motives in proposing the amendment to the late Bill, which it was clear was in no respect adverse to the principle of that measure, the abandonment of which, by ministers, was as unnecessary as it was injurious. His Grace produced a further correspondence between himself and Mr. Huskisson, and concluded by declaring that he had no view to defeat the Bill, or to render it ineffectual;

he desired merely to make it more palatable, and, with the amendment, he believed it would have been more palatable; he believed further, that whenever Ministers came forward with another Bill upon the subject, they would be compelled to adopt some measure of the same character.—Earl *Grey* supported the Bill before the House, although he thought with his noble friend that no case of necessity had been made out, yet he did not apprehend that the measure could produce much injury to the agricultural interest. He supported it also on the ground that it was a safe experiment, and that by its means they would be enabled to proceed to another session in a more satisfactory state of preparation to formal legislation.—Earl *Stanhope* considered the Bill, in the present state of the country to be perfectly unnecessary, and therefore moved that it should be read that day three months.—The motion was negatived without a division; the Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

Lord *Goderich* moved the third reading of the CORN AVERAGES BILL, with an additional clause, the effect of which is to give the power to his Majesty in Council, to appoint any additional towns in Great Britain and Ireland he might think proper to be included in the averages, with a proviso that the averages so taken should not operate upon the duties to be charged under the Bill then before the House. The clause was agreed to, and the Bill read a third time, and passed.

June 26. The Marquis of *Londonderry* called the attention of the House to the returns presented from the Foreign-office, and animadverted on the increase, which, during the five years of Mr. Canning's administration of that office, has taken place in every department of the foreign diplomatic expenditure.—Lord *Dudley* and *Ward* defended the increase in question. He alluded to the greater sums obtained for his services by the Noble Marquis than had been granted to Mr. Canning; and adverted somewhat sharply to a complaint which the Marquis of Londonderry had made of a disclosure of his correspondence with the Foreign-office.—The Marquis of *Londonderry* replied, showing that a *private* memorandum of the Earl of Liverpool, upon a *confidential* communication of his, had been published in a newspaper without his (the Marquis of L.'s) having known that such a memorandum had been made. In proof of this, the Noble Marquis read a correspondence with Lord Dudley and Ward.

The Marquis of *Lansdown* moved the committal of the DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE BILL, in a speech of great length.—The Earl of *Eldon*, in a long and extremely eloquent speech, opposed the motion, as did Lord *Farnham*.—Lord *Calthorpe*, the *Lord Chancellor*, and the Bishop of *Chester*, supported it. On a division the numbers were, for the committee 61, against it 54.

June 27. The report of the Committee on the WAREHOUSED CORN BILL was received, after two amendments had been moved and negatived without a division. The first was by the Earl of *Malmesbury*, which proposed to limit the release of Bonded Corn, to that warehoused before the first day of June, instead of the first day of July. The second, moved by Lord *Redesdale*, proposed the omission of that part of the measure which for every shilling's increase in price diminishes the duty to the amount of two shillings.—Earl *Grey* suggested that great relief would be afforded to agriculturists, if the existing prohibition on the cultivation of tobacco in this country were removed. It had been originally enacted in order to encourage the growth of that plant in Virginia, and since the separation of that State from the British empire it was certainly no longer entitled to such protection. —Lord *Goderich* admitted the impolicy of that prohibition even at the time of its enactment, and promised to consider whether it might not be removed without materially injuring the revenue, as he could not think it any relief to agriculturists to permit the growth of tobacco, and then to clog it with any duty at all.

June 29. The UNITARIAN MARRIAGE BILL was reported, in order that the Lord Chief Justice might introduce into it the amendments of which he had given notice, and was then put off till the next session, on the motion of the Marquis of Lansdown, that it may have the benefit of mature consideration before it is passed into a law.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the subject of the charges against Lord C. Somerset was brought forward by Lord E. Somerset, who, in announcing the resignation of his noble relative, declared that the Noble Lord was most anxious to meet any inquiry that could, by possibility, be instituted in regard to his conduct.—Mr. *Wilmot Horton*, feeling himself called upon by an allusion made to him, did not hesitate unequivocally to say, indeed he felt it his duty to declare, that the Government held Lord Charles Somerset to be fully acquitted of all the charges alleged against him, at any time, or from any quarter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

An Ordinance, imposing a rigid Censorship on the Press in France, has received the Royal signature of King Charles. This measure has been resorted to in consequence of the late failure in attempting to carry the project respecting the press through the legislative Chambers. It is enacted by this Ordinance, that there shall be at Paris, in the office of the Minister of the Interior, a bureau, charged with a previous examination of all journals and periodical writings; to be composed of six censors, named by the Minister of the Interior. Every number of a journal or periodical writing must, before it is printed, be furnished with the *visa* of this bureau, which shall authorise its publication. In the departments, the Prefects shall nominate, according as may be necessary, one or more censors charged with the previous examination of the journals which shall be published in them.

It appears that the new Censorship has already commenced operations. On Saturday and Sunday, the 29th and 30th of June, the *Journal des Débats* appeared with large vacancies, the latter being in the part allotted to literary articles. This is in direct opposition to the wish of the Directors of the Board, who are said to have threatened to suppress next day all the articles of any journal neglecting to fill up the vacancies, where articles are withdrawn. In fact, one, *La France Chrêtienne*, has been discontinued in consequence. Messrs. Lourdoneix and Deliege, the heads of the Bureau of Censorship, have had a meeting with the editors; when they professed, that the only object was to bring back the press to a calm and "polite" discussion of public affairs—not to prohibit any subject that is decorously treated. Two of the oldest journals, the *Gazette de France*, and the *Journal de Paris*, long in the pay of Government, have been discontinued by Ministers. The latter, it is said, could have gone on without assistance, but the Ministry preferred extinguishing it altogether, to suffering it to stand on independent principles. Many of the old subscribers are said to have shed tears on the occasion.

It has been notified by the French Minister for Foreign Affairs to his Majesty's Ambassador at Paris, "That the French Government has declared an effective blockade of the port of Algiers, and that every measure authorised by the law of nations will be adopted and enforced against all neutral vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade."

SPAIN.

Public attention has been for some time absorbed by the difference that has just arisen between the Spanish Government and the Court of Rome, on the nomination of Bishops for the new States in America. His Catholic Majesty, considering this as a breach of the Concordat, and an infraction of his rights of sovereignty, had caused orders to be given at the frontiers not to receive the new Papal Nuncio, Monsignor Tiberi, who was coming to succeed Cardinal Giustiniani. Monsignor Tiberi, on arriving at Irun on the 17th of June, found there a letter from the principal Secretary of State, desiring him not to proceed on his journey; and on the intimation given him by the Captain General, he in fact returned to France. The Councils of Castile and the Indies, which were summoned to give their opinions on this delicate affair, and on a letter which his Holiness had written to the King, to explain his conduct, has terminated its deliberations, the result of which has been transmitted to his Majesty. It seems that the Council of State will also discuss it. No question has arisen for many years that has caused so much agitation and irritation.

GREECE.

The surrender of the Acropolis to the Turks is confirmed by the arrival of the dispatches to our Government, from Sir Frederick Adam. The garrison capitulated on the 2d of June. The lives of the garrison were spared, and permission was given to Colonel Fabvier, and the other Philhellenes, to go wherever they pleased.

General Church, as Commander-in-Chief of the land forces, has published his official account of the late defeat of the troops under his command. He gives credit to the Greeks, particularly the Suliots, for their bravery in the action; he states that it was necessary to attempt the relief of Athens at any risk, and that the attack failed from the overwhelming force of the Turkish cavalry. Of the little corps of Philhellenes only four survived.

German papers contain several dispatches from Captain Hastings, announcing the capture of four Turkish vessels and the destruction of two, by his steam-boat and her Greek consorts in the Gulph of Volo; and also the burning of a Turkish brig of war of fourteen guns in the port of Trikeri, though lying between high rocks close in shore, and protected by a large body of Albanians and several batteries.

NORTH AMERICA.

Captain Franklin.—Canada papers give accounts of Captain Franklin—the expedition appears to have been completely successful. The first despatch is dated Fort Franklin, 12th June, when he was moving from his winter quarters: the second despatch is dated 26th June, at Fort Norman. Having followed the course of the Mackenzie river, the expedition reached the shores of the Pacific. Captain Franklin has surveyed the coast, from 113 to 143, 38 west long.: in five days more, he calculated he would have reached Icy Cape, but the expedition having endured great hardships, for fifteen days being covered with a dense fog, he determined to return.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Incomes of the Priesthood.

By authentic returns, it appears that the annual income of the Irish Protestant Church Establishment may be taken at 300,000*l.* If we allow one-third of this as the income of the Bishops (and this is a fair proportion), we shall find about 200,000*l. per ann.* to be divided amongst 1,200 Clergymen, leaving the income of the parochial Minister at an average of 160*l. per ann.* Now, it is not easy to estimate, by any authentic documents, what may be the aggregate wealth of the Popish Clergy in Ireland; but there are a few *data* from which the inference may be validly drawn, that their average income equals, if not considerably exceeds, that of the Protestant Clergy of that country. When the "Provision Wing" of the Catholic Relief Bill was under discussion, it was proposed to secure a Government allowance to the Popish Parochial Clergy of about 150*l. per ann.* and to their Bishops of 1,500*l. per ann.* Those Bishops and Clergy were vehemently opposed—they *said*—to the *principle* of the Bill, because they were aware that such a provision would be greatly below what they now receive. The average income of the Popish Clergy was considerably underrated, in proposing to give them 150*l. per ann.* Their present incomes arise from *regulated* fees, for the performance of the various rites of the Church. No member of the Romish Church can dispense with these rites, nor will any Priest perform them, *for the poorest person in the land*, without the *regulated* fee, at least, being paid. As to the rich of their flock, they would as little think of putting off a Priest with a *regulated* fee, as an attorney would of letting off his client with *taxed* costs.

A Correspondent gives the following sketch of these *regulated* fees:

	£.	s.	d.
For Christening Child and Churching the Mother	0	2	6
Mass over the Dead	0	4	0
Marriage	1	2	9
Confession Dues—(Easter, Whitsuntide, and Christmas) each	0	2	6
Collections at Burials, average	1	10	0
Ditto, Marriages	1	10	0
Ditto, Stations	1	10	0
Sundry Collections in Chapel, do.	2	0	0
Month-minds, and Masses for Purgatory	5	0	0
Bequests for Masses for the Soul	Unknown		
Scapulars, Collects, Beads, Relics, Holy Candles, Holy Water, &c.	Unknown		
Dispensations for Eating Meat, for Marrying Cousins, &c. &c.	Unknown		
Indulgences, Commutations for Penance, &c.	Unknown		

Tithes, from every farmer who holds even three or five acres (half a barrel of the produce at least), *seven shillings*, besides presents of hay, straw, meal, flour, eggs, butter, potatoes, fish, fowl, &c.—amount incalculable.

In short, taking all into consideration, we may rate the annual income of the Popish Clergy at *two shillings a-head per ann.* for every member of their flock. And if there be, as the Catholics say there are, at least *six millions* of Catholics in Ireland, the income of the Popish Clergy amounts, at the rate above stated, to twelve millions of shillings; i. e. 600,000*l. per ann.* And supposing an equal number of Protestant and Popish Clergy in Ireland, the average income of the latter will amount to 500*l. per ann.*—while that of the former is but 160*l.* in England 305*l.*—and in Scotland 275*l. per ann.*

Hence it appears, that the Irish Roman Catholic Clergy are the richest in the United Empire, and the Irish Protestant Clergy the poorest.

But farther,—we have not included, in the foregoing calculation, the revenues of the Catholic *Bishops*, nor the incomes of monasteries, nunneries, religious houses, Jesuit establishments, &c. And surely these may be fairly estimated at 100,000*l. per ann.* Consequently the *Popish Clergy* of Ireland are annually drawing, from the poorest population on the earth, the sum of 700,000*l.* which, added to the revenue of the Protestant Establishment, leaves the religious supervision of Ireland at a cost of *one million sterling per annum!*

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Holworth Cliff, co. Dorset.

(Continued from p. 398.)

Notwithstanding the external appearance of the Cliff (says a Correspondent) presents such marked indications of the agency of internal fire, yet a manifest disinclination has been shewn by many individuals to believe the existence of subterraneous fire within it; inferring (under the idea that the original cause of ignition was effected by lightning falling on or rather skimming over a surface highly impregnated with inflammable matter) it could not have penetrated deep enough into the soil to have produced such a consequence. It is unnecessary to urge any argument on the subject, as the point is now placed beyond a doubt, it having been ascertained, by a process about to be detailed, that fire does exist within the bowels of the Cliff, but to how great an extent cannot be determined. This phenomenon is obviously produced by a cause very distinct from that of lightning. The operations of Nature are proceeding progressively in her unfathomable magazine beneath us; and, although appearing slow to us short-sighted mortals, are not less certain, and are gradually and regularly advancing towards completion; the effects, for the same reason, seem to us as sudden as they are extensive, awful, and astonishing.

How little do we really know of the theory of the soil, on which we are constantly walking! How much less still of this vast and glorious planet, which Providence has permitted us to occupy as our residence for a few years, preparatory to our introduction to some other! We who are apt to view things through a medium of our own construction, too often as vain as deceptive, at best but very superficial, and, without any references to first *causes*, must of necessity deduce specious and groundless conclusions as to *effects*.—But to return to the immediate subject of the Cliff.

It was considered advisable to attempt boring the soil as near the largest aperture as could be done, to ascertain its peculiar qualities, and at what depth beneath the surface fire might be found. The attempt, however, having failed, owing to the hardness of the materials of which the Cliff is composed, two labourers were set to work, on Tuesday the 24th of April, with proper implements, for the purpose of excavating; they worked out and removed a considerable quantity of the soil, enlarging the principal aperture, to an opening extending about six feet by seven in front, and near six feet in depth. Previous to finishing their day's work, a few sparks of fire were seen falling from some broken blocks of stone; the interior rock exhibited a degree of redness, incident to heated stone, and indicated its proximity to the active agency of fire, but no flame appeared. Pursuing the same process the following day, they made an opening of rather larger dimensions in front, and about ten feet in depth, on the west side of the first day's operation, merely leaving a portion of the stone between, in a perpendicular position, sufficient to support and prevent the declining* super-stratum of rock from falling.

After working about three hours, a lurid flame of fire appeared, issuing out of a small fissure, on the east side of the first opening, caused seemingly by the action of the external air; a communication having been opened through some intervening fissures, almost imperceptible, which produced the ignition. The flame, about a foot in length, seemed playing on the surface of the stone, and after some time fixed on a portion of bitumen, which increased it; it then spread itself over a larger space, and ultimately creeping into the second opening, presented a fire of considerable magnitude; and still extending, aided by a continued supply of external air, produced so great a body of fire, as ultimately to resemble that of a smelting furnace. This appearance continued, until the upper part of the cavern, by the consumption or weakening of the prop, sunk in, and filled up these openings (as happened originally to that aperture in which the fire first became visible), which has consequently suppressed every appearance of an object so interesting, until the recurrence of an event, similar to the primary cause, may open another aperture.

The workmen were obliged to continue their toilsome and unpleasant task during the later part of the second day, in a situation bordering on suffocation, from the united effects of oppressive heat and effluvia. The materials excavated from the two openings were promiscuously thrown together, at the mouth of the cavern, forming a heap, which ignited spontaneously in the course of a few hours, and during the evening exhibited a novel and pleasing sight to the inhabitants and visitors at Weymouth, and along the coast. Viator.

A discovery, interesting alike to the naturalist and the geological student, was made a few days ago in the Moat Colliery, in the parish of *Tipton*, in Staffordshire. A petrifaction resembling part of the trunk of a considerable-sized tree towards the butt, measuring in length two feet four inches, and in circumference four feet ten inches, with the bark formed into coal, was found in nearly an upright position, among

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* The stratum of rock at this part of the Cliff exhibits a dip of at least 45 degrees to the northward.

the strata of iron-stone, at the depth of upwards of two hundred yards below the surface, and which, in the extraction of it, was broken from the upper part of the trunk, that still remains in the earth. On the exposure of this fossil to the atmospheric air, the coal formed from the bark shivered from the trunk. So great a curiosity is this specimen considered, that the proprietors of the colliery, at their quarterly meeting, passed a resolution, generously offering it as a present to the Trustees of the British Museum; and there can be no doubt, that it will be deemed a valuable acquisition to the numerous fossils which are already deposited in that national institution.

A curious discovery was made a few days ago at Fornham Saint Genevieve, near *Bury*. Men had been for some days employed in felling a pollard ash near the church, which had the appearance of great antiquity, being not less than eighteen feet in girth, and very much decayed; and standing upon a small hillock, which seemed to have been left at a very distant period, when the rest of the soil around it had been lowered. On the fall of the tree, the roots, which were of unusual size and length, tore up the ground to a considerable extent, when immediately under the trunk were discovered a large quantity of skeletons, or rather fragments of skeletons, all lying in a circle, with the heads inwards, and piled tier above tier, from the depth of about four feet, being probably the remains of several hundred bodies. The most perfect of the bones was a lower jaw of large dimensions, containing the whole of the teeth; all the rest were very much decayed. It is well known, both from history and the tradition of names, that in the reign of Henry the Second, A.D. 1173, this village was the scene of a sanguinary and decisive battle. According to Hoveden, the Earl of Leicester having made a descent upon Suffolk, at the head of a great body of Flemings, to support the claim of the king's undutiful son to his father's dominions, and having been joined by Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who put the Castle of Framlingham into his hands, was encountered here by Richard de Lucy, the guardian of the realm in the king's absence, with a less numerous but braver army; and the Flemings, being mostly weavers, and other tradesmen, were broken in an instant, ten thousand of them put to the sword, and the rest were glad to compound for a safe retreat into their own country. It is, therefore, probable that these were the slain of the victorious party, from the careful, yet singular manner in which the bodies were deposited; and that, after the earth was heaped over them, the ash was planted to mark the spot. If this supposition be correct, it affords a striking instance of the longevity of trees. Single bodies, bones, and remnants of arms and armour, have been not unfrequently found in the same neighbourhood; but it is rather remarkable that on the present occasion no warlike implements were discovered.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Law Institution.

June 5. The first annual general meeting of the members of this Institution took place at Furnival's-Inn. It was formed for the very necessary purpose, amongst others, of giving information to those of the profession who are in need of it, by means of a library, and of facilitating the transaction of business. The report stated, that 456 members of the profession had subscribed to the Institution to the amount of 44,150*l.*, of whom 347 had paid the first call, the amount of whose sums formed four-fifths of the whole. The disbursements amounted to 371*l.* 1s., and the funds had been invested in Exchequer bills, with the exception of 340*l.* 9s. remaining in the banker's hands; that so many individuals had already shown their approbation of the plan by paying their first instalment, that they had no doubt the full amount originally contemplated—namely 50,000*l.*—would be eventually collected, when the objects of the institution were more generally known among the profession.

The idea of this institution, it appears, was suggested by the singular fact, that whilst the various public bodies, companies, and commercial and trading classes in the Metropolis, and indeed in many of the principal towns in the kingdom, have long possessed places of general resort for the more convenient transaction of their business, and while numerous institutions for promoting literature and science amongst all ranks and conditions of society have been long established, and others are daily springing up, the attornies and solicitors should still be without an establishment in London to afford them similar advantages; more particularly when the halls and libraries of the Inns of Court, the clubs of barristers, special pleaders, and conveyancers, &c., furnish a strong presumption of the advantages which would probably result from an establishment of a similar description for attornies in London.

Mr. Tooke, in moving that the report be received, dwelt upon the advantages which must, in his opinion, arise from the institution to the young men of the profession, in establishing uniformity and liberality of practice, and advancing their education to that state to which every gentleman ought to aspire. It was calculated to further the interests of the profession, to abridge its labour, and at the same time enable it to preserve its relative position in society.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

Gazette Promotions.

War-Office, June 25.—4th Reg. of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments the word "Bladensburg."—The Ceylon Reg. to bear the name of the "Ceylon Rifle Reg."—40th ditto, Lt.-Col. Tho. Valiant, 82d Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—53d ditto, Major Jonathan Peel, 69th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.—82d ditto, Brevet Col. Henry Thornton, 40th Foot, to be Lieut.-Col.

Ecclesiastical Preferments.

The Hon. and Rev. Hugh Percy, to be Bp. of Rochester, *vice* King, dec.
The Right Rev. Dr. Carr, Bp. of Chichester, to be a Canon Res. of St. Paul's.
Rev. E. Mellish, to be Dean of Hereford.
Rev. Dr. Millingchamp, to be Archd. of Carmarthen.
Rev. W. King, to be Archd. of Rochester.
Rev. Dr. Sumner, to the Golden Preb. at Durham.
Rev. F. W. Bayley, to a Preb. in Rochester Cath.
Rev. W. C. Leach, a Minor Canon and Precentor of Ely Cath.
Rev. J. Bluck, Bower's Gifford R. Essex.
Rev. R. Cockburn, Barming R. Kent.
Rev. J. Greenwood, Gainscolne R. Essex.
Rev. R. Lucas, Edith Weston R. Rutland.
Rev. W. Michell, Barwick R. Somerset.
Rev. J. Rudd, to Hallaughton Preb. in the Coll. Church of Southwell.
Hon. and Rev. M. J. Stapleton, Tudley-cum-Capel V. and Mereworth R. Kent.
Rev. T. Symonds, Stanton Harcourt V.

Civil Preferments.

Lord Graves, to be a Commissioner of Excise.
Lord Plunkett, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in Ireland, *vice* Lord Norbury.
Henry Joy, esq. Attorney-gen. for Ireland.
John Wylde, esq. Doctor of Laws, Chief Justice of the colony of the Cape of Good Hope.
Lord W. Bentinck, Governor-general of India.
Sir John Malcolm, Governor of Bombay.
S. R. Lushington, esq. Governor of Madras.
John Peter Grant, esq. one of the Judges of the Supreme Court at Bombay.
Rev. G. P. Richards, to be Master of Beverley Free Grammar School.

BIRTHS.

June 16. The wife of Dr. Turnbull, of Hull, a son.——18. In Baker-st. Portman-square, the wife of W. Codrington, esq. a son.——20. At Howsham, the wife of Col. Cholmley, a son and heir.——22. The wife of Chas. Harrison Batley, esq. M.P. Beverley, a son and heir.——23. The wife of W. Heygate, esq. a son.——At Charlton Kings, Gloucestershire, the wife of G. Stevenson, esq. a son and heir.——The wife of W. Kendall, esq. Harrow, a son and heir. ——At Gilston Rectory, Herts, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, a son.——24. At Ibornden, Kent, the wife of C. Tylden Pattenson, esq. a dau.——At Salinggrove, Essex, the wife of Capt. Harange, R.N. a son ——At the Vicarage, Great Staughton, Hunts, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Clare, a dau.——25. The wife of G. Sigel, jun. esq. a son ——The wife of Wm. Bowles, esq. of Fitzharris House, Berks, a dau.——The wife of R. Blagden, esq. of Albemarle-street, a dau.——At Wootton Bassett, the wife of the Rev. Tho. Hyde Ripley, a son.——At Gifford's Hall, the wife of P. Power, esq. a dau.——26. At Lyneham, the seat of J. Bulteel, esq. Devonshire, lady Eliz. Bulteel, a son and heir ——In Sloane-street, the wife of the Rev. H. Clissold, a son.——The wife of C. Marryat, esq. Clarence-terrace, Regent's-park, a son ——Of a dau. the wife of Chas. Brereton, esq. surgeon, of Beverley.——At Camberwell, the wife of Tob. Browne, esq. a dau.——27. The wife of E. Downes, esq. of Soho-square, a dau.——29. At Preston Rectory, near Bath, the wife of the Rev. John Hammond, a son.——30. Mrs. J. K. Hooper, of Queenhithe, a son. At Hoole, Cheshire, the wife of Capt. C. Hutchinson, R.N. a son.

MARRIAGES.

Lately. At Stafford, John Kenderden, esq. Lieut. R.N. to Eliz. Harriett, dau. of Mr. Brutton, Governor of Stafford County Prison.——At Berrynarbor, the Rev. W. Bickford Coham, of Coham, near Oakhampton, Devonshire, to Augusta Mary Davie, eldest dau. of Joseph Davie Bassett, esq. Heanton Court, near Barnstaple.——At Highworth, W. H. Hitchcock, esq. of Gower-st. Bedford-sq. to Eliza, eldest dau.

of James Crowdy, esq. of the former place.

June 5. At Dublin, Geo. Nesbit Tredennick, esq. of Fort William, Donegal, to Lydia Magee, dau. of the Abp. of Dublin. ——6. At Norton, Fred. Francis Findon, esq. of Ripston, co. Worc. to Clara, third dau. of John Hawkes, esq. of Norton Hall, Staffordshire.——9. Tho. Welsh, esq. of Duchess-street, Portland-place, to Miss Wilson, formerly of Drury-lane Theatre. ——11. At Gretna, John-Moulton Bence, esq. son of the late J. B. B. of Holy House, Gloucester, esq. to Georgiana Eliza, only child of W. Jenkins, esq. of East Heath, near Oakingham, Berks.——At Oxted, near Godstone, Surrey, Stephen, third son of Tho. Duke, esq. of Blakehurst, near Arundel, to Frances, second dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Francis W. Bellis, E. I. C.——14. The Rev. Wm. Doncaster, Rector of Winterbourn Bassett, Wilts, to Miss Williams, dau. of Lieut.-Col. Williams.——At St. Marylebone Church, the Hon. Capt. Arthur Legge, brother to the Earl of Dartmouth, to the Right Hon. Lady Anne Cath. Holroyd, sister to the Earl of Sheffield.——16. At Cheltenham, Capt. Alice Campbell, R.N. of Ardpatrick, Argyleshire, to Harriet, youngest dau. of James Royds, esq. of Mount Falinge, Lancashire.——19. At North Ferriby, Matthew Babington, esq. son of Tho. Babington, esq. of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, to Fanny, dau. of the late Nicholas Sykes, esq. of Swanland, near Hull.——Chas. Wager Watson, esq. son and heir of Sir Chas. Watson, bart. of Wraking, Cambridgeshire, to Jemima Charlotte Garth Collerton, eldest dau. of the Countess Morel de Champemont, by the late Chas. Garth Collerton, esq. of Haines Hill, Wilts.——20. The Rev. H. Proctor, B.A. only son of the late Gen. Proctor, to Sarah, fifth dau. of Col. Sherwood, of the Bengal Artillery.——At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir Alex. Campbell, bart. to Miss Malcolm, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B——At Great Horkesley, Essex, D. B. Chapman, esq. to Charlotte Anne Dorothea, eldest dau. of Rev. Dr. Ward, Prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Great Horkesley and of Alphamstone.——At Croydon, Surrey, Rich. Maurice Bonner, esq. to Anna Maria, second dau. of Matthew Harrison, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Edw. Mostyn Lloyd, esq. eldest son of Sir E. Price Lloyd, bart. to the Lady Harriet Scott, eldest dau. of Earl of Clonmell.——Tho. Gibson Inman, esq. barrister, to Louisa, eldest dau. of late Rev. W. Batchellor, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.——21. At Chatham, T. A. Perry, esq. of Cheltenham, to Maria, eldest dau. of Tho. Greenaway, esq. of Southampton; also, the same day, the Rev. A. Donald, A.M. to Harriet, youngest dau. of the same T. Greenaway, esq ——At St. Luke's Chelsea, the Rev. W. Cowlard, of Lamerton, Devonshire, to Miss Falkland, of Sloane-st. ——At Clowne, Derbyshire, Rich. Machell, esq. of Broughton Grove, co. Lanc. to Harriet, only dau. of the late Joseph Pawsey, esq. of Silsoe, Bedfordshire.——At Great Malvern Abbey Church, Capt. Rich. Rollo Houghton, 73d Reg. to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Hardy, Rector of Loughborough.——At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Wm. Fagan, esq. of Temple-hill, near Cork, to Mary, only dau. of Chas. Addis, esq.——At St. George's, Hanover-square, Geo. eldest son of Geo. Palmer, of Nazing Park, Essex, esq. to Eliz. Charl. dau. of John Surtees, late of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, esq.——25. At Alverstoke, Henry, fourth son of Dr. Batney, of Gosport, to Frances, fourth dau. of the late Rev. J. W. Dodd, Rector of North Runcton, Norfolk, and many years one of the masters of Westminster School.——At George's Church, Gibbs Crawford Antrobus, esq. of Eaton Hall, Congleton, M.P. to Jane, second dau. of Sir Coutts Trotter, bart.——At Ensham, Oxfordshire, John Grandin, esq. of Frith-street, Soho, to Miss Sarah Attwood, of Newland House, Ensham.——26. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Felix Ladbroke, esq. of Grosvenor-street, to Eliz. only dau. of the late Marcus Beresford, esq. and the Lady Frances Beresford.——The Rev. Geo. Aug. Montgomery, to Cecilia, third dau. of Dr. Geo. Markham, late Dean of York.——At Wardour Castle, the seat of Lord Arundell, Edw. Doughty, esq. of Snarford Hall and West Barkworth, co. Linc. brother to Sir Henry Tichborne, bart. to the Hon. Katharine, sister to Lord Arundell. ——At Crediton, Rev. Henry Strangways, Rector of Rewe, Devon; to Hester Eleonara, sixth dau. of James Buller, esq. of Downes.——27. In London, Capt. Geo. Fred. Ryves, R.N. C.B. son of late Adm. Ryves, and nephew of the late Lord Arundel of Wardour, to Charity, third dau. of Thos. Theobald, esq. of the Grays, Essex.——At St. Pancras New Church, Geo. Francis Travers, esq. to Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Trent. ——28. At Chelsea, Joseph Jessopp, esq. of Waltham Abbey, Essex, to Euphemia Frances, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Drummond. —— 28. At St. James's Church, Chas. Blackburn, esq. of Portsea, Hants, to Eliz. second dau. of Chas. Rivington, esq. of Waterloo-place.——30. At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, Henry Baring, esq. to the Lady Augusta Brudenell, fifth dau. of the Earl of Cardigan.——At Cookham, Berks, Capt. Aug. Chas. Skynner, to Maria A. Robbins, eldest dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Price Robbins, by his 2d wife Anna Maria, now wife of Lodge Morris Prior, esq. Paymaster 12th Lancers.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Adm. Sir A. C. Dickson.

June 17. At Tichfield, Hants, aged 55, Sir Archibald-Collingwood Dickson, second Baronet of Hardingham in Norfolk, and Rear-Admiral of the Red.

He was born June 30, 1772, son of William Dickson, esq. Admiral of the Blue, by his first wife Jane, daughter of Alexander Collingwood, esq. of Unthank in Northumberland. He received his first commission in 1791, and served as the Lieutenant of the Royal George, bearing the flag of Sir Alexander Hood (afterward Lord Bridport), in the memorable action of June 1, 1794. He subsequently commanded the Megæra fire-vessel, and was promoted to the rank of Post-Captain, Dec. 12, 1796.

In 1799, when his father succeeded the late Richard Onslow as commander of a division of the North Sea fleet, Capt. Dickson was appointed to his flag-ship, the Monarch, 74 guns, from which he afterwards removed into the Veteran, 64, and in her assisted at the capture of the Dutch Rear-Adm. Storey and his squadron in the Texel. He subsequently accompanied the armament sent to Elsineur to give weight to the remonstrances of Lord Whitworth, whom the British Government had sent over to adjust the dispute that had arisen on the subject of searching neutrals supposed to be carrying supplies to the enemy. The Veteran also formed part of Sir Hyde Parker's fleet employed against the Northern Confederacy in the spring of 1801.

Sir Archibald married at Tichfield, Aug. 17, 1797, Harriet, dau. of Adm. John Bourmaister, of that place; and succeeded his uncle, the late Sir Archibald Dickson, Admiral of the Blue, in 1803, his name having been included in remainder of the Baronetcy, which was conferred Sept. 21, 1802. His two elder brothers had died before that date, the eldest at the age of 15, and the second in 1795, after having married his cousin, the first Sir Arch. Dickson's only child, but had no issue. The same lady afterwards became the second wife of Adm. John-Child Purvis, who died Feb. 23, 1825, and has a memoir in vol. xcv. i. 563.

During the greater part of the late war, Sir Archibald commanded the Orion, 74; and on that ship being put out of commission, in the spring of 1813, he was appointed to the Akbar, of 50 guns, in which he served on the South American station until the conclusion of hostilities. His last appointment was in July, 1815, to the Rochfort, 80, the command of which he retained during a period of three years. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, Aug. 12, 1819.

By the lady before-mentioned Sir Archibald had three children, William, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy, Harriet, and Jane, married Aug. 17, 1820, to Capt. T. W. Carter, R.N. His cousin of his own name, the son of Major-Gen. Dickson, is a Post-Captain, and his half brother, David John, a Lieutenant in the same service.

Sir C. T. Palmer, Bart.

April 30. At Wanlip Hill, Leicestershire, aged 55, Sir Charles Thomas Palmer, second Baronet of that place.

He was the eldest surviving son of Sir Charles Grave Hudson, the first and late Baronet, by his first wife Catharine-Susannah, eldest dau. and coh. of Henry Palmer, of Wanlip, esq. He succeeded to the Baronetcy on his father's death, Oct. 24, 1813, and in the same year assumed the name of Palmer, under the will of his maternal grandfather. He married, July 14, 1802, Harriett, dau. and coh. of Sir Wm. Pepperell, of Kittery in New England, bart. by whom he had issue: Louisa-Catharine, born 1803; Mary-Anne, born 1806; Caroline-Harriett, born 1809; George-Joseph, who has succeeded to the title, born 1811; Charles-Axdale, born 1813; William-Henry, born 1815.

Admiral Shivers.

June 1. At Wickham, in Hampshire, aged 76, Thomas Revell Shivers, esq. Admiral of the Blue.

In 1778, this officer, then a Lieutenant, commanded the Penguin armed vessel, stationed at Newfoundland. He was promoted to the rank of Commander about the year 1782; and at the termination of hostilities with the United States of America, we find him at the Leeward Islands, in the Espion sloop. His post commission bears date Sept. 21, 1790.

At the breaking out of the war with the French republic, Captain Shivers was appointed to the Ariadne, of 24 guns, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and was present at the evacuation of Toulon. From that ship he was removed into the Alcide, 74, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. Robert Lin-

zee. In 1798 and 1799, the deceased commanded the Standard of 64 guns, and subsequently the Defiance, 74. He was advanced to the rank of Rear-Adm. April 28, 1808, Vice-Admiral, Aug. 12, 1812, and Admiral, May 27, 1825.

MARQUIS DE LA PLACE.

March 5. The Marquis de la Place, a French mathematician and astronomer of the first rank. This distinguished ornament of science was the son of a husbandman, resident at Beaumont-en Auge, near Pont l'Evéque. He was born in 1749; and for some time he taught the mathematics at the school in his native town; but he was induced to regard Paris as the only proper sphere for his talents. There, by his skill in analysis, and in the higher geometry, he soon acquired reputation. At the expence and under the immediate patronage of the president, De Saron, he published his first work, the "Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets." M. la Place was the successor of Bezout, as examiner of the Royal Corps of Artillery; and he became, successively, member of the Academy of Sciences, of the National Institute, and of the Board of Longitude. In 1796, he dedicated to the Counsel of Five Hundred his "Exposition of the System of the World;" and in the same year he appeared before the bar of that assembly, at the head of a deputation to present the Annual Report of the proceedings of the National Institute; and, in an appropriate address, devoted to the memory of men of talents and learning, he paid an affecting tribute to the worth of his generous benefactor, De Saron. Some time afterwards, he was, under the Consular government, appointed Minister of the Interior; from which office he was, in December 1799, transferred to the Conservative Senate, to make room for Lucien Buonaparte. In July, 1803, he was elected President of the Conservative Senate; and, in September, he became Chancellor of that body, with the title of Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour. In September, 1805, he made a report to the Senate, on the necessity of resuming the Gregorian calendar, and discarding that of the Revolution, a piece of mummery which, with all its absurdities, had been stolen from the Dutch colonists at the Cape of Good Hope. M. La Place was, in 1811, named counsellor to the Maternal society; and, in 1813, Grand Cordon of the Re-union. In April, 1814, he voted for a provisional government, and the dethronement of Buonaparte; services for which Louis XVIII. rewarded him with the dignity of a peer. He was nominated a member of the French Academy in 1816, and President of the Commission for the Re-organization of the Polytechnic School.

Besides numerous articles in the collections of the National Institute, the Academy of Sciences, and the Polytechnic Schools, the principal works of la Place were as follow;—"Theory of the Motion and Elliptical Figure of the Planets," 1784; "Theory of the attractions of Spheroids, and the Figure of the Planets," 1785; "Exposition of the system of the World," 2 vols. 1796; "Treatise on Celestial Mechanism," 4 vols. 1799, 1803, 1805; "Analytical Theory of Probabilities," 1812; "Philosophical Essay on Probabilities," 1814.

The Marquis de la Place was, if we mistake not, the first who analytically proved the existence and extent of the lunar atmosphere, and verified its secular equation. He also determined the reciprocal perturbations of all the principal planets; and he forwarded, by important discoveries, a similar work on the Satellites of Jupiter, commenced by Lagrange, and completed by Delambre. His studies were not, however, confined to the mathematics, geometry, and astronomy: he devoted himself, with considerable ardour, to chemistry; in conjunction with Lavoisier, he invented the calorimeter; and he repeated the experiments of Monge and Cavendish, on the decomposition of water.

BEETHOVEN.

March 31. At Vienna, Aged 57, Ludwig Von Beethoven, the far-celebrated German composer.

He was born at Baun, where his father was the tenor singer in the Elector's chapel. His earliest instructions in music, were received from Neefe, the court organist; and so rapid was his progress, that, at the early age of eleven, he was able to play the far-famed preludes and fugues of the great Sebastian Bach. He was early instructed in composition; as, at the same age, we find published at Manheim and Speyer, under his name, variations to a march, sonatas and songs, all for the piano-forte. The Elector of Cologne, attracted by his youthful genius, became his patron; and, in 1792, he sent him to Vienna, as court organist, under the celebrated Haydn. Two years afterwards, Haydn, on leaving Vienna for London, placed young Beethoven under the care of Albretchtsberger, one of the most learned of modern contra puntists. At this period, however, Beethoven was more

distinguished for his performance than for his compositions: the critics of the Allgemeine Musikalishe Zeitng of Leipsic, the first musical Review in Europe, while they were loud in their praises of him as a player, were proportionately severe in their remarks on his attempts at composition, not allowing to him even the merit of framing variations.

In 1801, the death of the elector, and the precarious situation of the court of Cologne during the war, induced Beethoven to make choice of Vienna as his future and permanent residence. Original and independant in his modes of thinking, as well as in the style of his musical composition, Beethoven's manners appear to have been rather repulsive than conciliating; his friends were few, and he was in open enmity with many. The court taste at Vienna was in favour of Italian music; Salieri, the Italian, was, at this time, in possession of all the honours and all the emoluments of principal Maestro di Capella to their Imperial Majesties; and Beethoven, without patronage or support, was left entirely to his own resources. Under circumstances thus unfavourable, he was induced, in 1809, to accept an office from the new Westphalian court of Jerome Buonaparte, of the situation of Maestro di Capella; fortunately, however, for the honour of Vienna and of Austria, the Archduke Rodolph, and the Princes Lobkowitz and Kinsky, induced him to rescind his determination. In the handsomest and most delicate manner those princes had an instrument drawn up, by which they settled upon Beethoven an annuity of 4,000 florins, with no other condition, than that, so long as he should enjoy it, he must reside at Vienna, or in some other part of the Austrian dominions, not being allowed to visit foreign countries, unless by the express consent of his patrons. With such an income, equal to nearly 400*l.* a year, we are at a loss to know how it was that the latter period of Beethoven's life was passed in penury, and, as it is said, almost in a state of destitution. Beethoven could not have forfeited his annuity; for, although he had always a great wish to see foreign countries, particularly England, he never even made application for leave of absence: yet early in the present year a subscription was raised for his benefit in this country.

Beethoven had received a regular classical education; Homer and Plutarch were his great favourites among the ancients; and of the native poets, Schiller and Goethe (who was his personal friend), he preferred to all others. For a considerable time he studied more abstruse subjects, such as Kant's philosophy, &c.

We have seen a list of no fewer than 120 of Beethoven's musical compositions, the greater part of which are allowed to be productions of the highest order. His overture to the "Men of Rome and Lens," and his piano-forte concerto in C minor, 6. p. 37, would alone be sufficient to immortalize him. In many of his orchestral symphonies, overtures, quartettos for the violin, concertos, trios, and sonatas for the piano-forte, he may be ranked with Haydn and Mozart. Of Handel and Mozart Beethoven was a worshipping admirer; to the works of modern composers he seems to have paid but little attention. When asked about "Der Freischutz," his answer was, "I believe one Weber has written it." Of his own productions he thought his second mass was the best.

For many years Beethoven laboured under the affliction of severe deafness; latterly he had a confirmed dropsy. In their neglect of living genius the feelings of the Germans appear to assimilate too closely with those of their brethren the English; for, although Beethoven was allowed to languish and expire in poverty, his remains were honoured with a splendid and ostentatious funeral.

CAPT. MATSON, R.N.

Lately. At Walmer, Henry Matson, esq. Captain R.N. brother to Rear. Admiral Richard Matson, and cousin to Vice-Admiral John Harvey.

This officer was born at Sandwich, and entered the naval service in 1790, as a Midshipman on board the Arrogant of 74 guns, commanded by his maternal uncle the late Capt. John Harvey, whose heroic conduct on the memorable 1st of June, 1794, highly distinguished him.

From the Arrogant Mr. Matson was very soon removed into the Rose of 28 guns; in which ship and the Huzza frigate he completed his probationary term of service on the Halifax station, where he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. in the Rover, a Bermuda built sloop of war, about the month of June, 1796.

In the following year Lieut. Matson proceeded to the West Indies, and joined the Prince of Wales, a second rate, bearing the flag of his uncle, the late Sir Henry Harvey, K.B. by whom he was made a Commander, and appointed to the Cyane of 18 guns, March 22, 1799. His post commission bears date Dec. 15, 1802.

After serving as flag-captain to Commodore Sir Samuel Hood, he commanded the Blenheim of 74 guns, as a private ship, till July 1803, when he joined the Venus frigate, and sailed for England as convoy to the homeward-bound trade. During the ensuing four years we find him employed as a cruiser on the Irish, Boulogne, and Leeward Island stations. On the 10th July, 1805, he captured l'Hirondelle, a French privateer of 16 guns, and 90 men; and early in 1807, la Determiné, of 14 guns and 108 men. He returned to England, with a valuable fleet under his protection, in the autumn of 1807; and on his arrival was presented by the masters thereof with a piece of plate as a testimony of their gratitude for the attention he had paid to them during the voyage.

Captain Matson's next appointment was in May, 1809, to the St. Fiorenso of 40 guns, which frigate formed part of the expedition sent against Walcheren in the summer of that year. He was put out of commission in March, 1810; and was afterwards always on half pay.

MR. GILBERT BURNS.

May 8. At Grant's Braes, near Haddington, aged 66, Mr. Gilbert Burns, for many years factor to the late Lady Blantyre, and the present Lord, and brother to Robert the celebrated Poet.

He was eighteen months younger than the Bard of which Scotland is so proud. Like him, he was early inured to toil, and familiar with the hardships of the peasant's lot. Both were subject to depression of spirits, and, from whatever cause, had contracted the same bend or stoop of the shoulders. In other respects, their frames were cast in a very manly and symmetrical mould, and the profile of their countenances was nearly alike; the principal disparity existing in the form and expression of the eye, which in Gilbert was fixed, sagacious, and steady—in Robert almost always "in a fine phrenzy rolling."

Their father was a very remarkable man, and Gilbert was completely the resemblance of his father. His piety was equally warm and sincere; and in all the private relations of life, as an elder of the Church, a husband, a father, a master, and a friend, he was pre-eminent. His brother cherished for him the warmest affection, and uniformly venerated the judgment of one who was allied to him in genius as well as in blood. His writings, it is true, want that variety, originality, and ease, which shine so conspicuously even in the prose works of the Poet; but they had many redeeming points about them. His taste, too, was as pure as his judgment was masculine; and he has been heard to say, that the two most pleasurable moments of his life were—first, when he read Mackenzie's story of La Roche; and, secondly, when Robert took him apart at the breakfast or dinner hour, during harvest, and read to him, while seated on a barley-sheaf, the manuscript copy of the far-famed "Cottar's Saturday Night."

When Robert Burns was invited by Dr. Blacklock to visit Edinburgh, Gilbert was struggling in the farm of Mossgiel, and toiling late and early to keep a house over the heads of his aged mother and unprotected sisters. The Poet's success was the first thing that stemmed the ebbing tide of his fortunes. On settling with Mr. Creech, in Feb. 1788, Robert received, as the profits of his second publication, about 500*l.* and with that generosity which formed a part of his nature, he immediately presented Gilbert with nearly the half of his whole wealth. Thus succoured, the deceased married a Miss Breckonridge, and removed to a better farm, at Dinning, in Dumfriesshire, still reserving a seat at the family board for his truly venerable mother, who died a few years ago. While at Dinning, he was recommended to Lady Blantyre, whose estates in East Lothian he has for nearly a quarter of a century, since managed with the greatest fidelity and prudence. In 1819 he was invited by Messrs. Cadell and Davies to revise a new edition of his brother's works; to supply whatever he found wanting, and correct whatever he thought amiss. He complied with the invitation, and by appending much valuable matter to the late Dr. Currie's Biography, at once vindicated his brother's memory from many gratuitous aspersions cast on it, and established his own credit as an author. In regard to remuneration, his feelings were modest and diffident in the extreme; but a literary friend fortunately counselled and kept him right; and on receiving payment, the first thing he did was to balance accounts, to the uttermost farthing, with the widow and family of his deceased brother. The letter which accompanied the remittance of the money was in the highest degree creditable to his feelings.

Gilbert Burns, though not very advanced in years, died rather of a decay of nature than of any specific disease. It is probable that his death was accelerated by severe domestic afflictions, as on the 4th of January, he lost a beloved

daughter, and on the 26th of February his youngest son, a youth of great promise, who died at Edinburgh on the eve of being licensed to the ministry. Mrs. Burns, who brought him a family of six sons and five daughters, of whom five sons and one daughter are living, survives her husband.

MR. THOS. PERROTT.

April 8. Thomas Perrott, a wealthy and highly respectable yeoman, well known through Somersetshire and Wiltshire as the Western Politician. For many years he was one of the most zealous supporters of Sir Thomas Lethbridge, in the severe election struggles for the representation of the county of Somerset, and spared neither time, nor labour, nor money, in advancing the interests of his aristocratic favourite. In the year 1820, however, Mr. Perrott was prosecuted, with several of his neighbours, for having connived at the burning of an obnoxious person in effigy, was sentenced by the Court of King's Bench to pay a fine of 100*l.* and imprisoned for one month in Coldbath-fields prison. While thus confined, his sentiments underwent a change; and on his release (perhaps from a sympathy to which his fellow sufferings had given rise), warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Hunt, headed the petition for that eminent demagogue's release, and promoted the subscription raised to purchase a piece of plate for the same personage. During the late election, Mr. Perrott, with equal activity, scoured all the villages for voters for Mr. Hunt, and sent numbers to the poll at his own expense. In his determination that the boroughmongers should not lay a finger upon his property, Mr. Perrott distributed every shilling, and every acre of his extensive possessions, amongst his children some time before his death. He used to say, that he would go out of the world without allowing his family to pay one farthing of legacy duty. On his death-bed he besought Mr. Hunt to persevere in his efforts for the representation of the county, and the pangs of death seemed to be mitigated upon his being assured by that gentleman that so long as Ilchester gaol was within view of the Court-house, the worthy Baronet should meet with the most resolute opposition.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Lately. Aged 62, the Rev. *Edw. Evans*, Rector of Shawell, Leic. and Hillmorton, Warw. He was of King's Coll. Camb. M.A. 1778, and was presented to Hillmorton in 1805 by G. Nasecomb, esq. and to Shawell in 1815 by the King.

The Rev. *John Fisher*, Vicar of Kirk Oswald, in Cumberland. He was of Peterhouse, Camb. B.A. 1763, and was presented to his living in 1774 by the King.

At Limerick, the Rev. *Henry Jevers Ingram*, Vicar Choral of that Cathedral, and for nearly 40 years Chaplain of the garrison, and Rector of the parishes of Killmurry and Derrygalvin.

Suddenly, at Staunton, near Newark, aged 77, the Rev. *John Mounsey*, for just half a century Curate of that parish, and of Flawborough. He was of Emanuel College, Cambridge, B.A. 1780.

In Thornhaugh-st. London, the Rev. *W. Storr*, Master of the Grammar School, Thetford.

June 4. Suddenly, at Brenchley vicarage, Kent, aged 65, the Rev. *Andrews Kersteman*, Rector of Bermondsey. This much-respected clergyman was of Christ Coll. Camb. B.A. 1783, M.A. 1786; and was presented to Bermondsey in 1814 by Mrs. Hambly.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

In Queen-square, Westminster, aged 74, John Dorrington, Esq. for thirty years Clerk of the Fees of the House of Commons.

June 18. The Viscount Chichester, infant son of the Earl of Belfast. He was christened on the 3d of the month by the Abp. of Dublin, when the Duke of Devonshire and the Marquis of Donegal (the infant's grandfather) were sponsors, and the Duke of Wellington and many of the first nobility were present.

June 20. In Well-st. Hackney, aged 71, Mary, widow of Rev. John Eyres, M. A. minister of Ram's chapel, Homerton.

June 22. In Mount-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 62, Wm. Martin, Esq. of Harrow Weald, a Justice of the Peace for Middlesex.

At North-bank, Regent's Park, Arthur Burrow, M. A. of Hanley, Staff.

June 26. In Portland-place, aged 72, David Lyon, Esq.

June 27. Aged 28, Mr. Horatio Rymer, of Norfolk-st. Middlesex hospital, surgeon, late R. N.

June 29. In Woburn-place, aged 83, Charles Bentley, Esq. formerly a member of the Council of Fort William, and Chief of Patna.

June 30. At Camberwell-terrace, aged 53, Catherine, wife of Joseph Fidler, Esq.

BUCKS.—*June* 3. At Richings Lodge, Albinia, wife of the Rev. Marmaduke Thompson, M.A. She was dau. of the Right Hon. John Sullivan, of Richings, by Lady Henrietta-Anne-Barbara-Hobart, second dau. of George, third Earl of Buckinghamshire, and twin-sister to Lady Maria-

Mary, Countess of Guilford, the mother of the Marchioness of Bute, to whom, and to the present Earl of Buckinghamshire, Mrs. Thompson was accordingly first cousin. She received the name of Albinia, after her maternal aunt, Lady Albinia, wife of Richard Cumberland, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.—*June* 26. At Measham Hill, in his 76th year, Edward Abney, Esq.

DORSETSHIRE. — *June* 16. At Wyke Regis, Dorset, aged 72, Thos. Richardson, Esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE. — *May* 23. At the Baptist Academy, Stoke's-croft, Bristol, aged 20, James Dyer Franklin, son of the Rev. F. Franklin, of Coventry.

June 14. At South Petherton, Rich. Toller, Esq. solicitor.

June 10. At Bristol, aged 74, Marg. St. Hill, relict of the Rev. Henry Evans Husbands, formerly of the island of Barbadoes.

June 21. At Chipping Sodbury, Mrs. Wentworth Stacpoole, youngest dau. of the late James Lloyd Harris, Esq. of the Moor, Herefordshire.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—Aged 88, Mrs. Frances, relict of the Rev. Thos. Wellington, of Wellington.

KENT.—*June* 18. At Greenwich, aged 76, Mrs. Ann Collier, sister to the late Sir Rich. Glode, Knt. of Mayfield-place.

June 25. At Margate, in her 77th year, Amelia, relict of the late Tho. Walker, Esq.

June 30. Aged 68, Wm. Kingsley, Esq. of Sittingbourne, formerly of the Bank of England.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*June* 23. At Snarestone Lodge, after a protracted illness, Geo. Moore, Esq. High Sheriff of Leicestershire in 1794.

MIDDLESEX. — *June* 27. At Twickenham, Maria Marow, eldest surviving dau. of the late John Eardley Wilmot, Esq. of Tottenham.

At Enfield, aged 20, Mr. Wm. Gerrard Leifchild.

NORTHUMBERLAND. — *June* 13. Aged 76, W. Metcalfe, Esq. of Tynemouth House.

OXFORDSHIRE.—*June* 24. At New College, Oxford, Henry, eldest son of Henry Perkins, Esq. of Springfield, Surrey.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—*June* 26. At North Perrott House, near Crewkerne, at a very advanced age, Mrs. Hoskins, relict of the late Wm. Hoskins, Esq. mother of the present W. Hoskins, Esq. one of the sitting magistrates of the Bow-street department, London, and sister to the Right Hon. Visc. Sidmouth.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Lately*. Aged 105, Mr. Wm. Willett, of the Little Eaves, near Bucknall.

SURREY.—*June* 18. Mary, relict of R. E. Williams, Esq. of Thames Ditton.

June 29. At Merton, in her 37th year, Anne Caroline, only dau. of the late Rev. John Blakiston, Rector of Little Barford, Bedfordshire.

SUSSEX.—*May* 1. At Brighton, the Right Hon. Frances Lady Calthorpe, mother of Lord Calthorpe. She was the youngest dau. of Gen. Benj. Carpenter, and was married to Sir Henry Gough, afterwards Lord Calthorpe, May 1, 1783. She was mother of seven sons: Henry, who died young, Charles and George, the late and present Lords, the Hon. George-Fred. Calthorpe, now M.P. for Bramber, William-Other, John, a Lieut. R.N. killed in a riot at Jamaica, and Arthur; and of four daughters, three of whom are deceased.

WILTS.—*June* 24. Aged 70, Mr. Pitt Hampton, a wealthy farmer, of Pottern.

YORKSHIRE. — *June* 14. At Elmfield House, Doncaster, aged 72, Lawrence Peel, Esq. late of Ardwick-green, near Manchester.

IRELAND. — In Dublin, Sarah, wife of Robert James Graves, Esq. M. D. and only dau. of the Right Rev. Dr. Brinkley, Bishop of Cloyne.

At Buttevant Castle, co. Cork, John Hood Wolseley, Esq. R. N. eldest son of Adm. Wolseley, of Rostrevor.

June 12. Henry Singleton, Esq. late of the Commissioners of the Board of Works in Ireland.

ABROAD.—*Nov.* 21. At Baroda, in the East Indies, in his 20th year, Lieut. John Chesshyre, 15th Reg. Bombay Native Inf. second son of Capt. Chesshyre, R.N. of Swansea.

Nov. 29. At Neemutch, E. I. Col. Wm. Thomas, 10th N. I.

Dec. 8. At Allahabad, East Indies, Clementina, wife of the Hon. James Ruthven Elphinstone, senior Member of the Board of Revenue.

Dec. 16. At Kamptee, near Nagpore, aged 21, Lt. Thos. Dale, 41 N. I. 2d son of late Dr. D. of Devonshire-st.

Jan. 4. At Bombay, Mr. J. N. Walker, of E. I. C. civil service, 2d son of late Jas. W. esq. of Blackheath-hill.

Jan. 18. At Macao, China, Catharine, wife of W. H. C. Plowden, esq. and dau. of Wm. Harding, esq. of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Jan. 20. At Hondelle, Ceylon, Lt. Geo. Courtney, 97th reg. eldest son of Mr. Courtney, Regent Circus.

March 23. At Abingdon-hall, Jamaica, aged 50, the Hon. Robt. Vassall, Member of the Council, &c. and youngest son of late John Vassall, esq. of Bath, and Chatley Lodge, Wilts.

March 27. At Trinidad, aged 27, Fred. Barnewall Jackson, esq. late Lieut. R.N.

April 1. On board the Upton Castle, approaching St. Helena, Major-gen. Samuel Wilson, E. I. C.

May 4. At Tours, Augusta, only child

of the late G. F. Lynn, of Southwick Hall, Northamptonshire.

June 6. At Dieppe, Jane, relict of Sir F. H. Bathurst, second bart. of Clarendon Park, Wilts. Her maiden name was Hutchinson. She was mother of the present Baronet and a numerous family.

June 13. At Velletri, in Italy, in consequence of an accident, and after lingering many weeks, the Right Hon. George Knox, D.C.L. F.R.S. and M.R.I.A. a Privy-Councillor for Ireland, and formerly M.P. for Dublin University; brother to Visc. Northland, and to the Bp. of Derry. He was the fourth son of Thomas, 1st and late Visc. Northland, by Anne Vesey, 2d dau. of John Lord Knapton (and great-granddau. of James, 6th Earl of Abercorn). He first sat in the Irish Parliament as M.P. for Dungannon in 1797; and he afterwards represented Trinity College, Dublin, in conjunction with A. Browne, esq. LL.D. In 1800 was published in 8vo. his "Speech on the subject of an incorporate Union of Great Britain and Ireland." After that important event, he was returned alone for the University; and he continued its representative in three successive Parliaments, till 1807. In 1805, he was made a Lord of the Treasury in Ireland, and sworn of the Privy-Council. The former post he resigned in the following year. He married, first, Jan. 27, 1806, Anne, dau. of Sir Robt. Staples, of Dunmore, in the Queen's County, bart. by Jane, sister to Thomas Visc. de Vesci, and by her had issue, Thomas-Pery, Robert-Staples, and Henry-Barry. Having lost his first wife, May 1, 1811, Mr. Knox married, 2dly, Nov. 1812, Harriet, youngest dau. of Thos. Fortescue, esq.; but by her, who died Jan. 20, 1816, he had no children.

Lately. At Aleppo, of the plague, aged 22, the Hon. HenryAnson, brother of Viscount Anson. He was the fourth son of Thos. the 1st and late Viscount, by Anne-Margaret, second dau. of Mr. Coke of Holkham. The *Journal des Debats* gives the following account of the fate of Mr. Anson and his fellow-traveller:—

"On the 6th of April, a Christian of Aleppo came to M. de Lesseps, the consul-general of France in Syria, and delivered to him, with all the precaution used in a time of plague, a note in the following terms:—'The English travellers Fox Strangeways and Anson are detained and ill treated by the Dili-Bashi, who arrested them at Antioch, on the road to Damascus. They implore the assistance of European authorities.' The bearer of the note added that these gentlemen were confined in a dungeon of the Castle of Sheick Aboukir, where they were to be strangled as Greek spies.

"The French consul, after sending them notice of the receipt of their message, hastened to demand the prisoners of Youssouf-Pacha, who sent them to him with their suite and all their effects. Placed by M. D. Lesseps in the ancient consular house, they received from him the consolation and assistance which their situation required. One of them, M. Anson, being taken ill with the plague, M. de Lesseps caused him to be attended by a Turkish physician, celebrated for his practice in the treatment of that terrible malady; but the unfortunate traveller soon sunk under the violence of the disease.

"M. Strangeways, who would not leave his friend, and who, to the last moment, waited on him with the most generous attention, is solely indebted for the extraordinary good fortune of escaping the contagion which he had so closely braved, to the sanatory precautions which M. de Lesseps employed, and the application of which he himself directed, but more particularly to the frequent use of the chlorures of M. Labarraque. It certainly would be difficult to prove by a more remarkable example the utility of a discovery so precious for humanity. As to the conduct of M. de Lesseps, it needs no eulogy: he worthily performed, on this occasion, all the duties of the consul, the man, and the Christian."

Lately. On his way to Madras from the Cape, Jas. Ludovick Grant, esq. late Master Attendant at Madras, and eldest son of late Lt.-Gen. Grant of Grant.

ADDITIONS TO THE OBITUARY.

Vol. XCVI. i. 281. A neat mural monument to the memory of Dr. Wingfield has been erected in Worcester Cathedral. The following is the inscription: "Johanni Wingfield, S.T.P. Scholæ Westmonasteriensis olim Archididascalo, in Ecclesiâ Vigorniensi Prebendario, viro Græcis Latinisque literis erudito, et singulari humanitate prædito, Conjux mœstissima possuit. Obiit IX. Decembris MDCCCXXV. Ætatis LXVI." Dr. Wingfield was elected Head-master at Westminster in 1802, and resigned in 1803.

Vol. XCVI. ii. 647. The Chev. Wm. Curtoys entered, while still very young, on the diplomatic career, in the service of His Catholic Majesty, in which he gradually rose by his merit to the highest offices. He was Knight and Treasurer of the Royal order of Charles III. Secretary of State, Ambassador to the Courts of Lucca and Tuscany, and, lastly, to the Holy See. In Rome, as elsewhere, he enjoyed the esteem due to his vast learning and noble character.

INDEX

To Essays, Dissertations, and Historical Passages.

**** The principal Memoirs of the* Obituary *are distinctly entered in the "Index to the Essays."*

INDEX TO BOOKS REVIEWED.

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LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

Page 184. M. C. remarks, "in your number for February there is an erroneous assertion respecting the affinity of Mrs. Sophia Davies (of Islington, lately deceased, at the age of 78,) to Sir William Blackstone. Sir William Blackstone had only *two* brothers; the eldest was the *Rev. Charles* Blackstone, Fellow of Winchester College. One of the oldest of his grandchildren is the present respected Head-master of Winchester school, and yet his age reckons scarcely *half the number of years* Mrs. S. Davies attained too.

"The second brother, *Henry* Blackstone, practised early in life as a physician in Reading; he was afterwards ordained, and presented by the Warden and Fellows of New College to the living of Adderbury in Oxfordshire. His grandchildren have not attained the age of 21. Sir W. Blackstone was the youngest of the three brothers, and was born after the death of his own father.

"Mrs. Sophia Davies was probably nearly related to Mr. Francis Blackstone, of Islington, whom Sir William always acknowledged as a cousin, but in what degree is not exactly known to the writer of this. Sir W. B. in consequence of this relationship, procured for Mr. Frank Blackstone a place in the Customs, which he enjoyed till he died, and probably his age would have now better tallied with Mrs. S. Davies, than any of Sir W. B's brothers' grandchildren."

P. 189. Mrs. Jones, whose death is recorded in this page, was Anne, the 3d dau. and coh. of Col. John Murray, M.P. for co. Monaghan, by Mary, sole dau. and heiress of Sir Alexander Cairnes, bart. and widow (not dau.) of Cadwallader, 7th (not 9th) Lord Blayney. She had three sisters: Frances Countess of Clermont; Elizabeth Lady Rossmore; and Harriet, wife of Henry Westenra, Esq. When General Cunningham was created Baron Rossmore in 1796, remainder was granted first to his nephew Henry-Alexander, Mrs. Jones's only son, and then to his other nephews Warner-William and Henry Westenra, Esqs. Mr. Jones died unmarried in the first Peer's life-time, and William-Warner Westenra succeeded in 1801 to the Barony.

Errata.—P. 508 a. 34, read gnarled; b. 36, read abstraction; 548 a. 8, for core, read lore; 476 b. 34, read Churchwarton; 571 a. 13, for 18 read 11.

END OF VOL. XCVII. PART I.

J. B. NICHOLS, PRINTER, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE Proprietors of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE have the satisfaction of announcing the FIRST PART of the NINETY-SEVENTH VOLUME. At the expiration of so many revolving years, they necessarily feel a conscious pride on viewing the successful result of their labours. SYLVANUS URBAN has not only accumulated a mass of information more general and extended than any contemporary Magazine contains, but he still possesses, through the agency of his numerous Friends and Contributors, the most ample resources in every department of Literature.

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